"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder, strong winds today; Sunday fair.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,973. ... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

GERMANS CLAIM 16,000 PRISONERS AND 200 GUNS IN BIG DRIVE; HAIG REPORTS FOE GAINING AT SOME POINTS BUT AT HEAVY COST; 500,000 GERMANS OPENED ATTACK; MORE DIVISIONS THROWN IN

VOTE FOR TRENCHES IN CENTRAL PARK OVER PROTESTS

Estimate Board Acts After the Mayor Urges Vacations for "Art Artists."

MOVIE MEN GRASP CHANCE

Arrangements for Commercial Exploitation of Proposed War Exhibit Reported Under Way.

CLASHES AT THE HEARING

Hylan Threatens Expulsion of Spokesman of Art Society, Who Differs with Controller.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday voted unanimously to permit the Liberty Loan Committee to dig a trench system in Central Park as a publicity measure for the third loan, after an argument by and against—chiefly against—the park's defenders, which Mayor Hylan finally summed up in the statement: "I would advise the art artists to take a vacation till the war is over."

It was a hard day for the "art artists." Two who apparently were included in that designation appeared before the board to protest against what they feared would be only the entering wedge for a series of invasions of the park—Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall, Secretary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and Albert S. Bard, President of the Municipal Art Society.

Each found that, to get anything said, he would have to talk fast, for the city officials had things on their minds that they insisted on saying at frequent intervals. The defenders of the park came to protest and remained to defend themselves against charges ranging all the way from misrepresentation of the facts to being more interested in art than in the success of the Government.

Dr. Hall speedily came under the displeasure of Borough President Dowling of Manhattan, who addressed him at some length, closing with the warning: "My words may be a little rough, but the old punch is there all the time." Mr. Bard found himself charged by Controller Craig with being indifferent to the fate of Riverside Park, and when he tried to interject a reminder that he had fought on the same side as the Controller in that controversy, the Mayor threatened to call a policeman and have him expelled from the room.

Marked Contrast to Last Meeting.

The proceedings yesterday were in marked contrast to those of Tuesday. Then members of the board, as if reluctant to use Central Park, were careful by their questioning to draw from Guy Emerson of the Liberty Loan Committee, repeated and emphatic statements that Central Park alone would be possible as a site for the exhibition. Yesterday this semblance of reluctance was wholly abandoned, and the board would heed nobody who had a word to say for the park. It was reported almost immediately after the adjournment of the board that plans were already under way to commercialize the proposed trench system by the taking of moving pictures to be exhibited for pay. In justice to the Liberty Loan Committee, it must be said that it has nothing to do with this project. When Guy Emerson, the committee's Director of Publicity, was asked about it last night he said:

"No enterprise for private profit will be allowed in connection with the trenches; no exclusive rights for motion pictures or other concessions will be granted; and the question of taking moving pictures of the trenches has never even been raised, to my knowledge."

Whether Mr. Emerson is right or not in his assertion that no exclusive motion-picture rights will be granted remains to be seen. So far as at present appears the committee has only obtained the right to dig up the park and hold its exhibition. Control of other activities in the park still rests with the city officials. It is well known that friends of some of the Tammany officials are interested in the moving-picture business.

Hearing on Spoliation Protests.

The trench question came before the Board of Estimate on a report of the Committee on City Plan and Public Improvements, following the regular calendar of the Board of Estimate. One of the items on this calendar was action on letters from the Municipal Art Society and from Edwin B. Pettet, a broker, protesting against the use of Central Park for the trench system. These letters had been referred to the Committee on City Plan, which recommended that they be placed on file. The committee had previously been intrusted with passing on the site of the trench display by the Board of Estimate, and at a hearing early in the week had

Continued on Page Four.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. The Greenbrier. European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

Say Admiral Knight Bought All Ships on Russian Coast

LONDON, Saturday, March 23.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Tokio, dated Tuesday, says:

"The newspaper Kokumin Shimbun announces that Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, has purchased all the shipping on the Russian coast. This totals 650,000 tons. Admiral Knight is now at Vladivostok."

LIMITS IMPORTS TO SAVE SHIPPING

War Trade Board Issues Its First Restrictive List on Nonessentials.

INCLUDES MANY LUXURIES

Plan Is Expected to Release 1,500,000 Tons of Cargo Space by October.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The War Trade Board today placed drastic restrictions upon the importation of many so-called nonessential commodities which, it is believed, will add at least 350,000 tons of shipping to the fleet now employed in carrying troops, munitions, and foodstuffs to Europe. The conditions imposed become effective on April 15.

The saving, it is said, will be approximately 1,500,000 tons or cargo space for the period of seven and one-half months, ending Oct. 1. The ships representing this cargo space probably would average from four to five trips during the period named. A rough estimate of the shipping released for war service, therefore, is put at 350,000 tons.

The action followed closely upon the commandeering of Dutch ships which brought 1,000,000 tons of vessels under the control of the allied nations. At least half of the Dutch tonnage will be available for overseas service within a short time.

These developments brought the additional tonnage which will be used soon in the most vital war service to 850,000 deadweight tons, and it is indicated that further steps will be taken by adding to the list of restricted imports which will increase this total to from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 tons within another two or three months.

The governmental departments are endeavoring, in carrying out the program, to cause as little disturbance as possible in commercial relations with neutral Europe, South America, and the Orient. The "bridge across the Atlantic," however, must be maintained, and a survey has made officials confident that this can be accomplished, at the present rate of submarine sinkings, pending the time when new construction meets the requirements.

Japan's Silk Undisturbed.

In cutting down the imports in order to free shipping for war service, the Government has not yet reached out to disturb seriously the trade with Japan, and silk has not been placed on the list of restricted commodities. Any step in that direction will be taken only after the most careful consideration and consultation with Japanese diplomats. There is every hope now of a speedy arrangement with Japan by which 150,000 tons of shipping will be turned over to the United States in return for steel for the construction of new shipping. There has as yet been no official announcement, but unofficial reports from Tokio to that effect have not been denied.

The action by the War Trade Board today was based upon the proclamation issued by the President on Feb. 14 placing all imports under control. It does not relieve importers from the necessity of obtaining licenses for commodities not on the list published today. Great Britain has already taken similar steps to place its trade on a war basis. The first list made effective for the United States includes only the commodities which it is believed can be most easily spared or replaced by other products which do not involve the use of shipping.

The decision to permit imports from Europe on a considerable scale is explained by the fact that owing to the heavy movement of cargo eastward across the Atlantic there is more available cargo space upon the return voyage. It is essential, however, to keep the ships moving as rapidly as possible, so the question of delay in loading will be considered in connection with applications. When commodities not absolutely embargoed can be loaded with reasonable speed upon vessels which are about to return to the United States, licenses may be issued.

The Restricted List.

The following is the list of restricted imports, No. 1:

Agricultural implements.
Animals, live, except for breeding purposes.
Art works.
Asbestos.
Beads and ornaments.
Blacking and all preparations for cleaning and polishing shoes.
Manufactures of bone and horn.
All breadstuffs except wheat and

Continued on Page Eleven.

MARCH ON MOSCOW BY FOE'S ARMIES ALARMS RUSSIANS

Order Given to Evacuate Hospitals at Town 100 Miles from New Capital.

SIBERIAN ROAD NOT SEIZED

War Prisoners Are Working On It Under Guard, Bolshevist Officials Explain.

ELIMINATING THE OLD ARMY

Its Delegates Being Ousted from the Soviets—Petrograd Emptied to Save It.

MOSCOW, March 19. (Associated Press.)—Notwithstanding that peace with Germany has been ratified by the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, the German advance in Russia still continues, the evacuation of Petrograd having served only to change the German objective to Moscow.

According to reports printed in the newspapers this morning, the Germans are moving toward Moscow from three directions, southwest, west, and northwest. From the southwest they recently have advanced twenty-five miles from Konotop, Province of Tchernigov, in the general direction of Bryansk, which is 235 miles from Moscow by rail.

From the west the Germans are approaching Smolensk which is about 250 miles from Moscow. In the northwest they have captured the station of Rosenovskaya, in the Government of Vitebsk.

The order to evacuate the hospitals and other institutions in Gjhatsk, 100 miles from Moscow, indicates that a further German advance is considered imminent by the Government.

The Governments of Poltava, Kharkov, and Tchernigov have all been declared in a state of siege by the Ukraine Government in an effort to save Kharkov and prevent a further advance by the Austrians supporting the Ukraine bourgeoisie Rada.

M. Tchitcherin of the Bolshevist Foreign Office in a statement issued today says that the Soviet Government is negotiating informally with Ukraine for peace and that he hopes formal negotiations will open shortly.

Deny Reports About Prisoners.

Rumors that Austrian and German prisoners of war have occupied the Trans-Siberian Railway are characterized as an absolute falsehood in a dispatch received by Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, in response to inquiries made of the representatives of the Bolshevist commissaries at Irkutsk.

Under M. Trotzky's instructions, direct telegraphic communication has been established with M. Stremberg, Commissioner of Military Affairs, and M. Jansen, President of the Central Executive Council of the All Russian Soviet, both of whom are at Irkutsk.

Replying to questions concerning reports relative to prisoners, they said: "Rumors about the occupation of Siberian railways by German and Austrian prisoners of war are absolute falsehoods. Prisoners of war, not armed, are grouped all along the Siberian Railway line and guarded by armed patrols. We protest against the spreading of deliberately false rumors by foreign representatives who further complicate the Russian situation."

It is reported from Blagovieshtchensk that during an uprising of the White Guards there the members of this force fired upon the Chinese in the city and attempted to create dissension between the Bolsheviki and the Chinese, but failed when the Red Guards entered the city. The Chinese population is friendly to the Bolsheviki.

The Soviet Government is rapidly disarming and disbanding the old army and eliminating its influence from public affairs. The Moscow Soviet has removed from its Executive Committee all soldier representatives, and similar action is taking place throughout Russia; as the old army is presumably out of existence and not entitled to representation.

Recalcitrant Regiments Ejected.

The new voluntary army will select representatives in the various Soviets. The old soldiers are unwilling at many places to surrender their arms and return to work. At Petrograd three regiments declined to be demobilized. The Bolshevist Red Guards entered the barracks, surprised the sleeping soldiers, seized their arms, and forced them to leave the city. The Petrograd Soviet has issued a statement saying that these regiments were under influences contrary to the revolutionary movement, were lazy and undisciplined, and refused to assist in guard duty.

In explanation of the Government's evacuation of Petrograd, the Soviet has issued a statement saying the commissaries went to Moscow for the purpose of saving Petrograd from destruction, as they believed the Government's removal would demonstrate the strength of the Russian people's Government and

Continued on Page Three.

Germans Sink Two More Spanish Vessels

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The sinking of two Spanish vessels, the steamer Arpillao and the ship Begona, by German submarines was reported today in official dispatches from Barcelona. The Begona was attacked while on its way to Piraeus. The Arpillao was sunk off the Canary Islands.

CADIZ, March 21, (Delayed.)—The Spanish transatlantic liner Montevideo, which sailed for New York Monday, was held up by a German submarine Tuesday and forced to return.

After firing a warning shot, the submarine came alongside the liner and made the Captain promise not to use the wireless. The Captain was then taken aboard the submarine, where he was detained while German sailors searched the Montevideo.

REICHSTAG CHIEFS BACK AGGRESSION

Main Committee Rejects Move to Give Up Alands and Let Finland Alone.

RATIFIES RUSSIAN TREATIES

Votes 15,000,000,000 Marks War Credit—Member Assails Coercion in Baltic.

AMSTERDAM, March 22.—The Main Committee of the German Reichstag has voted, 12 to 10, against a motion of the Independent Social Democrats to evacuate the Aland Islands and not interfere with the internal affairs of Finland by the dispatch of troops and the supplying of arms.

After a long discussion the committee approved the peace and commercial treaties with Russia. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Government to obtain a guarantee for German financial claims, in return for reciprocal action on the part of Germany.

The German war credit of 15,000,000,000 marks has passed the last reading in the Reichstag and been finally adopted. The Independent Socialists opposed it.

Eduard Bernstein, Socialist minority Deputy, explained the opposition of his group by saying that it was due to the fact that the peace treaty with Russia made it impossible to have friendly relations with that country. Moreover, he said, the German policy toward Poland, Belgium, and Rumania was contrary to the principle of self-determination.

Warns of Scandinavian Distrust.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 21.—In the Reichstag yesterday a Danish member, Hanssen, made a speech saying:

"As a corollary of the principle of the right of free action, I want to speak a word in favor of the inhabitants of the Aland Islands. They want that principle practiced on their islands, and 95 per cent. of them desire a connection with Sweden, if not now, then at all events in the future peace arrangements. Besides, Karalin desires a connection with Finland.

"It is to be hoped that Germany, in comity to Sweden and Finland, will make allowance for these wishes. The interpretation of the right of free action as made by Kühlmann at Brest-Litovsk should easily be practiced upon the Aland Islands. The whole Scandinavian North will look forward to the position which Germany intends to take in regard to these islands as a test of the honesty of German politics."

EXPOSES COERCION OF LETTS.

Ledebour Shows How Germany Packed Courland Diet.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Germany's efforts to force the inhabitants of Courland into an appearance of willing acceptance of German rule were exposed in a speech in the Reichstag, March 19, by Georg Ledebour, a leader of the Independent Socialists, according to an official dispatch today from France.

The dispatch quotes Ledebour as follows:

"When the Lettonian Commission wished last December to meet at Riga to discuss the fate of Courland, a condition was imposed upon the members that they should abstain from all attacks against the German Empire, the military administration and the authorities. They were given the form of a resolution already framed in which was demanded a constitution protected by Germany in a Baltic State independent of Russia. This resolution was accepted by only eighteen members of the Diet.

"The German Administration, which was dissatisfied, then devoted itself to procuring the vote of a new resolution, which was slightly different. For this end no means of pressure were neglected. Representatives of small land proprietors were appointed to the Diet by the heads of a commission named by the German authorities upon the proposition of the large proprietors. That is what is

Continued on Page Three.

BERLIN REPORTS SUCCESS

Took the First Trenches Along Whole Front, It Is Asserted.

DRIVE IS STILL CONTINUING

Kaiser, Hindenburg, and Ludendorff Go to Witness the Offensive.

BULGAR TROOPS HELPING

And a Host of Austrian Guns Are Massed with the German Batteries.

BERLIN, March 22, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Sixteen thousand prisoners and 200 guns have been captured by the Germans, according to a German official communication issued tonight. The bulletin says:

The successes of yesterday in the fighting between Arras and La Fère were extended in the continuation of our attack.

Sixteen thousand prisoners and 200 guns so far have been reported captured.

The day report says the British first line has been captured by German troops attacking from the southeast of Arras as far as La Fère. It reads:

From southeast of Arras as far as La Fère we attacked the British positions.

After powerful fire by our artillery and mine-throwers, our infantry stormed in broad sectors and everywhere captured the first enemy line.

In Belgian and French Flanders the heavy artillery duel continued. Reconnoitring detachments penetrated on many occasions into the enemy lines.

Kaiser Goes to the West Front.

LONDON, March 22.—Emperor William, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and General von Ludendorff have gone to the western front to witness the German attack, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

Bulgarian and Austrian troops are now on the western front, the dispatch reports. The Bulgarian troops will be used as a strategic reserve, it is stated.

The number of Austrians on this front is not large, but Austrian cannon in great quantity have been concentrated there. General von Steiner, the Austrian War Minister, who is now in Berlin, is said to have promised Field Marshal von Hindenburg that the Austrians would take over the work of guarding the eastern front when the offensive in the west began.

Another dispatch from Copenhagen says that the announcement of the beginning of the western offensive is received with great felicitation by the German people, who will follow it with feverish interest.

The Tägliche Rundschau of Berlin is quoted as saying:

"We are now entered on a decisive battle for general peace.

"A single combat between England and Germany which is to decide the war, our future position in the world, and whether the Anglo-Saxons shall continue to press their will on the world, opened today."

WAITS FOR PERSHING TO REPORT ON DRIVE

Washington Holds German Plan Has Not Developed—Still Avoids Bulgar Break.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Lacking reports of an official character beyond the communiqué issued by the British Government, American Army officers tonight still were unable to formulate conclusive opinions as to the scope and purpose of the German thrust against the British front.

General Pershing is expected to forward soon information transmitted to

Continued on Page Two.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE 9th Big Month—Biggest Success in N. Y. Every Eve. 8—Matinee Today at 2.—Advt.

French and British Will Back Their Armies At Any Sacrifice Till Victory is Assured

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 22.—THE NEW YORK TIMES Bureau here is in a position to state on the highest authority that the subject of peace was not raised at the recent London conference, and that the determination of the Allies to continue the war until their essential aims are attained is as strong as ever.

Premier Clemenceau and the British leaders agree with President Wilson as to the necessity of standing firm at this juncture. Under the present strong leadership public opinion in France and England will bear the strain unflinchingly. Whatever may be the military events of the coming Summer, it can be definitely asserted that there will be no interference with the war machinery of the western Allies on account of any weakening of the civilian populations behind the front.

OUR MEN SHATTER TWO ENEMY LINES

First and Second Positions of Foe East of Luneville Destroyed by Shells.

GERMAN DESERTERS TAKEN

"Don't Shoot!" They Cry, Surrendering—Declare They Are "Fed Up" with War.

French Award War Cross To Col. Barker of Regulars.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, MARCH 22. (Associated Press.)—Colonel John W. Barker, whose home is in New York State, has been awarded the French War Cross for gallantry in action on the sector east of Luneville.

Colonel Barker was cited as a regimental commander of "extraordinary courage and efficiency," which he has displayed several times since his infantry regiment has been on the fighting line.

Colonel Barker was formerly attached to the Embassy at Paris, and had served as an observer with the British Army in France. He was graduated from West Point in 1894.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 21, (Associated Press.)—Enemy first and second line positions on a part of the sector east of Luneville have been destroyed completely by American artillery fire. After the raid into the German positions last night, the American gunners shelled the positions heavily all night and this morning.

Today a patrol, without assistance from the artillery, crossed No Man's Land and found that the first and second lines had been wiped out. The patrol also obtained additional information and returned without casualties, the Germans apparently having decided not to molest them.

Artillery firing by both sides on this sector continued all day.

On the sector northwest of Toul a number of Germans deserted last night and surrendered to an American patrol in a certain wood. The Germans approached the Americans, shouting: "Don't shoot." The prisoners were turned over to the French.

Much information of value was obtained from the deserters, who said they were "fed up" with the war and decided they would rather be prisoners. Included in the information obtained from the men was the statement that, during the gas projector attack against the American lines on Feb. 27, nine hundred projectors were employed. One-half the projectiles fired fell within the German lines and the gas overcame many of the Germans. The next day, according to the deserters, eleven Germans were killed and thirty wounded while taking out the dead.

American intelligence officers are inclined to doubt the story regarding 900 projectors. American information is that only seventy-six were used.

Great activity continues behind the enemy lines. Within the last four days a number of rock crushers and concrete mixers have been brought up, and there are signs that the Germans intend to construct a number of new pillboxes opposite the American front. Several trains of material have arrived at towns in the German lines during the last twenty-four hours.

Today's reports say that three German airplanes flew over various parts of the American front line at daybreak and fired their machine guns on our positions. Their efforts, however, were without result.

VOTES TO ASK BAKER ABOUT DELETED LISTS

Senate Adopts Resolution Inquiring as to Elimination of Addresses in Casualty Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Without a rollcall, the Senate today adopted Senator New's resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information re-

Continued on Page Two.

VIOLENT GUN DUELS ON FRENCH FRONT

Artillery Engagements Most Intense on the Aisne and in Champagne.

MANY GERMAN RAIDS FAIL

French Repulse Three Near Souain—Guns and Airmen Down 5 German Airplanes.

PARIS, March 22.—Violent artillery engagements are reported from various sectors on the French front in the official statement issued by the War Office tonight. A number of local attacks made by the Germans yesterday were without result.

The text of tonight's report follows:

Great activity by the artillery early today became most violent this afternoon at divers points north of the Chemin des Dames, in the region of Courcy and La Pompelle, and in Champagne, south of Moronvilliers. Three attacks made by the enemy north of Souain and east of the Tetons were without result.

Two German airplanes were destroyed and four badly damaged in a series of combats with our air squadron. Three enemy machines were shot down by our special artillery.

Following is the text of the official statement issued at noon today:

French troops repulsed strong German raids south of Juvincourt, in the sector of Godat, north of Courcy and north of the Aisne. In the two last named regions German detachments were driven from advanced French positions after lively fighting. The enemy suffered considerable losses.

In Champagne, west of Mont Carhillet, a German attack also was repulsed. There were rather heavy artillery engagements in the region of the monts, at some points on the right bank of the Meuse and in the Woevre.

It has been established that on March 5 Sub-Lieutenant Harbelin brought down his tenth German airplane.

Yesterday the Germans maintained a heavy bombardment along several sectors of the front. Three infantry attacks near Hurlus, in Champagne, were broken up by the French. The text of last night's statement follows:

During the day the German artillery kept up a very violent bombardment between the Miette and the Aisne, in the whole Rheims region, and on the Champagne front, especially between the region of the Monts and Ville-sur-Tourbe. Our batteries everywhere replied energetically.

In the sector of Hurlus the Germans made three successive attacks. They were either dispersed by our fire or driven back by our counterattacks. East of Suippes German raids were completely checked. Our artillery took under its fire and dispersed enemy columns which were advancing in the region south of Monthois.

On the right bank of the Meuse and at some points in the Woevre our first-line positions were bombarded rather heavily.

Along our whole front today the enemy directed a violent fire, employing gas shells, against our batteries, which responded vigorously. This unusually active artillery fighting, with the use of shells containing poisonous gases, was continued throughout the day. Our communications were bombarded violently.

Berlin Reports Intense Gunfire.

BERLIN, March 22, (via London.)—The artillery duel before Verdun continued last night and today, according to reports of the fighting on the French front issued by the War Office. On the Oise, Aisne, and Champagne fronts, also, the artillery actions were more intense yesterday, and there were periods of increased activity on the Lorraine front.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

Between La Fère and Soissons, on both sides of Rheims and in Champagne the firing duel increased in intensity. Storming detachments brought in prisoners in many sectors.

Ostend has been bombarded from the sea.

Our artillery continued the destruc-

Continued on Page Two.

"WITHDRAWN!"—That's what happens next Saturday to ——" See top of page 9.—Advt.

BRITISH DEFENSE GALLANT

Haig Pays Tribute to Men Who Are Meeting the Terrific Assault.

CASUALTIES ARE MOUNTING

But Not Out of Proportion to Size of the Battle, Reports Commander.

AIRMEN AID IN DEFENSE

Swoop Down On Advancing Foe and Fire—Germans Advance a Mile at Some Points.

LONDON, March 22.—German forces continued today to attack in great strength along almost all the battle front in France, says the British official communication issued tonight.

At several points, it is stated, the enemy made gains against the British, but at others he was repulsed in counterattacks.

The British losses have been considerable, the statement continues, but not out of proportion to the magnitude of the battle, while the enemy's losses continue very heavy. "His advance everywhere has been made at great sacrifice," is the way the bulletin expresses it.

The British are fighting with great courage, says General Haig, who reports that the Germans threw about forty divisions (approximately 520,000 men) into battle at the very outset, while "many others" have since joined in the fighting and others are arriving in the battle area.

An official bulletin dealing with aviation tells how British aircraft during the fighting along the front yesterday aided materially the infantry forces below, killing or wounding many Germans with their machine guns, while flying at low altitudes.

Haig's Story of the Day.

General Haig's report tonight reads as follows:

This morning the enemy renewed his attacks in great strength along practically the whole of the battle-front. Fierce fighting occurred in our battle positions and is still continuing.

The enemy made some progress at certain points. At others his troops have been thrown back by our counterattacks.

Our losses inevitably have been considerable, but they have not been out of proportion to the magnitude of the battle.

From reports received from all parts of the battlefront the enemy's losses continue to be very heavy, and his advance everywhere has been made at great sacrifice.

Our troops are fighting with the greatest gallantry. When all ranks and all units of every arm behave so well it is difficult, at this stage of the battle, to distinguish instances.

Exceptional gallantry was shown, however, by the troops of the 24th Division in a protracted defense at Leverguier, and by the 3d Division, who maintained our positions in the neighborhood of Croisilles and to the north of that village against repeated attacks.

A very gallant fight was made by the 51st Division in the neighborhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai road against repeated attacks.

Identification obtained in the course of the battle shows that the enemy's opening attack was delivered by some forty divisions, supported by great masses of German artillery, reinforced by Austrian batteries. Many other German divisions have since taken part in the fighting, and others are arriving in the battle area.

Further fighting of a most severe nature is anticipated.

The day report from General Haig said:

Fighting continued until a late hour last night on the whole front between the River Oise and the River Sensée. Our troops continue to hold the enemy in their battle positions.

During the enemy's attacks yesterday his massed infantry offered remarkable targets to our rifles, machine guns, and artillery, of which full advantage was taken by

our troops. All the reports testify to the exceedingly heavy losses suffered by the enemy.

No serious attack has yet developed this morning, but heavy fighting is still to be expected.

Heroic Deeds of Airmen.

The report on aviation was as follows:

The mist over the whole front Thursday morning cleared locally later, but at most places the weather was unsuitable for low flying. The enemy's attacking troops and reinforcements on the battle-front offered excellent targets to the pilots of our low-flying machines, who poured many thousands of rounds into them, causing innumerable casualties.

Our bombing machines also attacked these targets, in addition to bombing important railway stations on the battlefront, over 100 bombs being dropped.

A great deal of fighting occurred at low altitudes, in which sixteen hostile machines were downed and six driven down out of control. A hostile balloon was destroyed by one of our pilots. One of the enemy's low-flying airplanes was shot down in our lines by infantry. Three of our machines are missing.

During the night night-flying squadrons in the southern area of the front were unable to leave the ground owing to the mist.

In the northern area, where the weather was clear, our airplanes dropped three and one-half tons of bombs on the dockyards at Bruges and three and one-half tons of bombs on rest billets, northwest of Tournai. All of our machines returned.

GUNS MASSED BY THOUSANDS.

British Artillery Works Havoc Among German Batteries.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 22, (Associated Press.)—The Germans today continued their assault against the British positions in the Cambrai sector, notably in the region of Croisilles, (southeast of Arras,) and Hargicourt, (south of Cambrai.)

At least forty divisions, (approximately 520,000 men,) have been identified on the battlefront.

No such concentration of artillery has been seen since the war began. The enemy had 1,000 guns in one small sector—one for every twelve yards. The heavily massed German artillery has been badly hammered by the British guns.

Severe fighting was proceeding this morning in St. Lega, southwest of Croiselles. This folowed extensive bombing operations by the enemy.

On the southern battlefield also a bitter struggle was waged today.

The first stage of the offensive passed yesterday with the enemy falling badly in the execution of his program, as is attested by captured documents, showing what he planned to do in the early hours of his offensive.

The Germans in many sections yesterday attacked in three waves of infantry, followed up by shock troops. As a result they suffered very heavy casualties. The hardest fighting in the northern battle was between the Canal du Nord and Croisilles.

Vigorous counterattacks late in the day restored some of the positions which the British had abandoned temporarily.

One of the most brilliant of these counterattacks took place at Doignies, (west of Cambrai.) The British advanced with infantry and tanks at 7 P. M., and after fierce fighting drove out the enemy.

Last night was fairly quiet along the front and today dawned cold and bleak. A heavy mist made air reconnoissances impossible, which was of advantage to the British, as the enemy were deprived of greatly needed aerial observation. A bright sun at midday, however, rendered observation possible.

The exact British line cannot be made public. The only reason is that it might furnish the enemy with valuable information.

This dispatch indicates that Hindenburg's troops have pierced the British lines to some depth at two points at least.

One of these is southwest of Croiselles. Here the British and Germans are fighting for the possession of St. Leger, showing a loss of ground by Haig's men of more than a mile, and probably nearer two miles.

The other point is on the Cambrai salient, northwest of Hermies. Here the Germans captured Doignies during Thursday, only to lose the village by a British assault in the evening. Fighting here shows that the Germans have gone fully a mile beyond the lines recently held by the British forces.

GERMAN DEAD LITTER GROUND.

London Discredits Berlin Claim as to Prisoners.

LONDON, March 22.—The news from the front that forty German divisions were engaged in the fighting on the front of attack and that the greatest concentration of artillery in the world's history was operating gave the British public an idea of the tremendous struggle on the West front. But nothing in the dispatches, either from Field Marshal Haig or the newspaper correspondents had prepared them for the German claim, which reached London late tonight, of the capture of 16,000 prisoners and 200 guns as the result of the first day's fighting in the new German offensive, and the disposition at the moment was to regard the claim as an exaggeration.

According to the correspondents the British withdrawals, where they were necessary, were carried out in good order from advanced positions which, in the nature of the fighting of these days, it had been expected would be given up. These are generally believed to have been lightly held.

It had been intimated that the Germans would claim the capture of several villages; but the dispatches gave no hint of their names, saying only that it was inadvisable to indicate the present British line because this would be giving information to the enemy. All the dispatches emphasize the heavy cost to the Germans of the first day's struggle, and depict the ground from which the British have withdrawn as being littered with German dead.

It is not yet possible to give more than a very vague idea of the fighting Thursday, according to the accounts of correspondents at the front. A Reuter dispatch says:

"The whole thing is too big to be able even to sketch or visualize easily. Thus far the enemy has paid a colossal price for such small gains as represent the fruits of his mighty effort."

The German attack on the front west and southwest of Cambrai evidently aims at recapturing all the Hindenburg line, says a dispatch to The Morning Post from British Headquarters in France, which adds:

"The German army, attacking south of the Scarpe, seems to have delivered its first blow principally in the triangle of the Arras-Cambrai and Bapaume-Cambrai Roads, while the German army south of Cambrai is striking against our trench systems in the region west of the Scheldt Canal. No doubt the enemy hopes that the attacking forces of these two armies may succeed in forming a junction, and thus cutting off a considerable slice of the British front and taking back all the Hindenburg trenches lost exactly four months ago."

The correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The enemy bombardment began at 5 o'clock in the morning, and at 7 o'clock some of the German units left their trenches and attacked the British with heavy and light machine guns. Between 9 and 10 the engagement became general on a front of some twenty-five miles.

"The right of the German attack was aimed at Croisilles, Bullecourt and Lagnicourt, and there was hard fighting in a brick field near the first of these villages. Along the Bapaume-Cambrai Road the enemy also attacked, and then toward Gouzeaucourt, while his left wing was pushed in in the direction of Ronssoy and Hargicourt.

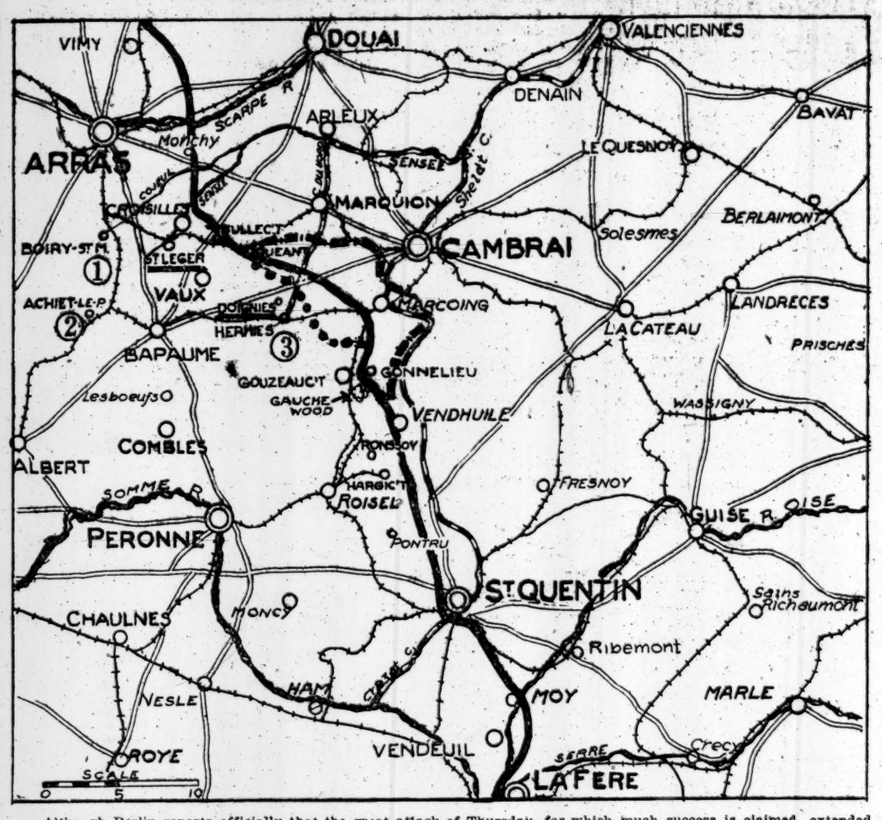
"The British front in the area of attack forms a rather sharp salient. If the enemy could pinch off this salient and run his line straight in a northwesterly slant instead of having it run at an angle first north and then west he would be able to hold it with fewer troops. Also in pinching it off he would hope to surround and capture a good number of British troops. These, it seems plain, are his aims in the first stage of the offensive.

"The enemy is trying to repeat on a larger scale the operation by which he won back some of the ground we gained in the battle of Cambrai. Then he pushed in on an angle of our front both from the north and the east. His two bodies of troops did their best to join hands, but could not make it, though they had at first considerable success. Much the same design is being followed now. We have good reason to hope that it will be checkmated as was the previous one."

The tremendous artillery duel has heard more distinctly than ever in Kent last night. Houses were continually shaken as the result of the violent concussions.

During the last twenty-four hours the cannonading on the western front has been distinctly heard in Holland, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam reports.

The Battle Front from Arras to La Fere.



Although Berlin reports officially that the great attack of Thursday, for which much success is claimed, extended from southeast of Arras as far as La Fere, the area of the main offensive was evidently from the neighborhood of Croisilles to the region west of Hargicourt, roughly a curve around the British salient pointing toward Cambrai.

Correspondents of the London papers suggest that one purpose of the drive in this sector is to recover those portions of the Hindenburg line which General Byng seized last November and held against the German counter-attack ten days later, although he lost a large amount of the district which his troops overran at first. In the map the original British front, as it faced the Hindenburg line before Byng's drive started, is represented by the dotted line. The approximate British front previous to Thursday's offensive is marked throughout by a solid black line. The extreme limit of Byng's success is indicated by the broken line.

According to some advices, the German objectives, judged by maps found on prisoners, were three, which are numbered on the map: (1,) Boiry St. Martin, about seven miles south of Arras; (2,) Achiet-le-Petit, about twelve miles south of Arras; (3,) Hermies, right on the front of the salient.

Few definite facts are available to show just what success the Germans have achieved. The enemy pierced the British lines southwest of Croisilles and reached St. Leger, where fighting was proceeding yesterday morning. Right on the salient they penetrated the British front and captured Doignies, northwest of Hermies, only to be driven out by a British counterattack.

BRITISH STILL AHEAD IN FOES CAPTURED

With 16,000 Now Claimed, Germans Have 70,000—British Took 73,000 Germans Last Year.

If the German claim of 16,000 British prisoners taken within the last thirty-six hours be correct, it brings the total up to about 70,000 British taken by Germans, as against 73,131 Germans taken in 1917 by the British, or 127,102 since the war began.

The Germans' claim of having captured 10,000 men and 149 guns in their counterattack on Cambrai of Nov. 30 was denied by the British Government. The total British casualty list for the entire month on all fronts was 74,650. In the same month the British captured 20,989 prisoners and 221 guns, of which 11,551 Germans and 138 guns were taken between Ypres and St. Quentin on the western front.

On Jan. 7 Brig. Gen. A. C. McLachlan, British Military Attaché at Washington, said that in 1917 the British had captured 125,000 prisoners and 781 guns. Of these totals, according to an official statement issued by the British War Office on the same day, 73,131 prisoners and 531 guns had been taken on the western front, where the British had lost 27,200 prisoners and 108 guns.

According to a Parliamentary paper, issued in December, British prisoners taken by the enemy since the war began amounted to 2,257 officers and 44,475 men, distributed as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
In Germany	1,868	41,836
In Turkey	340	1,959
In Bulgaria	42	586
In Austria	12	74
Total	2,257	44,475

PRAYER IN HOUSE FOR ALLIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Today's session of the House of Representatives was opened with a prayer by its Chaplain, the Rev Dr Henry N. Couden, for the success of the Entente Powers on the Western front. As the prayer was delivered the galleries were crowded with enlisted men from army camps near Washington.

The prayer was as follows:

"Our Father in heaven, look down from Thy throne of grace with favor upon the Entente Powers at the front, who may be at this moment engaged in a death struggle, which promises the greatest battle of the ages, not only for the members engaged, but for the great principles involved, against an insidious foe, who would turn back the tide of civilization and subjugate all lovers of liberty to the power of might.

"Give strength, courage, victory to our arms, that right may live and wrong die, to the honor and glory of Thy holy name, and thus for the good of all mankind.

"Let Thy favor descend upon these soldiers gathered here today in this Capitol. Be with them now, and be with them when they face the enemy, and bring them, without the loss of any, we beseech Thee, home to us again, and everlasting praise shall be Thine. Amen."

WEEK'S CASUALTIES FEW.

Total Reported for the British Army Is 3,567.

LONDON, March 21.—The British casualties, reported in the week ended today, aggregated 3,567. They were divided as follows: Officers killed or died of wounds, 76; men killed or died of wounds, 619; officers wounded or missing, 215; men wounded or missing, 2,657.

RUIN IN MANNHEIM FROM BRITISH RAID

Switzerland Hears of "Enormous Damage" and an Exodus of Townspeople.

GENEVA, March 20, (Delayed.)—Information has reached Basle that the British aerial attack of Monday upon Mannheim, Germany, did enormous damage in the city, causing several furious fires which raged for many hours, especially in the vicinity of the railway station. A powder factory and a gas plant are reported to have exploded. The population, according to these advices, is panic-stricken, and many persons are leaving the town and going to Switzerland, especially women and children.

The South German press is continuing its campaign against aerial reprisals, but the Berlin Government is said to show no disposition to negotiate.

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK FOR WAR FINANCING

Condition of Federal Reserve Encourages Conferees on Next Liberty Loan.

EXTENT OF ISSUE IN DOUBT

McAdoo Says When Details Are Arranged "Everybody Will Get Together and Put It Over."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A most important conference on war finance was held here today in the offices of the Federal Reserve Board. Governors of the twelve Reserve banks and two members each from the Liberty Loan committees of the Federal Reserve Districts met with Secretary McAdoo to discuss the financial conditions throughout the country as a basis for determining the amount of the next issue of bonds, the rate of interest, and the period and terms of the bonds.

The conference was in session all day, recessing after 6 o'clock with no conclusions reached and an understanding arranged for an evening session. At a late hour tonight Secretary McAdoo said he would not issue any statement in connection with the conference, and it was understood that while there had been a most thorough statement, in the two sessions, as to the financial pulse of the country, the determination of the vital elements of the next issue of Liberty bonds had only reached a tentative stage. Secretary McAdoo, however, said that there could be no doubt of the ultimate result, and that when the differences of views and methods as to details of the situation and problem were adjusted everybody would get together and "put the whole thing over."

Chance for Big Note Issue.

One of the first proceedings in the conference, and one that was reassuring in the extreme, was a statement presented by Governor Harding for the Federal Reserve Board, showing the remarkable prospect in the matter of additional Federal Reserve note issues based on excess reserves or free gold. The volume of excess reserves, which represents the difference between the total cash reserves and the sum of required reserve against deposits and against Federal Reserve notes in circulation, has now reached the sum of $794,772,000. On the basis of 40 per cent. required reserve against Federal Reserve notes, this excess would sustain further issues of $1,986,930,000.

A consideration affecting the volume of the next issue of Liberty bonds is the uncertain amount to be derived from new taxation. It is now estimated that the income tax, with the new lower limitations on incomes, will produce $1,200,000,000, and to this will be added the excess profits tax of $1,220,000,000. These totals, as estimated, are, roundly, an increase of 100 per cent. over the revenues along the same line of taxation last year. If the size of the bond issue is to be made simply to meet the requirements of the existing program of advances to the Allies for the present fiscal year, the large increments of taxation would go far toward limiting the burden that must be taken up within the next thirty days. If, however, the exigencies of the war imperatively demand larger advances in the next fiscal year, the next bond issue might reach $10,000,000,000. The conservative limit urged by not a few today in the conference, in view of financial conditions, was less than this by $3,500,000,000.

Rate May Be 4½ Per Cent.

Members of the Federal Reserve Board suggested that the investment surplus of the country had been absorbed by the previous bond issues, and members of the conference representing the reserve banks of the various districts urged with force that the heavy load of excess profits taxes that must be paid within the next three months made it impossible for industrial capitalization to buy bonds. The practice, so general in the former issues, of firms and corporations buying large blocks of bonds to be resold to employes, it was stated, would be a physical impossibility.

The prospect of the creation of the War Finance Corporation by Congress within the next few days and the functioning of this device for increasing the money supply of the country was fully discussed with qualified expressions of approval. It was agreed that it would go far toward relieving the situation as to bond sales.

Discussion of the interest rate developed a general belief that it must go to 4½ per cent., and with it the consequences as to refunding of former issues. The resort to the plan of making the life period of the next issue five years, and in this way anticipating the burden of conversion was also taken into account, but with little sign of general indorsement.

62 Names Make Pershing Casualty Total 2,066; 2 More Killed in Action; 15 Deaths of Disease

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The casualties among the American expeditionary forces, as announced by the War Department, reached a grand total of 2,066 today, with the addition of sixty-two names contained in General Pershing's latest list, and after allowing for the transfer to the killed in action column of one previously reported as having been wounded. General Pershing's report today contained the names of two men killed in action and thirteen missing.

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported March 22.	Total.
Killed in action	163	2	165
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Killed by accident	149	1	150
Died of disease	700	15	715
Lost at sea	237	0	237
Suicide	11	0	11
Unknown cause	14	0	14
Died of wounds	39	1	40
Executed	1	0	1
Civilians	7	0	7
Gassed	6	0	6
Total deaths	1,328	19	1,347
Wounded	*631	30	*660
Captured	21	0	21
Missing	25	13	38
Grand total	2,006	62	2,068

*Six hundred and thirty had been previously reported wounded, but General Pershing today cabled that one of these was killed in action, and this reduces those previously reported wounded to 630, or a total of 660, with the thirty wounded in today's list.

CASUALTIES REPORTED MARCH 22.

The casualties reported today are:

Killed in Action—2.

FALL, HENRY H., Corporal (previously reported wounded).
GROSS, RICHARD, private.

Died of Accident—1.

SULLIVAN, SYLVESTER, P., private.

Died of Disease—15.

McELHINNEY MICHAEL L., Sergeant, pneumonia.
ISRAEL, ALFRED H., Corporal, pneumonia.
RENAUD, ALFRED J., Corporal, pneumonia.
BECEN, HARMAN, private, meningitis.
BOGGS, CHARLES E., private, pneumonia.
BRILLHART, RYLAN E., private, pneumonia.
HARTMAN, ALLEN K., private, pneumonia.
LARSEN, HENRY K., private, pneumonia.
MICHELSON, MILTON, L., private, pneumonia.
OWENS, WALTER H., private, meningitis.
PERRY, HENRY, private, pneumonia.
ROBBINS, WILLIAM T., private, pneumonia.
SMITH, ROBERT, private, pneumonia.
SPEARS, ELMER, private, heart failure.
TRIMBLE, JOHN, private, tuberculosis.

Died of Wounds—1.

GROCHOWSKI, BOLESLAW, private.

Missing in Action—13.

STONINA, JOSEPH, Sergeant.
PAYNE, JOHN J., Corporal.
STRUCK, EDWARD E., Corporal.
BACKUS, RUDOLF M., private.
BOGIN, BARNEY, private.
CARRENDER, WILLIAM O., private.
HANSEN, MARIUS, private.
LARSEN, HANS, private.
MOREY, ADELBERT, private.
O'NEIL, HUGH, private.
PETERS, SAMUEL J., private.
ROLLMAN, HECTOR E., private.
TARACKA, JOHN, private.

Wounded Severely—9.

GOOS, HARRY W., Lieutenant.
STICKLER, HARRY G., Corporal.
ARAZNY, STANLEY, private, first class.
GONDOL, SIMON, private, first class.
MORRISON, OLIVER E., private, first class.
O'DONNELL, JAMES J., private, first class.
ANDERSON, CARL, private.
GREER, GEORGE B., private.
LEPOFSKY, ABRAHAM, private.

Wounded Slightly—21.

PICKETT, LEE MORGAN, Lieutenant.
ROBERTS, CHARLES GLENN, Lieutenant.
LAVICTOIRE, GEORGE, chief mechanician.
HUGHES, KENNETH V., Sergeant.
WINSTEAD, LONNIE, Sergeant.
HEATH, FLOYD, Corporal.
PARTLOW, ELMER J., Corporal.
PEAVY, JACK, Corporal.
BLOSSOM, FRANK E., mechanician.
FOSTER, ROBERT A., private, first class.
BEATRICE, SALVATORE E., private.
BIELINSKI, EDMUND, private.
CAIN, CHARLEY, private, first class.
EMERSON, LESLIE S., private.
GLASS, BASIL, private.
GOULD, FREDERICK V., private.
HOLMES, OLIVER W., private.
KASTNER, EARL E., private.
PEORIS, MIKE, private.
TYMCHOKE, MICHAEL, private.
YATES, FRED S., private.

EX-POLICEMAN HELD IN GERMAN PRISON CAMP

Frank Upton, at First Thought to Have Been Killed in Battle, Writes That He Was Captured.

Police Lieutenant Frank Rheinish, who is attached to Inspector Daly's office at Police Headquarters, received a letter yesterday from ex-Policeman Frank Upton, who is a prisoner of war in Germany. Upton, who had joined the Engineer Corps of the U. S. Army, was captured several months ago. According to the first reports it was believed he had lost his life. The letter reads:

New Year's Day, Jan. 1, 1918.

My Dear Friend: On Nov. 30, 1917, I was taken prisoner of war in a big German advance, and, believe me, I would not care to have to go through the experience again. As yet I am at a collection camp for prisoners, but will send you my address as soon as I get to the Fatherland. We have very few restrictions here, except that we can't go out as often as we would like to. But, under the circumstances, we are being well treated by our "friendly enemies." Most all of us Americans have the advantage of knowledge of the language, and that goes a long way with these good-natured people. When I write again I will send my address, and I would be pleased with some bulletins, old magazines, &c. Who is elected District Attorney, Police Commissioner, &c.? May his administration be successful.

Kindly give my best wishes to Chief Inspector Esterbrook and all my friends in your office; also, all the detective bureaus. I was slightly wounded. Razor blades are very scarce, and you should see me with a Van Dyke and mustache. I have a photo which was taken here by a German Corporal. I will send one as soon as I can. Regards to all the boys in Forty-seventh Street [meaning the patrolmen in the West Forty-seventh Street Station] and my best wishes to yourself and family for a happy New Year. FRANK UPTON.

Inclosed was a postcard also addressed to Lieutenant Rheinish, which had the printed inscription, "Kriegs Gefangenenlager, Wahn, Rhid," meaning prisoners of war, Camp Wahn, Rhineland, and showing that the letter had been subject to censorship.

MANLEY DEATH LIST NOW 16

Navy Reports 12 More Killed by Explosion on Destroyer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Later dispatches to the Navy Department more than doubled the casualty list growing out of the explosion of a depth charge on board the American destroyer Manley while in collision with a British warship in European waters. These later dispatches state that twelve additional deaths resulted from the explosion and that ten more were injured, making a total of sixteen killed and twenty-one injured.

The name of only one of the twelve men additionally reported as having been killed has been received by the Navy Department. It is that of John C. Holmes, a first class carpenter's mate, whose mother, Mrs. Katie Holmes, resides at 74 Dalton Street, Boston. The names of the ten additionally reported as injured are:

NELSON, EARLE P., electrician, 1,320 Commercial Street, Waterloo, Iowa.
LUCKOCK, WILLIAM J., gunner's mate, 60 Warren Street, Newport, R. I.
DIGGS, ISAAC, mess attendant, 926 Cleveland Street, Norfolk, Va.
DWIGHT, CHARLES D., seaman, 5,138 Kenwood Avenue, Chicago.
JOHNSTON, WILLIAM A., ship's cook, 80 East Seventh Street, North Portland, Ore.
CARDIN, JOHN LEO, fireman, Box 23, care Mrs. Roy King, Wilkinsonville, Mass.
RUSSELL, EDWARD F., seaman, Mansfield Street, Natick, Mass.
HANSON, FREDERICK, coxswain, 1,137 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MORSE, KIRK W., chief gunner's mate, 1,011 Third Street, Snohomish, Wash.
CAGLE, CHARLES WILLIAM, fireman, Monroe, Okla.

Lewis Cohen, boatswain's mate, first class, reported killed, should have been Louis Cohen. Emergency address sister, Ida Goodman, 903 East Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.

Yesterday's official announcement incorrectly stated that Lewis Cohen was a son of Levi Cohen of 13 Rutgers Street, New York City.

VIOLENT GUN DUELS ON FRENCH FRONT

Continued from Page One.

tion of enemy infantry positions and batteries before Verdun.

On the Lorraine front, also, the artillery activity increased on many occasions.

The official statement issued tonight says:

Before Verdun the artillery duel continued.

From other theatres of the war there is nothing new to report.

BIG EXPLOSION NEAR MONS.

30 German Soldiers Killed and 500 Munition Wagons Blown Up.

LONDON, March 22.—Thirty German soldiers were killed and more than 100 others injured and 500 munition wagons were blown up by an explosion at the Mevrignies station, near Mons, Belgium, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam filed yesterday.

The Germans had stocked enormous munition trains under camouflaged sheds at Mevrignies.

PREDICTS WIDENED BATTLE.

Rousset Thinks the Attack May Extend to Ypres.

PARIS, March 22.—Lieut. Col. Rousset, military critic of La Liberé, says the attack of the Germans yesterday indicates that they have taken the decision for a general offensive.

He predicts persistent pressure for some time, perhaps with an extension of the battlefront as far as Ypres.

CLAIM HAVOC AT DUNKIRK.

Germans Admit Loss of Only "Two Small Outpost Vessels" in Sea Fight

BERLIN, March 22, (via London.)—Extensive damage was done military establishments on the French coast at Dunkirk and vicinity through a prolonged bombardment by German torpedo boat forces early yesterday, an official statement issued today declares. Enemy destroyers were engaged as the Germans were returning, but the hostile craft withdrew, the statement says, after having sustained several hits. The German craft which attacked the coast returned undamaged, it is added, but two small outpost vessels which had been cruising west of Ostend are missing. The text of the statement reads:

Torpedo boat forces from Flanders, in three groups, subjected the fortress of Dunkirk and military establishments near Bray Dunes and Depaume to a long bombardment early on Thursday. Good effects were secured everywhere. Two large fires were started in an extensive barracks camp near Depaume, into which 800 shots were fired. The coastal batteries replied with a violent but unsuccessful fire.

On the return, a fight occurred with some destroyers which, however, withdrew after being several times hit. The forces which participated in the attack returned without damage or loss. Two of our small outpost vessels had not returned last night from a cruise west of Ostend, and must be considered missing.

PARIS, March 21.—An official bulletin says:

During the naval engagement off Dunkirk on Wednesday night our coast was bombarded near Paune by enemy warships.

The British Admiralty on Thursday reported an action off Dunkirk early that morning in which two British and three French destroyers were engaged with a force of German destroyers which the Admiralty statement reported had previously bombarded Dunkirk for ten minutes. Two German destroyers and two German torpedo boats were believed to have been sunk and survivors were picked up from two enemy torpedo boats. Of the Entente craft only one, a British destroyer, was damaged, and it was able to reach port.

WAITS FOR PERSHING TO REPORT ON DRIVE

Continued from Page One.

him from the British Headquarters. It is anticipated that a complete summary of what transpired yesterday and of subsequent events along the British front will reach the War Department in this way and form a background of information upon which officials can measure the strength of the German movement for themselves.

As additional details came in the purpose of the German high command appeared to centre upon the recapture of the most advanced portion of the British trench line in the Cambrai region. There was nothing to indicate, it was said, whether the German purpose was to use the territory which it was thus hoped to gain as a vantage point from which to strike further blows or whether the plan was to protect from possible allied efforts the communication centres in the vicinity of Cambrai.

No officer of prominence would hazard an opinion today as to the underlying motive of the German Army commanders. All said that the information thus far received was of too scattered a character to show conclusively whether operations at other points on the fifty-mile front involved were mere covering enterprises or elements in a scheme of grand attack.

On the face of reports thus far seen, officers were well satisfied with the display of resisting power made by the British troops. They are more than ever confident of the ability of General Haig's men not only to check the German onslaught within reasonable limits but to hurl it back when its initial force has been expended. The promptness with which successful counterattacks were driven home by the British was noted as evidence of the unbroken spirit of the men after the terrific ordeal through which they had passed.

War Department officials said that the assault yesterday at Cambrai was not a surprise attack, and also pointed out that it followed only a five-hour bombardment of positions that the British have had months of leisure to strengthen and prepare.

British reports of the losses of the German infantry are well founded, officials believe. It was estimated that the Germans might have employed as many as 300,000 men in yesterday's effort.

Members of the House Military Committee heard the first meagre details of yesterday's attack as received by the War Department when they met today with the War Council under the new policy adopted by Acting Secretary Crowell of taking Congress into the confidence of the Government. The military authorities pointed out to the representatives that nothing had come from the fighting front as yet to indicate the scope of the German movement.

The committee members again were informed in detail of the progress made in all branches of American war preparations. They appeared satisfied that every possible effort was being exerted by the War Department to hasten the war program.

Members of the Senate Committee will meet the War Council again tomorrow. Arrangements for joint sessions have not been completed.

America's attitude toward Bulgaria will not be altered, at least for the present, by the operations of Bulgarian troops on the western front. Reports that Bulgarian units had been brought up to oppose the British forces were received at the State Department without surprise, and without arousing apprehension of an immediate diplomatic change. It was indicated that certainly until the troops of that Balkan State were actually used against lines held by American troops the present situation probably would continue.

Although a co-belligerent of Governments at war with the Central Powers, with which Bulgaria is allied, the United States has refrained from declaring a state of war or even breaking diplomatic relations with Bulgaria. This condition of affairs has caused diplomats of France, England, and Italy to send to their Governments long explanations, and it is known that suggestions from foreign capitals have reached Washington that the United States should formally include Bulgaria among its enemies.

The State Department, however, has insisted upon waiting for a more definite cause for a break, ignoring the argument that the presence here of an official representative of Bulgaria might prove embarrassing.

It was asserted today that the operation of the Bulgarian troops in Turkish territory against the British was not followed by any hostile action by the United States, and it was suggested that their presence in the line opposite the British on the western front was not materially different.

Some officials think that nothing would be gained by declaring war, even if Bulgarian troops should be found fighting against the American front. They contend that there will be a diplomatic advantage at the end of the war in not having altered the diplomatic status.

VOTES TO ASK BAKER ABOUT DELETED LISTS

Continued from Page One.

garding the recent order eliminating addresses from casualty lists.

Lively discussion preceded the passage of the resolution. Its only opponent was Senator Myers of Montana, who declared that General Pershing's expressed wish that the addresses be eliminated "is enough of a reason for me." Senator Myers said that he would like to see the War Department do something which the Senate would not criticise.

Senator New explained that the resolution was not critical, but merely asked for information, "if not inconsistent with the welfare of he service."

"If the War Department has a military reason for not giving out the addresses," said Senator New, "I would be the last man to insist on it. But I don't believe there is a good military reason. England and Canada both publish addresses, and sometimes the name of the units. Many of these Canadian lists are republished in the United States.

"A great deal of needless distress is caused by this order. I saw a casualty list recently and there are three men living in widely separated parts of this country who bear the same name as one of the men in this casualty list.

"I know the War Department informs the relatives of the man killed or wounded, but what of the relatives of other men of the same name? They are in suspense, doubt, and distress."

Senator Calder interrupted to say that in a recent casualty list the name Frank Kelly appeared.

"There are five Frank Kellys in the same company of one New York regiment," said Senator Calder. "You can at once see the result of the War Department's order in that case."

Senator Pomerene of Ohio told how he recently had spent half a night and part of the next day trying to find out for a distressed father whether a man named in a casualty list was his son. It turned out the Ohioan's son was safe, and the man named came from the far South.

Senator Weeks declared the War Department should at once inform the Senate if there was a real reason for withholding the addresses. The resolution was adopted with only Senator Myers voting no.

FRENCH HONOR OUR DEAD.

Prefect of Nancy and School Children Decorate Graves.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 22, (Associated Press.)—The Prefect of Nancy has placed over the graves of more than a score of American soldiers buried a short distance back of the lines in the Toul sector, great bouquets of natural and artificial roses. On the ribbons with which the roses were tied is this inscription:

"To our American brothers who have died on the field of honor."

The graves lie in two double lines, some of them being freshly made. Each has over it a little, rude wooden cross, upon which is one of the two identification discs soldiers wear around their necks. The other disc is buried with the soldier's body. The graves are within range of the enemy's guns and amid fields of barbed wire entanglements extending as far as the eye can see.

East of Luneville, today, school children visited the graves of the Americans killed in that sector, and placed upon them French and American flags and large bunches of flowers.

WOUNDED BACK FROM FRANCE.

Sixty-five Are from Units Who Who Fought the Foe.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, March 22.—A contingent of 101 sick and wounded soldiers, sixty-five of them direct from France, arrived at a base hospital tonight.

The sixty-five members of units known to have been in contact with the Germans on the French front arrived recently at an Atlantic port and were sent to the local hospital. Four of them are suffering from wounds, and were probably under fire in one of the engagements between American patrols and German raiding parties. None of their wounds, however, is serious.

George B. Bishop, infantry; Lloyd M. Clark, infantry, and Manuel Sanders, field artillery, are suffering from gunshot wounds, and Andrew J. Hershey, infantry, has a shell wound in his left foot.

GETS FINN'S LAST LETTER.

'Battery Dan's' Son Receives Epistle of Brother, Killed at Front.

Joseph E. Finn, clerk in the County Clerk's office and son of the late Magistrate Battery Dan Finn, received from France yesterday the last letter written by his brother, Philip Schuyler Finn, killed recently at the front when fighting with the 165th Infantry. The soldier spoke of enjoying his experiences, and said that because the restrictions prohibited him from going into details he hoped "some day in the near future to relate some of my experiences to you, and then you will look upon me as a real soldier."

The writer asked his brother to see their mother, with whom Philip had lived before he went to France, at 581 Park Place, Brooklyn, to "make her feel good."

Solemn requiem mass for the dead soldier will be celebrated this morning at the Church of St. Alphonsus, West Broadway and Canal Street.

APPETIZING!
One "paddleful" calls for MORE. Makes sandwiches, meats, fish, fowl, salads and gravies DOUBLY DELICIOUS. Guaranteed to satisfy, or your money back. You've tried the rest—now try THE BEST.
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DUTCH PRESS ANGRY OVER SHIP ISSUE

Newspapers Profess to Think Government Made a One-Sided Bargain with Allies.

PUBLIC IS RECONCILED

Majority Realizes That Holland Is Not Likely to Obtain Any Cereals from Germany.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, March 21. — A statement made by the Wolff Breau the other day hinted that the wild utterances of the German press regarding the action of the associated Governments with reference to Dutch shipping need not be taken at their full face value. Much the same might be said of the comments of the great majority of the Netherlands newspapers on the matter, and also those on the Government's decision.

The anger displayed in most of the papers, and it is fairly violent, does not, as far as I can discover, find anything like a counterpart in public opinion. I have taken some trouble to discover what is thought of the Government's decision in many different quarters. Nowhere do I find such violent opposition to it as is expressed in the newspapers. Here and there naturally, especially in shipping circles, objections are expressed, and often strongly, but those mainly rest on the somewhat curious belief that neutrality means that Holland should be left unaffected by the war and allowed to go her way without let or hindrance. Most people recognize, however, that in a war which has drawn directly within its orbit nearly the whole world Holland cannot expect to be unaffected and must indeed put up with being very directly concerned.

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant regards Monday as a black day in Dutch history. It looks upon the Government's decision as an unexpected thunderbolt, and regrets that the Government seems to have found it compatible with Dutch honor to yield "to brute force." It adds that the people had made themselves accustomed to the thought of great want and even that hunger was coming, and that they were ready for self-denial, but "we have offered to the associated Governments a contract which gives them more than they themselves could have hoped for. We have missed an opportunity of showing that we could suffer injustice, and the bread that we shall eat will be very bitter."

The same journal says the decision is against the wish of a majority of the people. In this the Handelsblad differs. While it is very angry with the Government for allowing itself "to be driven to a one-sided, pacifist, materialist policy," it admits that the policy of the Government "broadly corresponds to the predominant feeling in the country," yet the Handelsblad would rather the Government had returned a curt "No." That rather gives the press's anger away.

It is odd that papers like the Handelsblad would have been more pleased had the Government gone against the predominant feeling of the country, and would have applauded a decision supported by an admitted minority of the people. It is rather an uneviable position to be in, but most of the Dutch papers are led astray by fear of Germany and an exaggerated idea of the benefits which should accrue to neutrality. The Telegraaf emphasizes the fact that Germany admits she can deliver nothing in the way of cereals, a fact which has greatly impressed the people. Other papers hint that the Allies are unlikely to carry out their side of the bargain, but all such talk finds little support among the people.

By The Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, March 22.—The text of President Wilson's proclamation regarding Dutch shipping reached Holland after the Thursday evening newspapers had gone to press. Meanwhile a somewhat bluntly worded dispatch from Washington, speaking of "the seizure of the ships after the War Trade Board had been informed Holland had rejected the American ultimatum," caused an outburst of puzzled anger from virtually the whole Dutch press. It is argued that there has been no rejection by Holland of an ultimatum, and that previously nothing had been heard of any ultimatum.

The Bourse opened today with a stream of selling orders, but there was no panic.

A dispatch from The Hague to the Handelsblad says one of the most prominent Members of Parliament intends to ask the Government whether it is not time to recall the Dutch Minister at Washington and hand passports to the American Minister at The Hague.

Commenting upon President Wilson's proclamation regarding Dutch shipping, the Handelsblad says it considers that there now devolves upon the allied powers the moral duty of maintaining international traffic for States which cannot exist without it. Continued refusal to permit Holland to obtain grain from Argentina, it says, would be a serious matter for both parties.

The Telegraaf says it is wrong to speak of a rejection of the Allies' ultimatum by Holland. It asserts that the Dutch Government acceded to the proposals of the Allies as far as was compatible with its position as a non-belligerent, and adds:

"The ultimatum was thus accepted in principle, but in such a form as to maintain Holland's rights as against America's unlimited power. The Dutch Government thereby acted in accordance with the principles set forth by President Wilson in considering a future peace based upon right above might."

The Nieuws van den Dag says it is a singular fact that both the Dutch and the allied Governments seem to have little knowledge of the course of events. It adds:

"One would be inclined to ask whether there is some one in between who is holding up reports."

EXPECTING A DUTCH NOTE.

But Washington Looks for No Complications Over Seizures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Reports reaching the capital today were to the effect that the seizure of the Dutch tonnage would not bring about further international complications. There were rumors afloat that the Dutch Minister might be recalled, but no intimation of that kind was received by the State Department.

It was considered probable that a note would be received from the Netherlands Government concerning its attitude now that the ships have been taken over. The situation, however, did not furnish grounds for concern.

Officials held to the position that the United States had gone more than half way in meeting the requirements of Holland. This Government, it was pointed out, had pledged itself, in taking over the Dutch ships, to provide the foodstuffs which Holland needed if Germany permitted Dutch tonnage to leave Holland to get it. On the other hand, it was stated, Germany's offer to Holland and other neutral nations of Europe to supply foodstuffs had not been kept for the reason that Germany was unable to spare the foods.

ASKS AUSTRIAN RULER TO BREAK ALLIANCE

Petition by a Pacifist Member of the Vienna Upper House Angers Germans.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, March 19.—A curious controversy is going on in Vienna, where it is creating a great deal of interest.

Not long ago Dr. Lammasch, a pacifist member of the Austrian upper house, presented a memorandum to Emperor Charles. Nothing transpired about the contents of the document until Dr. Friedjung published a statement that the memorandum advised that the alliance with Germany should not be continued.

To this Lammasch replied that, as the document was secret, all that was being said about its contents came under the heading of fantasy. Friedjung retorted that one of his friends had been allowed by Lammasch to read the memorandum without being put under the seal of silence, and that it was quite true that the document did give that advice to Emperor Charles. It further advised that the decision to abandon the alliance should be communicated to Emperor William and to the Central Empires' enemies. In this way, it was argued, the Entente would be freed from the fear of a gigantic bloc in Central Europe and would therefore become more willing to make peace.

Lammasch's reply to this is awaited with interest.

The controversy has aroused no little anger in Germany. The Vossische Zeitung regards it as a very serious affair, but Vorwärts is not surprised. Vorwärts says:

"We must not hide from ourselves the fact that the number of opponents in Austria-Hungary of the alliance with Germany increases. That is a serious matter which cannot be without influence on German policy."

PROTECT WOMEN SOLDIERS.

Turks to Keep Them Secluded Behind the Lines.

GENEVA, March 20.—Elaborate regulations are being drawn up for control of the battalion of young Turkish women which the Turkish War Office, breaking all precedents in that country, recently decided to organize. A Constantinople dispatch says that the War Ministry is prescribing minute measures to prevent the battalion from coming into contact with the soldiers.

All the officers of the battalion will be women. It will perform work behind the lines.

A Wolff Bureau dispatch from Constantinople, published in German newspapers received here, says that the Osmanli Association for Women's Service has published an appeal to all Turkish women between the ages of eighteen and thirty to enroll in the women's battalion. The Vakit remarks that Turkish women, having already been admitted to the field of commerce, to public offices, and to other branches of the State service, are now enabled to enter the army. Their organization, to be known as the "First Working-women's Battalion," will work eight hours daily behind the front.

STILL LEADER, SAYS ASQUITH

Holds Lloyd George Did Not Displace Him as Liberal Chief.

LONDON, March 22.—Herbert H. Asquith, former Premier, made it plain today that he did not consider that Premier Lloyd George had succeeded him in the leadership of the Liberal Party. this statement was made in the course of a strong speech before a gathering of Liberals at Derby, in which constituency Mr. Asquith's son, Raymond Asquith, was a candidate for the House of Commons when killed in action Sept. 15 last.

"It is ten years since, by your free choice, I was nominated leader of the Liberal Party," said the former Premier. "I have not resigned from that position and I am not aware that I have been deposed. Until the time comes when my natural faculties desert me, of which event I will, no doubt, receive timely warning from my candid friends, I have no intention of relinquishing the leadership of the party."

SHIPPING LOSSES PERTURB BRITONS

Press Points Out That Official Figures Take No Account of Vessels Damaged.

SMALL OUTPUT CRITICISED

Drafting of Workers, Not Labor Troubles, Blamed for Situation by One Paper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 22.—The Daily Telegraph, commenting on Sir Eric Geddes's statement on shipping losses caused by enemy submarines, remarks that the statistics given are not calculated to dissipate the national anxiety. It says:

"Interesting as they may be, they are not relevant in any practical sense to the problem that confronts the nation, because if we include allied and neutral tonnage operating outside the war zone the actual maritime position of this country is not presented in true perspective. Our concern is first with the shipping which moves in and out of the war zone; secondly, with that portion of it which we possess or control, and, thirdly, and especially, with the residuum of our tonnage available for meeting the civil needs of the 40,000,000 people of these islands after satisfying naval and military needs.

"What shipping conditions may be outside the war zone—in the Pacific and South Atlantic and so on, where populations live who also need ocean transport—has little bearing on our situation in these islands whose waters are the scene of the enemy's main attack. * * * The losses take no account of ships out of commission for many weeks on end owing to damage, and the losses have to be deducted from approximately half the aggregate merchant shipping on register since vessels engaged on naval and military duties represent a minimum which has been repeatedly and rigorously scrutinized. So we reach the conclusion that the position is worse even than we feared, since last year's depredations were equal, on the basis of supply of the civil needs of the population, to a net reduction of tonnage of 40 per cent."

The Chronicle also points out that Sir Eric Geddes's figures of 6,000,000 lost tonnage for the twelve months ended Jan. 31 does not include ships injured by submarines and subsequently repaired, although in their case tonnage is withdrawn from use for periods which must aggregate a total equivalent to a large permanent loss.

The Daily News says Geddes's speech will not alleviate the public anxiety, and that his figures have not fulfilled the expectation aroused by the Government promise to take the public into their confidence. The Daily News, referring to the smallness of shipping in 1917, asks: "What was the cause of this deporable record?," and says that it was not entirely due to bad relations between capital and labor in the shipyards.

"The outstanding reason," it goes on, "is that in spite of the gravity of the position, in spite of the progress of submarine attack, the claims of shipbuilding were still sacrificed to the enemy. Twenty thousand men who never ought to have been in the army were kept there all through the year. In October the shipbuilders themselves appealed to the War Cabinet to sanction their return. They are not returned today, and it was not until the alarm of January that the War Cabinet even sanctioned their return. In presence of facts of this sort it is idle to propound general explanations about the relations of capital and labor."

SLAVERY THE RULE IN CONQUERED FRANCE

German So-Called Labor Colonies Spare Neither the Aged, Women, Nor Children.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, March 20, (Delayed.)—It is difficult to obtain precise and trustworthy information from the invaded provinces of France and Belgium, and, when it comes, it is of such a harrowing description that there is naturally some hesitation in France to give more pain to the relatives of the sufferers by publishing it. The following details come from a sure source and are only illustrative of the mass of evidence that lies before me. Conditions vary from place to place, depending to some extent upon the inclination of particular German officers and officials. They are a little better, for instance, at Valenciennes than at Lille, where eggs cost 25 cents each and meat, when it can be got, $2.50 a pound; boots, $20 a pair, and the monthly coal allowance of 75 pounds per person, $35. At Cambrai all the factories and workshops have been stripped of machinery, and the workfolk live in misery and sickness. At the end of last year there were 7,000 civilians living there, for the most part in cellars.

At Charleville fortnightly rations are about nine ounces each of bacon, lard, salt meat, and beans, two ounces of coffee (when there is any) and four ounces of sugar, which costs 36 cents. Each person gets one tin of condensed milk per month. The butchers' shops have long been closed. Nearly all the men are compelled to work for the enemy, whose rules are very strict. No one can leave the country. The inhabitants cannot leave their houses before 7 A. M. or after 8 P. M. They must salute their conquerers. Fines are imposed on the slightest provocation, or on none, and woe betide any one whose papers are not in order.

Metal articles, bags, mattresses, and other kinds of furniture have been requisitioned wholesale and systematically, and some German officers make a joke of the fact that, after carrying on pillage for three years, they still find things to steal. When evacuated from a town, women's jewels are taken from them—even their wedding rings.

Under one pretext or another, a large part of the industrial plant of Belgium was long ago taken away and sold in Germany, but the process continues.

At Etain French prisoners have been forced to strip the factories. At St. Quentin a number of statues and precious windows and pictures have been carried off from the cathedral. But perhaps the worst cruelty goes on in the so-called labor colonies. Everybody must work for the Kommandatur—young and old, boys and girls, in town and in country. At Flers, near Douai, the men and boys are taken out every Monday by motor car to dig trenches in the Lens region. Elsewhere they have had to build field railways, cut trees, weed fields, or gather fruit, and one must be very ill to be excused. Gangs of men and women are shifted hither and thither like slaves, traveling in cattle trucks, sleeping in stables, and subjected to every kind of humiliation.

I am informed that in one such party twenty persons died of cold and misery at Nivelle, in Belgium.

GERMANS BUY HUMAN HAIR.

Taking All Stocks in Alsace to be Used in Weaving.

BERNE, Wednesday, March 20.—The German military authorities in Alsace are seizing all stocks of human hair, according to Alsatian newspapers.

The owners of the hair are invited to make their terms with the paying office of the Prussian War Ministry. The price being paid by the State for the best quality of women's hair, which is used for weaving purposes, is 20 marks per kilo (2.20 pounds.)

TINY GERMAN RAIDER CAUGHT IN PACIFIC

American Cruiser Captures 61-Foot Motor Boat, Armed and Flying Enemy Flag.

SOUGHT LINER AS PREY

Agassiz, Formerly of United States Registry, Was Outfitted by Teutons at a Mexican Port.

A PACIFIC PORT, March 22.—With what is declared to be a captured German raider in tow, a United States cruiser is expected to reach this port next Sunday or Monday, according to information given out today by naval officers here.

Wireless messages from the commander of the cruiser said the captured vessel was the Alexander Agassiz, for several years in the service of a biological institute at La Jolla, Cal. The capture was made last Tuesday off Mazatlan, Mexico.

The Agassiz, according to the warship's messages, carries an all-German crew, and had been outfitted for service as a raider on Pacific commerce. No details regarding the number of men aboard or the names of the commanding officers have been received.

According to advices received here, the Agassiz was captured fifteen miles off Mazatlan, Mexico, at 11 o'clock last Tuesday. These late reports said the Agassiz, flying the flag of the Imperial German Navy, was heavily armed and carried a crew of five. She did not attempt to engage her captor when overhauled.

The Agassiz was not large enough to be used extensively as a raider. Federal officials say, however, that it was the evident intention of the German crew to capture a Pacific mail boat running to Panama, outfit it with heavier guns than could be mounted on the Agassiz, recruit a full crew from pro-Germans now living at west coast Mexican ports, and then start out on a reign of terror.

The Agassiz, according to Federal officials, has been a source of much trouble for some time, and has been under suspicion since she cleared from San Diego on Jan. 27, 1917.

The Agassiz was sold to the Pacific Trading Company, three of the principals of which are said to be M. Lochren, William Taylor, and H. Wheeler, of San Francisco. The sale was conducted through the Controller of the University of California, former owner of the craft.

For a time after her transfer the vessel carried oysters from Tobari Bay, in the Gulf of California, to the floating cannery, John A. North, at Magdalena Bay. When the oysters were found to be of poor quality, the Agassiz was taken off this run and placed in service between Mazatlan and Manzanillo, Mexico. While lying at a berth near the Mexican customs wharf at Mazatlan, she was suddenly changed from American to Mexican registry.

She sailed from Mazatlan under the German flag last Tuesday morning.

Federal Secret Service men have been watching the movements of the conspirators for many months. They obtained an inkling of the ringleader's intention regarding the Agassiz and permitted him to proceed with his plans until they thought it was time for an American warship to check further activities of the raider.

According to shipping records, the Agassiz registers 41 tons, is 61 feet in length, has twin screw engines, ketch rig, and was built in San Diego in 1907.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—After press dispatches had told of the seizure of a suspicious craft in the Pacific by an American cruiser, the Navy Department tonight issued this statement:

"The Navy Department announced tonight that a small American vessel, the Agassiz, which sailed from a West Mexican port, where she had been fitted out under circumstances which led the naval authorities to believe that she might be used as an enemy raider, has been seized at sea and taken to a Pacific port for investigation. There were found aboard several Germans, German flags, rifles, and pistols. When seized she had no ship's papers, and a number of articles were seen to be thrown overboard.

"The Agassiz is a gasoline-propelled boat about sixty feet long, and, so far as present information indicates, carried no mounted guns."

WOULD CURB GERMAN PRESS

Prominent Clevelanders Ask Wilson to Suppress Enemy Language Papers.

CLEVELAND, March 22.—Suppression of all German language newspapers in this country, and particularly a Cleveland German daily newspaper, as a dangerous organ of German propaganda, was recommended in a resolution signed by sixty-six prominent citizens of Cleveland and sent today to President Wilson.

The resolution grew out of patriotic utterances at a smoker and reception given at the University Club last night by the Veteran Association of Troop A, to the 135th Field Artillery Band.

Speeches by Jacob B. Perkins, a prominent manufacturer and senior Captain of the association, and Edward Bushnell, former President of the Cleveland School Board, brought forth a proposal that the association members and University Club members pass a resolution urging the President to suppress all German language papers in the United States, particularly a Cleveland German daily, as one powerful method of killing "insidious German propaganda."

The resolution was adopted and today was embodied in a letter sent to the President, the letter being signed by Mr. Perkins, Mr. Bushnell, Charles A. Otis, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and John M. Gundry, President of the University Club.

PAPAL PEACE MESSAGE IS SENT TO AMERICA

Hope Is Expressed for a Lasting Settlement and a New World Organization.

ROME, March 21.—A plea for lasting peace is made by Pope Benedict in his Easter message to the United States, which he sends through The Associated Press. His message reads:

"The first message of the risen Saviour to his disciples, after suffering the torture of Passion week, was 'Peace be unto you.' Never has the world for which He sacrificed himself needed so poignantly that message of peace as today.

"On this solemn occasion no better wish can be made to the country so dear to our hearts than that the divine Redeemer may grant a realization of the desire of all, that is, a healing of the existing hatred and the concluding of a lasting peace based on the foundation of justice, fear of God, and love of humanity, giving to the world a new organization of peoples and nations united under the aegis of true religion in aspiring to a nobler, purer, and kinder civilization.

"It is thus we desire to fulfill our Master's last injunction to His apostles: 'Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature.'"

EX-JUDGE CRUM IMPEACHED.

Montana Senate Finds Jurist Who Resigned Guilty of Sedition.

HELENA, Mont., March 22.—Charles L. Crum, former Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District, was impeached today by the Senate on all six articles of impeachment, there being a few dissenting votes on only one or two minor articles. The Senate tonight passed sentence disqualifying him from ever again holding office in this State. Judge Crum was charged with disloyalty and sedition. There was no defense.

Judge Crum resigned several days ago and it was reported he had left the State.

FIGHTING MORE ACTIVE ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

Italians Eject Austrians from a Frenzela Outpost—Foe Loses Four Airplanes.

ROME, March 22.—Fighting is becoming more active along the whole front, the War Office announces.

The Italians drove back patrols at several points on the Trentino front and ejected an Austrian detachment which had forced its way into an advanced post in the Frenzela Valley sector. Along the Piave the artillery fighting became more intense.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Italian War Office statement, as received today at the Italian Embassy here, said:

Along all the fronts yesterday there was increased activity. Enemy patrolling forces were put to flight westward of Val dei Concei [Trentino front] and the Graze. In the sectors of Val Frenzela the enemy succeeded in penetrating one of our advanced positions, but, stopped by our artillery fire and counterattacks, was obliged to return to his previous position.

In the districts northeast of Monte Grappa Italian troops succeeded in taking some prisoners. The artillery fire was more intense at Cavallo della Piave.

On the Asiago plateau French and Italian airplanes brought down an enemy airplane. Beyond the Piave the British aviators brought down three enemy airplanes and forced another to land. Southward of Motta di Livenza a captive balloon was set afire by our artillery.

ITALIANS CHEER WILSON

At Children's Hospital, Which Names a Ward in His Honor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 22.—This morning, in presence of Ambassador Page, Major Robert Perkins, the Commissioner of the American Red Cross, and other leading Red Cross officials, Senator Count della Somaglia, President of the Italian Red Cross, and many other officials, the first sanatorium for tuberculous children of Italian soldiers was officially opened at Ariccia, a picturesque village, fifteen miles from Rome.

The sanatorium is situated in shady woods containing trees several centuries old, on an estate belonging to Prince Chigi. The building was erected by Princess Chigi in memory of her son, who was killed fighting in Abyssinia. The funds for running it were provided by a popular subscription organized by the Giornale d'Italia, which was aided by the American Red Cross.

In recognition of this fact the largest ward in the sanatorium has been named after President Wilson, whose bust stands in the centre. About a hundred children, who were already housed in the sanatorium, sang hymns praising America, and speeches were delivered celebrating the union between America and Italy, amidst wild applause for the President and the United States.

Washing Nine Million Hands

Massive muscular hands, dainty snowy hands, tiny grimy hands—nine million all told, belong to the families that read The Delineator—nine million hands to be washed every day. How long does a cake of soap last in your family? And who buys the soap in your family?

If you make any article for this enormous market of a million progressive, prosperous families, advertise it to the women folks—they are the "purchasing agents."

The Delineator
The Magazine In One Million Homes

BACHIA'S HAVANA CIGARS
PRONOUNCED BAY-SHA
"Not Merely Excellent, but Exceptional"
LA FLOR DE R.A. BACHIA & CO.
32 sizes 10¢ to 30¢ each
At all Clubs, Hotels and Dealers in genuinely fine cigars
BACHIA & Co. N.Y.
Ask for Bachia's and get the best

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substances.

Easter Proprieties—This Year

YOU should back the soldier with your optimism.

★ ★

Without being gay, let your presence be cheerful—your appearance one of confidence.

★ ★

We have fashioned our Spring assortments of suits and topcoats in exact consonance with the spirit which pervades this city—and the country at large.

★ ★

For the men who must work at home while their brothers fight abroad, we have provided the largest selections we have ever

offered—at prices more moderate than expectations warranted.

★ ★

Cutaway coat and waistcoat, of youthful dignity, $30 and $48.

Appropriate striped trousers of fine quality, moderately priced.

The W. & H. Exhibition of Spring Hats, Shirts and Haberdashery Is the Most Complete We Have Ever Shown

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 20 Cortlandt; 345 Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 30 Broad; 775 Broadway, 58 Nassau; 1185 Broadway, 150 Nassau, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Spring Suits Stripes, Mixtures $25.00

THE utmost that can be crowded into $25 in pure woolens, thorough tailoring, spruce fit and smart style. On top of that, *superior individual service.*

Spring Derbies And Soft Hats $3, $4, $5

THE only extreme thing about them is their extremely good quality. Nothing forced or faddish—just *distinguished refinement,* as befits these thoughtful times.

JOHN DAVID
Style-Block Smart Clothing
Broadway at 32nd Street

ADVERTISEMENT.

When Housework Is Burdensome

when you tire easily and nerves are excitable, you need medicinal food—not drugs or stimulants.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is rich in food value; it supplies the very elements to enliven the blood, restore strength and the courage of health.

Avoid Alcoholic Substitutes. 14-77

MARCH ON MOSCOW ALARMS RUSSIANS

Continued from Page One.

show the Germans that the capture of the capital would be useless, as the Government was prepared to fall back constantly before the German advance, resisting and slowing down the enemy onslaught.

All available rolling stock is being used for the evacuation of Petrograd along the Trans-Siberian Railroad toward the Ural Mountains. The Putiloff munition works and the Shlusselburg powder factory near Petrograd, employing from 30,000 to 40,000 workmen, are being moved to Omsk and Tobolsk. The entire western end of the Trans-Siberian Railroad is congested with trains of machinery, guns, ammunition, and automobiles. All sorts of war material and factory equipment were stacked on flat cars, and Government employes, factory workers, and thousands of German and Austrian prisoners are being sent to Omsk and other Siberian cities for industrial work in re-establishing plants.

Prisoners Not Anxious to Return.

Many prisoners when interviewed by The Associated Press correspondent showed little interest in the war, especially the Austrians, who apparently have no desire to return home. Some of them sought medicines from the American Red Cross unit for sick comrades and did not know that the United States had entered the war.

Vologda, where the American Embassy is now located, has suddenly developed from a provincial city with a population of 60,000 to a congested transfer point with a large floating population. Military missions of many nations leaving Rumania and Ukraine have gathered there awaiting transportation to Siberia or Kola and Petrograd. Refugees unable to reach Moscow and other points southward by direct line, because of hordes of disbanded soldiers, have centred at Vologda in the hope of finding accommodation on railway trains leaving for southern points, where the food situation is better. There is little freight moving except Government supplies. Every inch of space inside of cars, on platforms, and on the bumpers is occupied by refugees. All the stations are crowded with men, women, and children fighting for space in the cars.

JEER AT JAPANESE PLAN.

German Papers Profess to Derive Amusement from Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 22.—The German press continues to speculate on possible events in the Far East. "Will the Japanese annex Siberia up to Lake Baikal? That is now the question which gives Mister Wilson such headaches." Thus the Kölinische Zeitung handles the question of Japan and Siberia.

The paper says that France, who was so keen on disannexation, is encouraging Japan to protect East Asia against the wicked Germans, but that England remains cool-headed. "And the Americans?" it goes on, "They are powerless and must put their hands in their pockets, for Wilson's big speeches do not come up to the expectations of the United States who expected to win the war for the Entente."

The paper speaks of Japan's agreement of 1916 with Russia and says that this removes all obstacles for Japan and gives her rights which she has been unable to attain in any other country, especially the right to colonize in East Siberia as far as Lake Baikal and without restrictions. It declares that Manchuria was already Japanese up to Kwangstchongstu, that now Harbin is practically Japanese and that Vladivostok is no longer Russian, especially since the arrival of American and English warships.

The anger of America and England, it goes on, is most entertaining. The question of self-determination naturally has been brought up. "We can watch this game with pleasure and can even feel Schadenfreude (an unholy joy) that one of the robber band robs some of the others and that still others out of fear of the one dare not partake in the robbery."

Count Reventlow in the Tages zeitung expatiates on Holland and Anglo-Saxon sea-tyranny and the future of Flanders and hopes that Holland will be influenced to refuse the Entente's offer of food supplies in return for tonnage.

Reventlow hopes and supposes that the English-American ultimatum and the "brutality of the two Anglo-Saxon powers towards Holland" will open the eyes of the Dutch. He says the Dutch will have a foretaste of Anglo-Saxon supremacy at sea.

PARIS FEARS FOE MAY GET RUSSIAN FLEETS

Naval Critic Talks of Possibility of a Dash from the Dardanelles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 22.—The effect of the probable annexation of the Russian fleets in the Baltic and Black Sea by the Germans is causing much speculation here. Recollection of the activities of the Göben and Breslau has caused certain anxiety as to the possible effect of German action in the Mediterranean. This feeling is voiced this morning by an article from Captain V——, a well-known naval critic, who points out that the Russian Black Sea fleet, although less powerful than that of the Baltic, nevertheless proved sufficient to prevent the Turkish fleet from getting into the Black Sea, in spite of its reinforcement by the Göben and Breslau.

The critic opines that the allied fleet in the Mediterranean may have to modify its dispositions. With the Austro-German flotilla in the Adriatic, he says, there is always the possibility that at any moment the enemy may dash out of the Dardanelles in order to surprise transports with supplies or threaten the Syrian coast and other sea bases.

The Russian fleet in the Baltic consists of four dreadnoughts, four battle cruisers, a few second-class cruisers, fifteen or twenty destroyers, and about the same number of submarines. The greater part of these are of old construction, dating before the Russo-Japanese war. The fact that the Germans have seized eight submarines and three destroyers is evidence of their intentions, but the critic expresses the definite opinion that in no case can the Russian fleet bring any real advantage to the Germans on the sea, as it is impossible for them to refit the ships and provide trained crews quickly enough to make effective use of the newly acquired units.

GERMANY IN DANGER OF 'MORAL INFECTION'

Threatened from Russia, Prince Maximilian Says, in Pointing Out 'Defensive Measures.'

Germany is threatened from Russia by a "moral infection," says Prince Maximilian of Baden, in an interview with the Wolff Bureau of Berlin. "German world order" must undertake defensive measures against "Russian world disorder," according to the Prince, who is heir to the throne of Baden and President of the Baden Upper Chamber. In his interview he outlines three measures of defense against the Russian menace as follows, according to the Berliner Tageblatt of Feb. 16, a copy of which has been received here:

"First. Trotzky proclaims a world destiny which he desires to bring about. Against ideas one must fight with ideas. Certainly we are fighting for our existence and the possibilities of our economic development.

"But the idea of self-preservation, if unsupported, leaves large resources of human strength untouched. We must set against the world disorder of Trotzky, which destroys freedom, a world order which protects freedom. Germany may confidently avow that it comprises in its national will the happiness and rights of other peoples. All great nations must strive for a world condition in which their name will be uttered with fear and hope wherever a wrong is done. In this respect Germany must not renounce the position of being a moral world factor. That would mean to strive for a renunciatory peace.

"As a second defensive measure it is necessary to make our German organism as sound and as capable of resistance as possible. A great mass of the German working people is fighting with a strong and sound instinct against the attempt to weaken Germany's power of resistance. Therefore, I regret the agitation aiming to characterize as unpatriotic a broad strata of the population and to isolate the members. Regarding the aims of the war there must be lively contentions in every country. No ablebodied person must stand aside in the task to maintain a common national feeling, otherwise we endanger our immunity against the Eastern contagion.

"The third and most effective measure naturally would be peace. The key to the situation is in the hands of the Anglo-Saxon races. It is difficult to see clearly. The reports from America are of a contradictory character. I do not wish to anticipate the reply the Chancellor will make to President Wilson, but I desire to point out that the President in his latest speech does not speak as a world judge. The United States has no desire to interfere in the European affairs or to act as arbitrator in European controversies. America will readily acquiesce if it is made clear that the conditions proposed by it are not the best and most durable."

Prince Maximilian referred to Premier Lloyd George as the "exponent of knockout militarism" and of the "unmerciful will to destroy." A feeling of responsibility toward humanity should have demanded, he said, that hell should not again be let loose this year before an honest effort had been made to ascertain whether the differences existing between the groups of belligerents had disappeared to such an extent that negotiations could bridge them. The Prince added that he personally believed these efforts would have failed, but he thought every conscientious man would have been relieved of a great burden if this point had been made clear.

REICHSTAG CHIEFS BACK AGGRESSION

Continued from Page One.

culled representation of the Courland nation, and the Emperor is to become the Duke of Courland. Meanwhile violence carries the day."

A dispatch from Berne says:

"The main committee of the Reichstag has been holding secret debates upon the question of Holland. It then discussed the Treaty of Peace with Russia. Although the semi-official communiqué from Berlin announced a perfect accord among all the Deputies in recognizing the desire of Courland for union with Germany, and expressed satisfaction over the arrangements concluded in the East, further information reveals that nearly all the speakers, with the exception of the Conservatives, complained that a veritable chaos existed in the East.

"Government Commissioner Simons admitted that the territories east of the acknowledged frontier lines were still a little doubtful. Another Government Commissioner recognized that the frontiers outlined by the Treaty of Peace were practically impossible of realization. He said that Courland could not possibly exist, and the future fate of Riga was quite uncertain. From a Lettish point of view it would be equally impossible to keep to the line designated, for the Letts do not want to be separated.

"From a question asked by the Conservative Deputy Carmel, who complained bitterly of their absence from Germany, where they were greatly needed, it was learned that there are at present 8,000 or 10,000 German functionaries occupied in the administration of Poland."

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VOTE FOR TRENCHES IN CENTRAL PARK

Continued from Page One.

voted to permit the construction of trenches in Central Park.

Its report was read to the Board of Estimate at the conclusion of the regular program, on the motion of Mr. Dowling. The report recited the plan of the publicity department of the Liberty Loan Committee to put the trench system in the North Meadow of Central Park, and continued: "It is believed that the success of the new loan is largely tied up with this project, and the committee recommends that the Commissioner of Parks of Manhattan and Richmond be advised to grant the request."

As soon as the report was read Mr. Dowling moved its adoption and Controller Craig spoke for the motion. "The representatives of the Liberty Loan Committee," he said, "told us that they deemed this scheme essential to the success of the third Liberty Loan, which is essential to winning the war. There is no other place in the City of New York which they are willing to accept. In view of these conditions the committee had no choice."

"Is there any opposition?" asked Mayor Hylan.

"I should like to be heard in opposition, your Honor," said Dr. Hall, moving to the rail in front of the semi-circle of seats where the members of the board sat. "Central Park is not the only place where this exhibition could be held. Some time ago representatives of the publicity department of the Liberty Loan Committee applied to the Park Commissioner of the Bronx for permission to use a site in Van Cortlandt Park for the display. The Commissioner agreed to this provided that damage to the vegetation would be restored, and the Mayor said that it would not be opposed by him—"

Mayor Contradicts Dr. Hall.

"I didn't say anything of the kind!" the Mayor broke in. "I asked what guarantees would be given for the restoration of the ground and said it must be submitted to the Board of Estimate for approval."

"At any rate," said Dr. Hall, "the committee at first suggested Van Cortlandt Park." Then he told of the recent history of the north meadow and how the city lately had completed a four-year process of getting it into good condition. "It would take four or five years to get the meadow back into shape," he continued, "if this were done."

"Soldiers have been parading and drilling in the Sheep Meadow all Summer and all Winter," Mr. Dowling interjected, "for the good of the country. If you say that they are trying to deprive the children of their playground, I say that we're going to try to end the war before the children grow up and have to take part in it. As I recall it, your name was connected with some organization to cut up Central Park for an Italian garden, wasn't it?" (Laughter by members of the board.)

"I favored the plan to use the old Croton Reservoir for a sunken garden," Dr. Hall admitted. "My organization."

"You're very familiar with all of these organizations," said Mr. Dowling. "You're Secretary of them all, while I'm busy with city business, attending to it. My words may be a little bit rough, but the old punch is there all the time." Then he settled back into his chair and left the rest of the Board to have their say with Dr. Hall. A TIMES reporter asked Mr. Dowling after the meeting if any disagreement with Dr. Hall over the question of the sunken garden had led to these remarks.

"Oh, no," said Mr. Dowling. "I was for the sunken garden myself. I just had some things on my mind and wanted to say them."

Meanwhile Controller Craig was asking Dr. Hall who would decide whether it was necessary to have the trenches in Central Park.

"You're going to decide that, I hope," said Dr. Hall.

"The Liberty Loan Committee has decided it already," said the Controller. Then Borough President Riegelmann of Brooklyn cut in:

"Did your organization oppose the west side grab?"

"Is your association," Mayor Hylan followed, "opposed to the present Ottinger Bill that grabs the west side?"

"I am not familiar with the terms of the Ottinger Bill," said Dr. Hall.

"Well," said Controller Craig, "you'd better go and find out about that bill."

Reinforcements came to Dr. Hall just then in the form of Mr. Bard, who stepped to the railing and asked to be allowed to present arguments against the invasion of the park.

"Have the stenographers got your name?" the Mayor inquired.

"They have my name," said Mr. Bard. "They know me."

"You can't win the war," he continued, "unless you make a success of this loan. You can't make a success of this loan, they tell us, unless you dig up Central Park for make-believe, theatrical trenches. It is a foolish, wasteful advertising dodge of people who have a good purpose in view, an admirable purpose, but who have gone down the wrong road."

"You haven't got a chance in the world to convince the Liberty Loan Committee of that," said Mr. Dowling.

"The citizens of this city have a mind about it," replied Mr. Bard, "and if you will put the hearing off a week—hardly anybody knew there was to be a hearing today—you will find considerable opposition among the citizens."

Offers the Whole Park.

"The Liberty Loan Committee can have Central Park, all of it," said Mr. Riegelmann, "if it will help win the war. What would the soldiers in the trenches say if they heard that you were opposing this?"

"What would they say?" repeated Mr. Bard. "They would say it was a picayune advertising scheme—it was buncombe."

"I regret very much," said Mr. Riegelmann, "that you, as an American citizen, should refer to any such plan as an advertising scheme or as buncombe."

"Isn't it a fact," asked President Smith of the Board of Aldermen, "that this will bring citizens to the park who have never been there before to enjoy its advantages?"

"The trouble with you," said the Mayor, "is that you're too much interested in art and not enough interested in the success of the Government."

"That is not true," said Mr. Bard. "I want my statement taken down."

"I have said it," said the Mayor, "and it stands."

Controller Craig at this point again took part in the controversy.

"The newspaper that is making the most fuss to get this plan stopped," he said, "the paper that is giving columns, I might almost say pages, to its campaign, is one that lent support to the Riverside grab. I don't hear the newspaper that is so much interested in the preservation of the park devoting any space to Riverside Park.

"You're either for the parks or you're against them. You're either for the grab or you're against it. Here you come in talking about the preservation of Central Park, when you didn't say a word about Riverside Park—"

"I did—" Mr. Bard began.

"Silence!" said Mayor Hylan. "The Controller is speaking. Allow him to finish."

"You don't say a word about the spoliation of Riverside Park, about the west side grab," the Controller resumed, when Mr. Bard again tried to stop him.

Mayor Threatens Expulsion.

"The Controller is speaking," said the Mayor again. "If you interrupt him again I'll call an officer and have you put out."

In a moment, however, Mr. Craig paused, and Mr. Bard continued:

"You will recall, Mr. Controller," he said, "that I and the organization of which I am President agreed with your position on the question of Riverside Park; we worked for the same purposes that you did."

"I quite readily admit that," said the Controller. "You worked with us in 1916 and 1917, but what have you been doing in 1918? Where do you stand at present?"

Mr. Bard tried to explain that only the press of other matters had kept his attention centred elsewhere than on the west side, but nobody was disposed to listen to him. Then Mayor Hylan achieved his epigram. "I would advise the art artists to take a vacation until the war is over. The vote, Mr. Secretary," he said. It was unanimous in favoring the construction of the trench system in Central Park.

Loan Committee Favors Trenches.

Meanwhile the Liberty Loan Committee had held a meeting in the morning at the Federal Reserve Bank and prepared a letter in favor of the Central Park project. There were several absentees. James N. Wallace, President of the Central Trust Company, was not there; Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, was represented by Pierre Jay, Chairman of the board; George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, was represented by his son, George F. Baker, Jr.; Lloyd W. Smith represented Allen B. Forbes of Harris, Forbes & Co.; A. H. Marckwald, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company, represented Seward Prosser, President of that institution. The members of the committee who attended were James A. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce; Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank; Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank; J. P. Morgan, Jacob H. Schiff; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank; William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, and Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company.

Mr. Jay and Mr. Vogel were appointed to carry the letter to Mayor Hylan but arrived after the Board of Estimate had adopted the resolution and adjourned. The letter follows:

To His Honor the Mayor, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs: You have been good enough to approve the plans of the Liberty Loan Committee to place in a city park during the next Liberty Loan campaign an accurate reproduction of a sector of the fighting trenches in France, and have appropriated a sum of money for the complete restoration of the site after its temporary use for this purpose.

The Liberty Loan Committee made this request of the City because it feels the necessity, in order to sell immense amounts of war bonds during a four weeks' period, of conducting the campaigns very largely on a war basis, not merely on the usual financial basis. These bonds are war bonds; they are being issued because American soldiers are at the front and because we have an increasing financial responsibility to our allies as the war goes on.

Carrying out this idea, during the second Liberty Loan campaign, a captured German submarine, symbolizing the ruthless warfare that was the direct cause of America's entrance into the war, was transported to this country through the courtesy of the British Government, and was set up in Central Park. It was accompanied by a British tank. These two engines of modern warfare attracted great crowds to Central Park, and were one of the principal means of producing the atmosphere not only in New York City, but also through the entire country, which resulted in the tremendous subscriptions to the Second Liberty Loan.

Many months have been consumed in developing plans for the third loan drive, including the location of trenches in Central Park. During this time many sites and parks have been examined, and the various experts who have undertaken the investigation have agreed that a far greater contribution can be made to the sale of Liberty bonds both in this city and throughout the country by the location of the trenches in this internationally known park than by placing them anywhere else in Greater New York.

Furthermore, the time for raising our great proportionate share of successive loans is very short. It would seem that the most widely known location, which Central Park is admitted to be, is the location which should be chosen without too great hesitation in such an emergency.

Committee Takes Up Opposition.

Since you have had the proposed plan under advisement, some opposition has developed to putting the trenches in Central Park. No opposition, however, has been made as to the fundamental value of the trench exhibit as such. There is almost universal agreement that for the success of the bond campaign we must do everything we can to bring before those who remain at home the conditions under which our soldiers are fighting in France, and that the proposed exhibition would visualize the war better than anything else that could now be undertaken.

The objection to the use of Central Park seems to be based, first, upon damage that might be done to the park and, second, upon the fear that this intrusion might serve as a precedent for private encroachments upon the park after the war is over. The plans of the committee contemplate complete protection of all trees and shrubs in the vicinity of the exhibit and the complete restoration of the soil and sod, for which the city has appropriated a substantial sum of money.

With regard to the creation of a precedent, those who object to the use of Central Park are quite willing that the trenches should be located in some other park, indicating that there is no objection to the use of parks as such for war purposes. Central Park was selected by the committee as one of the great publicity centres of the world, like Hyde Park in London and the Bois de Boulogne in Paris. The committee felt that the temporary use of a small part of Central Park for a purpose so intimately connected with winning the war would serve as no precedent for private encroachments after the war is over and that the protection of the park in times of peace could well be left to the officials and citizens of New York. The members of this committee would be among the first to resist the use of any park in times of peace for private purposes.

The Liberty Loan Committee, acting in a representative capacity for the United States Government in the Second Federal Reserve District, is charged with the duty of selling bonds throughout the entire district.

Its plans during the last two loans, as well as its plans for the coming loan, have been developed after mature deliberation; and the unanimous and patriotic public support which these plans have thus far received makes the committee feel the necessity of retaining the full and active support of the entire public during the campaign we are about to enter upon.

The whole committee, therefore, has felt it advisable to give this matter renewed consideration. We have carefully reviewed all the arguments presented. We naturally sympathize with such feeling as exists against the use of this park. We do not for a moment doubt the patriotic feeling of those who oppose this plan. We regard the reasons advanced for not using the park to be unanswerable in any but a time of national crisis and emergency. But that such an emergency now exists we do not believe there is any widespread doubt after a year of our active participation in the greatest war in history, after the diversion of our industrial and financial machinery to purposes of war, and in view of daily casualty lists evidencing the heroic sacrifices of our soldiers and sailors.

We are able to say to your honorable committee, therefore, without reservation, that we believe that in view of present circumstances the plan proposed is in the best interests of the government and of the people of the city.

The digging of the Liberty trenches will not desecrate, but rather consecrate this ground—consecrate it to the devotion we all bear to our sons who are today fighting in the trenches of France, and to the sacrifice we are prepared to make of all we have and all we are.

We should like to take this occasion to thank you for your ready co-operation in this as well as in the many other matters which have been presented to you by this committee.

Plans for Constructing Trenches.

Officials of the French missions to this country, it was said last night, if the Central Park project is carried out, will direct the actual installation of the trench system in Central Park. The Marquis de Polignac of the French High Commission, who has charge of all the French war exhibits in the United States, arrived last night to take charge of the installation of the war paraphernalia which will be put into the proposed system. Commander Rousseau, a military attaché of the commission, under the present plans will supervise the actual engineering work to be done on the trenches.

John Price Jones, Assistant Director of Publicity to the Liberty Loan Committee, said last night that the plans for the trench system had been completed, and that it would include everything from dummy heavy guns and airplane hangars in the background to listening posts in the far advance. He could not say, however, when the work of construction would start. Much of the war material sent by the French Government for war exhibits here, which will be used in this demonstration, is said to be still on the sea.

The plans, before being carried into effect, must be submitted for approval to Carl F. Pilat, landscape architect of the Park Department. Mr. Pilat has given no indication as yet of what his attitude will be toward the general problem of the invasion of Central Park.

Protests Against Trenches.

Adolph Lewisohn has sent to THE TIMES the following letter protesting against the Central Park trenches:

New York, March 22, 1918.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I heartily approve any constructive means that the Liberty Loan Committee might use in making this the third Liberty Loan a success. I am glad to aid in any way in my power, but I think it would be a mistake to break up the North Meadow of Central Park, some thirty acres, the sod of which it has taken five years to bring to its present condition. It will mean the destruction of bushes and trees that have been brought to their present state by from ten to twenty years of care, and may further result in the devastating of over 100 acres of the wark, perhaps irretrievably, through the crowds of people that would go there.

I would, therefore, advise the transferring of the trench demonstration to Van Cortlandt Park, which is better adapted for this purpose and is more accessible to a greater number of people by direct railroad communication. ADOLPH LEWISOHN.

Reginald Pelham Bolton, a consulting engineer, of 55 Liberty Street, and a Trustee of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, whose interest in the parks has long been recognized, made this statement yesterday:

As a citizen who has been for many years actively engaged in the extension, improvement, and care of our park system, I wish to add my protest to that of others against the proposal to construct these exhibition trenches in Central Park.

I base my objection on very practical grounds, although I fully indorse all the objections that have been raised from an aesthetical standpoint by representatives of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, of which I am a trustee.

From a practical standpoint, therefore, the construction of trenches in Central Park is not well conceived as the locality is not accessible by any of the main lines of transit, and is in point of fact, so situated as to be remote from nearly all of them.

Equally good results could be secured by the construction of this exhibition in Van Cortlandt Park, where much more space is available and no trees or bushes would be damaged and where, moreover, there is ample room for exhibition crowds to assemble. The space north of the Van Cortlandt House has been utilized for a camping ground and for exhibitions, such as polo games, and these have been attended by vast numbers of persons, indicating that the means of access by subway and road is adequate for the purpose.

In addition, the permission to misuse Central Park for this purpose seems to me to be greatly to the disadvantage of public policy, because no other of our parks is so situated as to be liable to just such a menace as this proposal constitutes, and the precedent which would be established would undoubtedly be utilized to the disadvantage of the park for the future.

Criticises War Advertising.

I think that the same remarks apply to the use of park spaces for Governmental advertising, which is an unfortunate practice which has been allowed during the war period, and even if a necessity appeared to demand such a misuse of the parks, the advantage to be derived from it could not outweigh the injury which has been inflicted upon the cause of park protection.

I was a member of Mayor Gaynor's commission on outdoor advertising, and a large part of our work was devoted to consideration of means of keeping advertising not only out of, but away from the vicinity of the parks. The war advertising has now set an example which makes it already more difficult to accomplish these desirable purposes.

The above remarks assume that there is a possible advantage to be gained by the construction of these proposed trenches, but, to my mind, I would consider that their real value was at least very limited. There are many people to whom the sight of such a reproduction of the horrors now proceeding in Europe will produce only a feeling of repulsion, and as a means, therefore, of advertising, I should consider that it will most probably fail of its effect.

NEW CABINET IN SPAIN.

MADRID, March 22.—Antonio Maura, the former Premier, has succeeded in forming a Cabinet to succeed that of the Marquis de Alhucemas.

Senor Maura will be Premier, ex-Premier Dato will be Minister of Foreign Affairs; Count Romanones, Minister of Justice, and General Marina, Minister of War. The Marquis de Alhucemas will take the Interior portfolio. Count Romanones also is a former Premier.

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Other models show the high, tucked belt. Some have facings and pipings of gray. All of the newest style varieties are charmingly rendered in these models. Our reg. $44.75..... **35.00**

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All the season's newest styles, carefully selected from best makers—popular colors, including laurel green, myrtle, black, seal, aerial army, etc. Made of fine quality soft durable felt—silk-lined, genuine leather band—special for tomorrow only,

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You get all of these at the most moderate price, in

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They are GUARANTEED to you by the delivery with each SUIT or OVERCOAT of a signed and numbered GOLD BOND which entitles you to a new Suit or Overcoat, if either should prove unsatisfactory.

Spring Suits and Top Coats, $15 $18 $20 and Up to $40

The Harris Store

6th Av. L. Station at Our Door. **27 Cortlandt St.** Corner of Church St. **New York City** Hudson Tube at Corner.

Fulton St. Subway Station, Only 1 Minute's Walk, also New Brooklyn Subway at Our Door.
Store is Just a Step West of Broadway.

MORE QUALITY— FEWER FRILLS IN MEN'S CLOTHES

UPON inward quality, rather than outward frills, the man who dresses in good taste always insists — and today more than ever . . . . In our Kirschbaum Spring models you will find absolute simplicity of line and the elegance—the quiet, but unmistakable elegance—of fine fabrics, skilfully cut and painstakingly tailored . . . . Suits and Topcoats at $25, $30, $35, $40.

Uniforms for Army Officers At Cost.

Stern Brothers

WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS

Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient

OVER THERE AND BACK

A Pen Picture of the Front

OVER THERE AND BACK By Lieut. Joseph S. Smith.

Shows how an American boy takes the jumps and the bumps of war in France, comes home and goes back to Pershing's army with high purpose and a proud heart.

OVER THERE AND BACK By Lieut. Joseph S. Smith.

Plenty of Realism — No Faked Horrors.

Price $1.50 Net. Postage Extra. At All Bookstores.

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FOR SALE—TEN STATEMENT MACHINES

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DESCRIPTION.

STYLE NUMBER	MACHINE NUMBER	ORIGINAL COST	SALE PRICE
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656	34049 M 50350	666.00	490.50
656	34650 M 50414	666.00	490.50
676	3292501 M 50329	746.10	550.55
676	3292500 M 50510	746.10	550.55
676	3242502 M 50517	746.10	550.55
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All of the above machines are in splendid condition, having been used only nine months.

They are equipped with Electric Drive—Automatic Time Switch—Date Repeat Key—Semi-Automatic Cross Tabulator—Injector—Ejector—in addition to which five of the above machines (Nos. 676) are equipped with 16-Point Sector and 14 Special Characters.

You will see from the above table that we are offering the machines for 75 per cent. of their cost price.

These machines are in excellent condition and represent a rare bargain to anyone having occasion to use office equipment of this character.

ADDRESS "BURROUGHS," P. O. BOX 233, NEW YORK CITY.

WISCONSIN LEGION PLEDGES LOYALTY

Calls On All Citizens to Elect Only Men of Outstanding Americanism.

WANTS ANTI-SEDITION LAW

Platform Adopted Also Recommends That Congress Revoke Charter of German-American Alliance.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 22.—The Wisconsin Loyalty Legion, a non-partisan organization which met here today to "give voice to the militant loyalists" of the State, adopted, amid outbursts of patriotism, a resolution pledging support to the Government and calling upon all citizens to elect "only men of outstanding Americanism on April 2."

A proposed plank suggesting that either Irvine L. Lenroot, Republican, or Joseph E. Davies, Democrat, withdraw from the United States Senatorial race in order that a united front might be presented against Victor Berger, Socialist candidate, was discussed, but was not incorporated in the platform.

Two sets of resolutions, one designated by Chairman William A. Hays as "findings of fact," and the other as "dealing with the pledges of the future," were unanimously adopted amid cheers of the large gathering of delegates representing various sections of the State.

The only reference to the Senatorial race was a plank in the platform urging "every citizen of this State to lay aside all partisan feeling on Election Day and to see that every loyal vote is polled, to the end that only men of courageous and outstanding Americanism shall be elected as Supervisors, Mayors, United States Senator and Judges of our courts."

"We are determined that all patriotic citizens and all in whom the sentiment of patriotism exists shall be given a rallying cry for their country and an opportunity to sustain it in its great struggle," says the opening paragraph of the platform. The "findings of fact" is then given, a recitation of charges against Germany, and indorsement of America's war aims.

The people of Wisconsin are urged to unite in approval of President Wilson's recommendation of war, in sending our armies to France and in supporting all branches of the Government in successful prosecution of the war.

The platform recommends that Congress revoke the charter of the so-called German-American alliance and that the Federal Department of Justice take steps to punish all who have made such alliance a cloak to cover crimes against the country. The people also are asked to call upon Congress for a law defining sedition and prescribing appropriate punishment. Fullhearted approval of the selective draft law, the Red Cross, and kindred organizations and aid to the Government in seeking out seditionists also are urged in the platform.

Patrick H. Martin of Green Bay, who has three sons in the war, said: "If there are those who do not know why we fight they are either fools, hypocrites, or enemies."

"Berger and sedition are twins, forerunners of Bolshevism in this country. We'll have liberty, and unless you change your course you'll have death," were remarks pointed at Mr. Gerger that brought applause.

By a rising vote the conference late tonight adopted a resolution, introduced by Charles Crane, a Democrat, that a committee of five be named to take steps "to combine the loyal vote of all citizens at the election April 2, on one of the loyal candidates for the Senatorship."

It is not believed that the resolution will have any effect on the Senatorial situation or result in the withdrawal of Davies or Lenroot.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., March 22.—With a patriotic appeal to loyal Americans to back President Wilson when they go to the polls on April 2, Joseph E. Davis, Democratic nominee for United States Senator, opened his campaign for election here tonight.

Mr. Davies said that while the guarantees of the Constitution should be religiously preserved, they should never be permitted to become a shelter for sedition and treason.

GEN. BELL SAYS HUNS FEAR OUR FIGHTERS

Thinks Germans Will Not Again Attack Americans Except with Overwhelming Force.

NO PESSIMISM IN FRANCE

Tells Men at Camp Upton There Is No Doubt That the Kaiser's Forces Will Be Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., March 22.—Major General J. Franklin Bell, head of the Metropolitan division, just back from France, while making a brief visit to his command here today paid tribute, based upon first hand observation, to the American Expeditionary Force in France and delivered a message of optimism, backed by his conviction that the courage and perserverance of the Allies insured final success.

General Bell, who left for France early in December, told of the teeming activity in the American sector, recounted evidence he saw of splendid American morale and expressed the belief that the Germans would not attack American soldiers in their trenches again except with overwhelming forces. He said there was no pessimism on the battlefronts and no reason for it behind the lines.

"I did not see all our troops, but I think I saw the large majority of them," he said. "Notwithstanding that they were living under conditions quite new to American experience, and in some respects imposing considerable discomfort, I never saw brighter, more cheerful, and apparently more contented men than I saw in France. Of course they were busy. They were kept busy all the time and worked much harder at training than troops ever have worked in our army, save in training camps for officers and the training camps for troops that now exist. They train regardless of weather, as we also are doing at this camp.

"If they had any feeling to complain, they would not voice it, but I really don't think they felt any. They simply recognized the necessity for what they were doing and preparing to do, and accepted conditions as they found them. This is the real, true soldierly spirit, and I was delighted to observe it among our troops. Health conditions have been good notwithstanding the amount of rain and other Winter discomforts. Their good health is probably due to their continuous work outdoors."

"Were any of our men in action while you were there?" the General was asked.

"They were in action several times during my visit to France," he replied, "but I did not happen to be with them when these actions took place. When I say action, I mean real fighting, involving casualties and serious conflicts. Of course, there was more or less artillery fire and anti-aircraft firing was going on all the time. I spent about twenty days at the active front and I don't think there ever was a day in which plenty of artillery fire, machine-gun fire and some rifle fire did not take place. But this was universally considered by the troops concerned as characteristic of a quiet day.

Heavy Bombardment Common.

"I heard a number of times the heaviest bombardment I have ever heard in my life; but the troops were so accustomed to such things that they paid no attention to it except those immediately involved in the area being bombarded. Every fine day was utilized by aircraft and this resulted in a continuous and furious fusillade from every type of anti-aircraft gun. Bombardment by artillery was taking place in the sector occupied by our troops at the time I was inspecting their trenches, but it did no special harm. The reports published concerning the fearless attitude and the fighting qualities of our men by American newspapers are not exaggerated. The case has been rather under than overstated."

"How do the French soldiers regard our men?"

"There is the greatest cordiality between our soldiers and the French soldiers—a cordiality that is really heartfelt and sincere. They have great difficulty in talking to each other, but they can easily communicate by signs and a few words that each knows of the other's language. But the important fact is that in the trenches they show their cordiality by good nature and the greatest readiness to help on all occasions.

"I was waiting on board a steamship until it was ready to sail at the time the Germans made a serious attack on the sector occupied by our troops and on those who had been serving along the Chemin des Dames. The local papers said that they were universally praised by French Generals and officers for the fearless manner in which they stood up, took their punishment and inflicted much heavier punishment on the Germans. In fact, it was the universal opinion that the Germans were much astonished by the reception they received, and that they are not likely to tackle the American soldier again without overwhelming numbers.

"I may say that in many respects and in certain parts of a soldier's duty men can be better trained in America than in France, but no matter how well trained they are here there are certain things in which they must complete their training after reaching France.

No Cause for Discouragement.

"As a final word, I want to say that there is not the slightest occasion for pessimism or discouragement. We are engaged in a serious undertaking, but there is not the slightest reason for doubting that we will finally accomplish our task and accomplish it thoroughly.

"Patience and perserverance is all that will be required. I never observed the slightest pessimism, mental depression, or other sign of discouragement at the front in France.

"Such pessimism as might possibly be encountered can only be found among people far to the rear who have nothing to do with the undertaking, and have slight knowledge of actual conditions at the front.

"We can all well wish it might be possible to get ready more quickly without any feeling of discouragement. We are doubtless doing the best we possibly can and it is senseless and illogical to expect the impossible."

1,800 Killed in Halifax Disaster.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 22.—The number of persons who lost their lives in the disaster of Dec. 6 through the explosions in the harbor was today officially placed at 1,800. The Chairman of the Mortuary Committee announced that the official list contained 1,562 names, and that the number of persons known to be missing brought the total of dead to 1,800.

INCOME and EXCESS TAX EXPERTS

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H. ELY GOLDSMITH, C. P. A.
Certified Public Accountant

A. ALVIN FLEISCHER
Formerly U. S. Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue

Our service insures pleasing results and often **SAVES IN ACTUAL CASH** many times its moderate cost.

There are **ONLY 6 MORE DAYS TO FILE RETURNS,** during which our offices will remain **open until 9 P. M. Open Sunday from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. for consultation.**

We invite consultation at your or our offices after telephone appointment.

ACCURATE AUDIT COMPANY
1265 B'dway, N. Y. Madison Sq. 3073-4912.

A CRUSADER OF FRANCE

Translated from the French of Captain Ferdinand Belmont

Introduction by Henry Bordeaux.

North American says:—"Full of human interest and glowing with almost mystical fervor."

$1.50 *Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

Don't add water to

Club Cocktails

by shaking with ice. Pour over large lumps of ice or cool the bottle.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front

Select Your Easter Suit While the Selecting Is Good

Today—when you can choose the style that best becomes you from our large new stock—when you can select a suit that you know will be ready for Easter wear—when you can buy a suit that will cost you less than garments of equal quality will cost you elsewhere.

Men's and Young Men's SPRING SUITS at $24.75

Conservative styles, and others less conservative—yet all in that spirit of seriousness which men have adopted because of the grave affairs which face them today. Well tailored from collar to trouser bottoms, of tweed, cheviots, unfinished worsteds, cassimeres and other desirable fabrics, in a way which will insure good appearance and good service.

Other Suits at $19.75

A good assortment of smart models in serviceable weaves. Semi-lined, quarter-lined and skeleton-lined coats, finished with the care that marks good workmanship.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Broadway at 34th St. **Saks & Company** 'Phone Greeley 2626

Important Presentation of Women's Spring Suits Special at $33

In assembling these charming suits we have not overlooked anyone. If you lean toward the strictly tailored suit, the more dressy models, or the sports suit you will find it in this collection.

The styles are youthful, and decidedly individual, and the tailoring of each suit is of a very high standard throughout.

A few of the materials:

Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Men's Wear Serge, Silvertone, Hair-line Suitings, Checks, Oxfords, Taffeta Silk, Heather Mixtures.
Sizes 34 to 44 and in some models to 50½.
Fourth Floor.

Easter Apparel for Girls and Juniors

will be found in a splendid array of new fashions at Saks. We shall feature today:

Silk Frocks for Girls at $12.95

Winsome, girlish models, developed in lustrous Taffeta, showing double or triple tier skirt and crushed girdle. Also a very youthful Eton model in natural Pongee, collar and vest embroidered in two-tone effect. Sizes 10 to 16 years.

Smart Coats for Girls and Juniors at $15

Stunning belted styles in sports and military effects. Beautifully tailored in Velour, Delhi, Burella, Fine Serges, Novelty and Shepherd Checks. All Spring shades. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Smart Suits for Boys Remarkable Values at $16.75

Extra Knickers with each suit. The styles are in new Norfolk effects, skilfully tailored in a wide range of richly colored, serviceable woolens. Sizes 10 to 18.

Boys' Suits at $13
Most Remarkably Priced

Extra Knickers included. Exclusive Saks models, developed in fabrics selected because of their unusual wearing qualities. Sizes 7 to 18.

Boys' School Suits, Special at $11

Extra Knickers included. Smart fancy mixture suits, tailored for service by craftsmen who are specialists in fine clothes for boys. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Boys' Trench and Navy Coats, Saturday Special at $5.75

Remarkable values. Tailored in a variety of novelty overcoatings and All-Wool Navy Blue Serge. Sizes 2½ to 8 years.

Easter Frocks for Misses
—of Figured Silk Foulard
Very Special at $19.50

Three very charming models—youthful and full of originality, offered at this remarkable price because of an important purchase. One is in coat effect, another has three-tier skirt, and the third is in draped tunic model with surplice waist. Colors: French Blue, Rose, Navy Blue, Beige and Black, in combination with white. Sizes 14 to 18 years. Three models *illustrated.*

Misses' Smart Spring Suits Saturday Special at $39.50

Tailored, sports, and Braid-trimmed suits—the very newest models for misses by leading designers of smart fashions for the younger set. Beautifully developed in

Silvertone, heavy or light weight Wool Jersey, Fine Serges, Imported Tweeds, Checks and Poiret Twill

in the very modish colors of Serpent Green, Chinchilla, Rookie, Military Blue, Pekin, Beige, Navy Blue, and Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

A Special Easter Presentation of

Misses' Spring Coats at $39.50

A most unusual showing of coats in very new models, displaying new belt features, novelty stitching, and individual treatments in collars. Fashioned of Army Cloth, Heather Mixtures, Gabardine, Serge, Silvertone and Velour in

Chinchilla, Rose, Pekin, Green, Beige, Rookie, Navy Blue, Black

Easter Hats for Girls and Misses, $3

A new collection of youthful modes in the very newest and most beautiful shapes. Made of fine Milan braids in all wanted colorings. Ages 6 to 16 years.

Unusual Values Today in Women's Dressy and Sports Skirts

in models delightfully individual

At $8.75—New Silk and Wool skirts in a wide range of becoming models, fashioned of Silk Poplin, Wool Plaids, Striped materials, Taffeta, Men's Wear Serge and Wool Poplin.

At $12.75

Eight new models in skirts for every occasion—pleated effects, developed in a wide range of new materials. All fashionable colors.

At $14.75

High grade sports and dressy skirts in exclusive Saks styles, tailored in Wool Velour Plaids and Stripes, Silk Faille, Satin and Plaid silks. All colors.

150 Beaded Bags Special at $29.50

Beautiful imported bags in a variety of most exquisite designs, beaded in rich, soft colorings to blend with the new gowns. At $29.50 they cannot be duplicated anywhere in the city. *One illustrated.*

In a Special Week-end Display—1300 New

$5.85 Wonder Hats

The four hats *illustrated* show the marked originality and rare beauty of hats represented in this important event. The styles are the very newest for Spring, fashioned of Leghorn and Lisere Straws, Georgette Crepe, combined with Straw, and Transparent Hair and Net, tastefully trimmed with ribbons, feathers, flowers, wings and quills.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Three Answers To The Call For Spring Hats

Spring is in the air and in the shops—hats that have served well through the winter are giving way to hats that carry the feeling of the new season. New styles are ready here—in three different lines — at three different prices, so every man may be sure to find a good hat at the price he wants to pay.

The Field Club $4.89

The "Lansdowne" at $3.74

The R. H. Macy & Co's Special $2.74

All of these hats are made specially for us, of good quality fur felt, by hatters who know how to make good hats.

Flat and semi-curled brims predominate in various shades of gray, brown, tan and smoke.

Make your selection now while the assortment is complete in color, style and size ranges.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Graflex Cameras Get All The Details

Nothing escapes these finely adjusted speed cameras. Action at its height is pictured without any trouble because of the accurately adjusted shutters and fine lenses with which they are fitted.

Under good light conditions you can make an exposure in 1-1000 of a second with a Graflex Camera.

Our Graflex Cameras are fitted with Reflex Special Anastigmat Lenses—which have not increased in price as the other speed lenses have.

Graflex Cameras

	Price Elsewhere with Tessar F-4.5	Our Price with Reflex Special F-4.5
3¼x4¼ Auto	$96.50	$65.25
3¼x5½ Compact	133.50	92.50
4x5 Auto	113.00	78.75
3¼x4¼ Telescopic with revolving back	138.00	102.25

Macy's—Fifth Fl., 35th St.

A Help To Commuters

When you leave your train in the morning place your order for such things as you may need at one of our Order Booths at either the Grand Central or Hudson Terminal. Your purchases will be ready for you to pick up on your way to the late afternoon train. Try shopping this way some time.

WALL ST. TO RUN OUT 'WILDCAT' CONCERNS

District Attorney Says That Uninformed Investors Have Lost $10,000,000 by Fraud.

FOUR BROKERS INDICTED

Charge That 500 Irresponsible Stock Gambling Corporations Are Being Operated Here.

Wall Street men are co-operating with the District Attorney to rid the financial district of several hundreds of "wildcat" stock gambling corporations which are said to have defrauded the public out of $10,000,000 in worthless securities. These invaders with their millions of shares, mining and oil stocks principally, many of them from Western cities, have imposed upon the uninformed investors to such an extent as to make their operations a serious menace.

Four indictments and three arrests resulted yesterday from the District Attorney's investigation of some twenty concerns, the larger part of them incorporated in Delaware. Assistant District Attorney Edward S. Brogan of the Bureau of Commercial Frauds of the District Attorney's office, also has about fifty other complaints against individuals and stock selling agencies.

Bankers and brokers have for some months complained of these extensive frauds against the public, but they had no effective way to reach the offenders. Finally Stock Exchange men appealed to the legal authorities. W. H. Greene, representative of the Stock Exchange Committee on Quotations, told Mr. Brogan that there were some 500 irresponsible stock gambling corporations engaged in unloading worthless securities.

Frederick B. Signor, one of the three men arrested yesterday, is charged with the larceny of $2,250, alleged to have been obtained on a worthless draft, cashed by Charles Tatanis, manager of Caracanda Brothers, importers at 90 Wall Street. Signor, who gave his home address in Pershine Street, Newark, N. J., is said to have come here from California some months ago and organized the New York and New Jersey Express, with an authorized capital of $2,000,000.

"Signor joined the National Democratic Club on Fifth Avenue and posed as a financier," said Mr. Brogan. "So far as I have been able to ascertain, his corporation had no bank account and has never done any business. I do not yet know how much of its stock has been sold, but no money from stock sales has been turned over to the corporation."

A former jockey who was once a well-known rider at Sheepshead Bay, Daniel J. McNichol, was another of the promoters arrested. McNichol, who became a policeman and resigned from the department in 1916, was indicted on the complaint of a former policeman, William J. Forrestall, who said he had paid McNichol $400 for 1,600 shares of the Jerome New York Copper Company, but had not received the shares and could not recover his money. The former jockey, who had an office under the name of McNichol & Co., 20 Broad Street, was arrested when he went to the District Attorney's Office.

Albert H. Dallard, President of the Dallard Coal Sales Company, was arrested last night at his home, 251 East Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, on the charge of the larceny of $11,130. The complainant against Dallard is President Joseph T. Morrison of the Clarksburg Coal Mining Company. Mr. Brogan said the Clarksburg Company had sent its check drawn on the Coal and Iron National Bank to the order of the Dallard Coal Sales Company, and that Dallard had indorsed the check and deposited it to his personal account.

"The Dallard Coal Sales Company and another concern which Dallard organized are out of business," said the Assistant District Attorney. "We are investigating a further matter in Dallard's affairs brought to our attention by Kellogg & Rose, attorneys for the Susquehanna Coal Company, a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, concerning shipments of coal by one of Dallard's companies."

Among the complaints which have reached the District Attorney is one concerning a stock scheme by which a promoter induced hundreds of hotel employes to invest all of their money at a complete loss. A scrubwoman was induced by a promoter to put $2,000 in worthless stock.

"We shall drive every crooked promoter and fake stock seller out of New York," asserted Mr. Brogan. "But the most important result we wish to attain is to have the corporation laws changed in this State whereby companies and promoters doing business here will be compelled to file statements of assets and capital paid in. This should be accomplished under the control of the State Banking Department or the Controller. As it is at present any wildcat concern may do business by getting a certificate, and the corporation cannot be reached because it is in another State."

NAT GOODWIN'S NERVE CURE

Testifies He Took Baths in Mixture of Vinegar and Soda Bicarbonate.

Nat Goodwin's vinegar baths were not taken for the purpose of causing a quick recovery from drinking, but to soothe his nerves. Mr. Goodwin said so yesterday at the trial of his suit against the Mirror Films, Inc., to recover $13,000 for breach of contract, and explained what they are and why he took them.

The actor said that after his serious accident in California five years ago he went to Bad Nauheim, Germany, and on his statement that he had only a month for treatment the baths were recommended, and for a long time he took one a day, but lately he has found one a week sufficient. One desirous of having a vinegar bath must fill the tub with water heated to 110 degrees, and then pour in one and a half gallons of vinegar and use two pounds of soda bicarbonate to make the water effervesce. The bather should crawl under the blankets afterward.

Goodwin denied testimony by Clifford B. Harmon, President of the Mirror Films, that he said he could get Charles M. Schwab to back him in a movie venture. He said he told Mr. Harmon he knew Mr. Schwab, and when Mr. Harmon suggested that he induce Mr. Schwab to invest in the Mirror company the actor replied that he wouldn't think of it.

The case will go to the jury on Monday.

TABULATING STAMP SALES.

Result of School Campaign to be Announced on Monday.

The schools of the city are still engaged in tabulating the results of their two days' war savings drive. It was said at the headquarters of the War Savings Committee at 51 Chambers Street yesterday that the complete returns on the drive would not be ready before Monday.

The High School of Commerce has been one of the most active schools in the city in the War Savings Campaign, having sold over $7,000 in stamps in the last two weeks. The school has set its quota at $60,000, or $20 a pupil, which is the amount required from every individual in the country if the $2,000,000,000 issue of stamps is to be sold.

The War Savings Committee was informed yesterday of a new method of war stamps distribution. It was adopted by James W. Winters, a clerk in the Queens Supreme Court. Instead of paying witness fees in cash, Mr. Winters has devised the idea of paying the fees in thrift stamps. Thus far the witnesses have raised no protest. All have accepted the twenty-five cent installment on a war savings stamp as equal to currency of the United States.

WOMEN TO CARRY MAIL.

Rural Routes to be Open to Them Where Men Cannot Be Had.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March. 22. — Women are to be taken on as rural route mail carriers all over the country as a war emergency measure, according to James I. Blakeslee, Assistant Postmaster General. The first examination to which women will be eligible will take place on April 27 in all sections where there are vacancies, and where men carriers are not obtainable.

This is the first time since 1911 that women have been eligible for such posts, except in rare cases as substitutes. Previous to that time the service was open to them for a short time, but while their work was satisfactory climatic conditions in the Northwest were such as to make it inadvisable to use them generally, and the privilege of examination was denied to them.

There are now in the rural route service 200 women carriers, holdovers from these early examinations. According to Mr. Blakeslee, who has charge of rural routes, their services have been quite satisfactory, and in opening the field again to women his office looks for gratifying results.

ACCUSED OF PLOT IN MUNITION PLANT

Two Aliens and a Naturalized German at Sellersville, Penn., Held in Heavy Bail.

TORPEDO GAUGES FAULTY

Tampering with Endurance Test Is Alleged—Fourth Man Will Be Arrested Today.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22. — Two enemy aliens and one naturalized American were arrested today and held in heavy bail tonight on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government by furnishing defective gauges for torpedoes used on American warships.

The men under arrest are Fritz Bieret, assistant to the General Manager of the United States Gauge Company of Sellersville, Penn.; William Heindricks, general foreman, and George Schubert, foreman. A fourth man will be arrested tomorrow.

United States Commissioner Howard M. Long, in holding the men in $5,000 bail, said he made the bond high because he assumed there might be something more serious in the case.

An affidavit by a Government agent says the company is engaged in manufacturing gauges for the United States Government. It was set forth that the gauges were subjected to an endurance test to determine whether they complied with the requirements of the Government contract. These tests consisted in submitting the gauges to high pressure for approximately six hours. It is charged that the accused men installed secret taps and pumps to the gauges with the result that the test was defeated. This was done, according to Government agents, at times when Federal Inspectors were not watching the tests.

The defeat of the tests left some of the gauges which are used to measure the air pressure of torpedoes, defectives, according to Government agents. Whether any of the defective gauges were now on torpedoes on board warships, Government officers could not say.

A Government agent said the effect of tampering could be seen from the fact that if a gauge with a pressure of 5,000 pounds underwent only a 2,000-pound pressure a torpedo would go only half way toward the place at which it was aimed, while a higher pressure could cause an explosion at the point of forwarding.

The arrests were made at Sellersville, which is about thirty miles north of Philadelphia, by Agent R. M. Sackett under instruction of William J. McCarron, in charge of the Military Intelligence Bureau, Plant Protection Division, of the War Department. Sackett was assisted by Deputy Marshals.

The accused men will have a further hearing next Tuesday. Bieret obtained bail, but Heindricks and Schubert, up to a late hour tonight, were unable to furnish bond. Heindricks and another man named Schwindt furnished the bail for Bieret.

Bieret and Schubert came to this country six years ago, and have taken out first papers. Heindricks, a native of Germany, has been naturalized twenty-eight years. One of the Government agents said that in making the arrest he found a picture of Field Marshal von Hindenburg hanging over Bieret's bed at his home.

According to Government agents there are at fewest twenty enemy aliens still employed at the United States Gauge Company, which has about 400 workers.

The company was incorporated in 1904 in Pennsylvania. The officers are: President, Josiah W. Place; Vice Presidents, M. M. Lawier and Frederick Schubert; Treasurer, Fred B. Potterson of 67 Wall Street, New York. Besides the officers the Board of Directors includes Josiah H. Wentworth. The company has four plants, at Sellersville, San Francisco, Chicago, and Detroit.

Mrs. Rose Stokes Avoids Trial.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 22.—Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, of New York, who was arrested here last night when she persisted in addressing a meeting of Socialists after Chief of Police Rathbone had prohibited her from speaking, failed to appear in the Municipal Court this morning when her case was called. Chief Rathbone said that he would ask the court to forfeit Mrs. Stokes's bond of $100. Mrs. Stokes left this morning for Willow Springs, Mo., where she is scheduled to speak.

TO TRY DR. SCHEELE HERE AS A PLOTTER

Man Accused of Aiding Bomb Work of Boy-Ed Said to Have Given Important Information.

It was announced last night that Dr. Walter T. Scheele, the German chemist who, the Government charges, was one of the chief aids of von Papen and Boy-Ed in directing German plots in this country, and who was arrested in Cuba last week, would be brought to New York on Monday. A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, was in New York yesterday conferring with Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox and Chief De Woody of the New York Bureau regarding the case of Scheele, who, the Government agent stated, was one of the most important prisoners who had fallen into the Secret Service net since war was declared on Germany.

Scheele was indicted for plotting the destruction of ocean liners in 1916, but managed to escape before warrants for his arrest were issued. For two years he hid in Cuba and was not discovered until less than two weeks ago. He is now a prisoner in Washington, where he is being examined by officials of the Department of Justice. It is rumored that Dr. Scheele has made important admissions to the Government. Mr. Bielaski and Mr. De Woody went to Washington last night.

Karl Tucker, arrested as a dangerous enemy alien yesterday by agents of the Naval Intelligence Service, was turned over to the New York Port Bureau for Alien Enemies. He is said to have had some connection with propaganda carried on in the Western coast States.

Charles Kuder, 76 years old, who has been employed by the Sperry Gyroscope Company in Brooklyn for three years, was ordered detained for ten days yesterday for failing to register as an alien and for working in the barred zone without a permit.

Max Adler, 30 years old, of 227 East Seventieth Street, New York, a German, and Joseph Hoerath, 50, of 510 East Fifteenth Street, an Austrian, were distributing circulars in English, Russian, Polish, and German in the Newark barred zone, calling on butchers to organize at a meeting in a Newark Avenue hall on Thursday evening, were sent by United States Commissioner James D. Carpenter, Jr., to Commissioner Wallace of the Department of Justice in New York. Information was sent to Jersey City that Adler and Hoerath were working for a German propaganda organization.

ASSAILS AUTO SPEEDERS.

Hylan Directs Enright to Enforce the Traffic Ordinances.

In a letter to Police Commissioner Enright yesterday the Mayor directed that all policemen be notified that the traffic ordinances must be enforced, and that there was much reckless driving in the city to the danger of life and limb. He intends to suggest to the Magistrates that violators of the ordinances should be sent to prison and not merely fined. He said that the most persistent violators of the law were those who were able to pay fines, and that all of the law breakers in moter vehicles could be caught easily if the police would take their license numbers.

"Heavy motor trucks as large as a freight car," said the Mayor, "as well as many pleasure vehicles, run at a rate of speed which is absolutely dangerous to life and limb through the streets of our city. It is a common occurrence to see vehicles, both motor and drawn by horses, on thoroughfares at night without the proper lights dplayed."

Owners riding in automobiles while their chauffeurs are overspeeding are equally guilty, according to Magistrate House's twenty-seventh safety bulletin, issued yesterday at the Traffic Court.

"Speeding is increasing," the bulletin says. "Chauffeurs when brought to court frequently complain that this is occasioned by order of owners.

"Such owners should know that the ordinance includes them as well as the operators."

Arnold Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

The One Silk Shirt
The Only One
Special Easter Week Sales

ARNOLD'S DOUBLE-WEIGHT BROAD-CLOTH SILK SHIRTS — MEN'S WEAR

Beginning Saturday, March 23, 1918

New, largest and most varied assortment of these scarce and most wanted of all silk shirts. Plain effects, allover stripes and other desirable patterns and colors.

Actual Value, $10.50

7.45 3 at 7.25 ea.

Separate collar to match
Sleeve alterations made
Semi-Custom orders taken
} *No Extra Charge*

Other Special Shirt Values

Better Grades of Fine Madras Shirts

Separate Soft Collars

Made from imported and extremely fine American madrases. All woven fast colors and in entirely new designs. Our very best making throughout.

Actual Values $2.50 and $3.00

2.15 3 at 2.00 ea.

Better Grades of Laundered Cuff Shirts

Plain white or neat and novelty stripes. Shirtings are fine woven or printed madras. Styles are pleated or plain fronts.

Actual Values $2.00 and $2.50

1.75 3 at 1.65 ea.

Men's Heavy Silk Half Hose

Black Silk Half Hose of heavy, firm quality—grades that will give excellent service. Reinforced lisle soles and ribbed tops.

Value $1.50 **1.25** Pr. 3 at 1.15 pr.

Black Silk Half Hose of heavy, firm quality with colored hand-embroidered clocks.

Value $2.25 **1.75** Pr. 3 at 1.65 pr.

Men's New Easter Neckwear

An entire new collection of advance Spring and Summer Silks from England and the best American looms—made into fine hand-finished four-in-hands.

Value $2.00 **1.50** 3 at 1.40 ea.

English twills, foulards and printed crepes. Also heavy weight cravatings.

Value $1 to $1.50 **90c** 3 at .85 ea.

A Gay Colored Sweater
Is a Splendid Easter Gift

Young women and girls particularly enjoy these smart sweaters. The new color effects are charming, and every new style is represented at much below actual value.

Fibre Silk

An exceptionally smart model with a decidedly silky effect. Colors include Orange, Rose, Copen, Green, Raspberry, with broad collar, cuffs and sash in white.

Value $6.50

4.95

Shetland "Slip-On"

Shetland Wool Slip-on in Fancy Stitch with brushed wool collar and cuffs. Purling and waist in contrasting colors.

Value $5.00

3.95

Shetland Wool

Collar and cuffs of brushed wool in contrasting colors are distinctive features of this new Sports Coat of Shetland. The best shades are represented.

Value $7.00

5.50

IMPORTANT NOTE:—**Shetland Wool Slip-on Sweaters**—"Sleeveless," in Fishtail and Ripple models, with purling at waistline.

Value $3.95 **2.95**

New Neckwear

COLLARS of Organdy, Satin and Pique, in a variety of styles. *Regularly $1.15* **.95**

COLLARS AND SETS in a charming assortment of new styles and materials. *Regularly .65* **.45**

2500 Pairs Women's Silk Gloves

2-clasp Silk Glove—Milanese quality—Paris point embroidery in black and white — Close, firm silk weave that is most serviceable.

Value $1.00

Our **.75** Price

A Hosiery Special

Pure Thread Silk— Gauze weight — in black, white, rose, pink, champagne, pongee, grey, smoke, nile and gold. Cotton tops and soles. *Value $1.25 pr.* 3 prs. at .90 pr. **.92**

Young Men's Spring & Summer Suits

now being featured on the Sixth Floor, warrant the attention of the man seeking a well-made, fashionably tailored suit at a reasonable price

At **$30.00** and **$35.00**

Smart woolen materials have been used in these models, which represent the very latest ideas of the foremost designers

B. Altman & Co.

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th Street New York 35th Street

FOSTER ON AUCTION

Author of "Pirate Bridge"

THIS IS THE ONLY TEXT-BOOK GIVING ALL THE LATEST RULES AND CONVENTIONS.

The secret of success in modern Auction is to know EXACTLY what any hand is worth as a trick-winner. Mr. Foster explains an entirely original and remarkably simple system of translating any combinations of cards into the number of tricks they will win in play; as a bid, an assist, or a double; at any declaration, in any position at the table. The chapters on Assisting Bids will be a revelation to many who now consider themselves experts. Both theory and proof are allowed to emerge easily and naturally from 130 deals from actual play in important duplicate matches.

THREE PARTS: THE BIDDING, THE PLAY, THE OFFICIAL LAWS.

Price $2.00 Net. Postage Extra. Published April 1.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., New York

Today—Last Day

ANNUAL WEEK OF SPRING SALES

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Extraordinary Offering
500 SMART SPRING SUITS

For Men and Young Men

$26.50

Through special transactions these Suits were purchased from one of the most prominent manufacturing tailors at big price concessions and are now offered, at the beginning of the season, considerably below the present market price.

Spring Suits that embody all the new style features; made of excellent quality all wool fabrics, including Plain Blue Serge, Unfinished Worsted and Plain Flannels; a large variety of attractive patterns in neat light and dark mixtures; superior workmanship; smart and conservative models; the lines and proportions conform gracefully to the natural outline of the figure; tailoring and trimmings conform to the "McCreery" standard—in fact, every detail has been carefully handled.

The size range is unusual—all sizes for all proportions—for stout men, short men, slender men and medium stout men, including "regulars" 34 to 46, "stouts" 38 to 52, "longs" 35 to 44 and "shorts" 34 to 40.

Other Suits.....**$19.50** to **55.00**

250 "KENREIGN" TOP COATS

For Men and Young Men

$12.75

Offered at Less Than Regular Wholesale Price

Models Suitable for Top Coat, Automobile or Raincoat

Every Garment "Weatherproofed." Sizes 34 to 44.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Chesterfield Top Coats

In Dignified Oxford Gray With Full Silk Lining

$18.50

Money's-worth, full measure; pressed down and running over.

Most men fall back on the Chesterfield coat for all occasions—and rightly.

It is always in form. The garb of quiet, dignified, conservative, forceful big Business.

To buy a *good* Chesterfield in the proper weight, lined throughout with silk, for $18.50—that *is* an opportunity.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

SHOW TEUTONS TRIED TO DEFEAT WILSON

Official Alliance Publications Are Cited by Senator King at Inquiry.

STATE BODIES IN POLITICS

Von Bosse Denies That National Organization Countenanced Such Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Senator King of Utah, Chairman of a subcommittee conducting hearings on the King bill for revocation of the Federal charter of the German-American Alliance, got into the record at the hearing today statements showing that the alliance permitted State branches to engage in political activity, and did not disavow their actions.

The organization's charter, granted ten years ago, expressly forbid entering politics. The Rev. S. G. von Bosse, President of the alliance, who today concluded his defense of the organization, maintained that the National Alliance never had engaged in political activity.

Senator King read from the alliance's official bulletin, published as its organ, statements to show that branches in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, California, Wisconsin, and a number of other State had been politically active.

"The New York branch was officially rebuked or warned by Dr. C. J. Hexamer, then President, after it had indorsed Charles E. Hughes for President," testified Mr. von Bosse. "The New Jersey branch also was taken to task for indorsing the Democratic State ticket as a whole. Both the New York and the New Jersey branches took exception to the attitude of the parent body. The officers of the New York branch scolded Dr. Hexamer for his letter of warning, while the New Jersey branch maintained that it had a right to indorse candidates, but finally agreed to indorse them individually, rather than as a ticket."

Senator King produced a pamphlet put out by a State Alliance which urged members of that body and all "voters of Austrian and German descent" to work for the election of Hughes.

In another State, a candidate for Governor was condemned because he had favored President Wilson's foreign policy, and "therefore had shown himself a friend of the English."

The situation in Wisconsin was gone into. A report printed in the official bulletin was read, showing that German-Americans were not as powerful in Wisconsin as their numbers seemed to warrant in the view of officers of the alliance. Through efforts in the Legislature, it was stated, "this was remedied."

One statement read by Senator King from the official bulletin was that Root, Roosevelt, and Wilson ought to be beaten because of their pro-Ally sympathy. Another said it would be "capital folly" for German-Americans to vote "to put the destiny of our country again into the hands of that munitions-peddling firm of Wilson & Bryan."

President von Bosse also admitted writing, before the United States entered the war, a statement that if Germany lost the war "all that is best in the human race will be lost." He explained this on the ground that he said and wrote things in the excitement of the earlier days of the war which do not now represent his views.

Italy Lost One Steamer Last Week.

ROME, Wednesday, March 20.—Italian shipping losses through submarine attack during the week ended March 16 were one steamer of more than 1,500 tons and two sailing vessels, one over and one under 100 tons. Arrivals at Italian ports were 467 merchantmen, while 422 merchantmen sailed.

ENEMY PROPERTY HIDDEN.

Palmer Spreads Net for Those Who Conceal German Holdings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A. Mitchell Palmer, the Alien Property Custodian, announced today that special agents had been appointed throughout the country to investigate the records of all courts of probate jurisdiction for the purpose of uncovering concealed alien enemy property. They are to report to Mr. Palmer every estate involving enemy interests, together with the names of the administrators, executors, trustees, and guardians. These latter will be required to file reports to the Alien Property Custodian, and they will be called upon to explain why they have failed to file such reports already. If their explanations are not satisfactory their cases will be turned over to the Department of Justice with a view to prosecution.

Mr. Palmer said tonight that he was satisfied there remained unreported hundreds of thousands of dollars in money and property in this country belonging to enemies.

"Much of it is under wills, trusts, and estates in process of administration in our courts," he said. "The law makes it the imperative duty of all executors, administrators, trustees, and guardians to report such property to the Alien Property Custodian. Every person violating the law, and failure to report is a violation, is liable to a fine of $10,000 and imprisonment for ten years.

"Many banks, trust companies, and corporations have 'forgotten' to report holdings. Business concerns have 'forgotten' to report debts—in a case recently brought to my attention to the extent of $125,000. Relatives have 'forgotten' to report investments being handled by them.

"This sort of thing has got to stop and I am going to stop it even if I have to put a few of these people in jail where they will have plenty of time to 'remember' with regret the folly and futility of 'forgetting' with profit to themselves."

L. SARGENT & CO. SUE M'HARG FOR MILLION

Roosevelt's Ex-Campaign Manager Accused of Conspiracy in Stock Deal.

ROW OVER AUTO CONCERN

Difficulty Follows Underwriting of the Commonwealth Finance Corporation.

Ormsby McHarg, who was Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Taft's Cabinet and was manager of Colonel Roosevelt's campaign in 1912, was made defendant in a suit filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Leroy Sargent & Co., dealers in investment securities, to recover $1,000,000 damages for alleged conspiracy, to ruin their business. The other defendant is Henry D. Tudor, a Boston lawyer and director of the Puritan Trust Company there. Mr. Tudor is President and Mr. McHarg Treasurer of the Commonwealth Finance Corporation at 100 Broadway. The Sargent suit is brought in connection with the flotation of the stock of this corporation.

The plaintiff company, which has its main office at 111 Broadway and fifty branch offices throughout the country, and was organized in Minneapolis less than four years ago, filed its suit through the law firms of William Travers Jerome and John B. Stanchfield, alleging that it is the largest stockholder in the Commonwealth Finance Corporation. This company was organized to finance dealers in motor trucks and automobiles by advancing the money with which to buy vehicles and taking from the dealers notes secured by chattel mortgages on the trucks and autos purchased, thus enabling the dealers to extend credit to their customers.

The Sargent company states that it agreed to underwrite $10,000,000 of the Commonwealth Finance preferred stock at par, and sold $4,300,000 of the stock eight times as quick as it was required to do under the contract. The Sargent company received for its services common stock equal to the amount sold, and gave the common stock to purchasers of the preferred. The complaint alleges that the Commonwealth Finance Corporation's business prospered, and that dividends were paid on the preferred stock, and earnings began to accumulate for the common.

The defendants are accused of extorting from Sargent & Co. $415,000 in stock of the Commonwealth Mortgage Company of Minneapolis, which plaintiff company was instrumental in forming, and it is alleged that through the Sargent concern Mr. McHarg became counsel of the Minneapolis company, and eventually counsel and Treasurer of the Commonwealth Finance Corporation. The chief ground of the $1,000,000 action is that in December last McHarg and Tudor, through controlling the Commonwealth Corporation, caused the Directors to pass a resolution canceling the underwriting contract held by Sargent & Co., and on Dec. 29 last send written notice that, unless an adjustment was made of the relations between the Commonwealth Finance Corporation and Sargent & Co. before Dec. 31 at noon, letters would be sent out that afternoon to the Blue Sky Law Commissioners of various States giving notice that the company's contract with Sargent & Co. had been annulled. It is alleged that the "adjustment" referred to in the letter of the defendants was the surrender by Sargent & Co. of $3,270,000 in stock and the underwriting agreement.

In behalf of the defendants it was stated yesterday that they were justified in breaking off relations with the the Sargent company.

MISS MORGAN DECORATED.

She and Mrs. Dike Again Honored by the French Government.

For the second time within six months, Miss Anne Morgan and Mrs. Anne Dike have been decorated by the French Ministry of Agriculture in recognition of their services in the war-torn districts, according to a cable message received here yesterday by the Committee for Devastated France. The latest decoration was given, it was stated, for restoration work at Bieraucourt. A diploma of honor also was awarded to the Committee for Devastated France.

Miss Morgan and Mrs. Dike received decorations from the French Minister of Agriculture last October for their efforts toward rebuilding ruined villages in the Aisne district and relieving distressing conditions prevailing among refugees.

PUT TWO PRIESTS TO DEATH

Eight Others in Belgium Get Life Imprisonment on Espionage Charge.

LONDON, March 22.—The execution in Brussels of two Roman Catholic priests on the charge of espionage is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam.

Eight other priests, the dispatch says, have been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life at Brussels on the charge of espionage.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

THE WOMEN, CHILDREN AND MEN OF NORTH WESTERN FRANCE AND BELGIUM ARE NAKED.
The American Red Cross wishes all your old Clothing—Shoes, Hats and Underwear IMMEDIATELY.

Write or 'Phone to the Fifth Avenue Association, 542 Fifth Avenue (Vanderbilt 2390), and the Red Cross Delivery Will Call for Bundles.

Special Values for Misses

Suits, Coats, Capes **$25.00** Dresses, Sleeveless Jackets

A Sale Planned to Make Today the Busiest Day of the Year. Values are undoubtedly the best it is possible to offer at this very popular price. Styles, as the illustration shows, are strikingly smart; are all especially made copies of the most successful higher priced models. Fabrics, finishing, details, beyond criticism.

Suits in various models, dressy, strictly tailored and sport styles. Serges, club and Shepherd Checks, Burellas, light Mixtures.

Coats in many models; Topcoats, dressy Coats, Trench Coats, Utility Coats. In Burella Velours, Wool poplins, checks, Khaki and Tweeds.

All $25

Capes, including blue serge, in coatee and flaring military models; Burellas, Jerseys, Khaki, in many styles and colors; splendid choosing.

Dresses in thirty-five new styles; white, flesh, Georgettes, beaded Georgettes, Taffetas, Foulards, Crepe de Chines, Wool Jersey and Serges.

Sleeveless Jackets, the latest novelties and much in vogue. Black Velveteen and Jerseys; colored Baronet Satins, soft Satins; Tricolettes.

Suits	$29.50, $35.00, $39.50 to $165.00	Dresses	$29.50, $39.50 to $95.00
Coats	$19.50, $29.50, $35.00 to $100.00	Sleeveless Jackets	$13.95, $19.50 to $145.00
Capes	$29.50, $35.00, $39.50 to $95.00	Skirts	$15.00, $19.50 to $30.00
Skirts of light wool plaid, new model. Special $10.00		Skirts of Baronet Satins, light pastel tones. Special $16.95	

Third Floor.

Easter Millinery—$7.50 and $10.00

A presentation of new and distinctive Trimmed Hats, a collection of such style interest, such quality that to-day the Millinery Salons should be thronged.

Dress Hats, Semi-Tailored Hats, Tailored Hats, the latest triumphs of the Milliner's Art.

Every new note in Millinery is sounded in these latest arrivals. Pokes, Tams, Turbans, Sailors, Mushrooms, Transparent Hats, Flower Trimmed Hats, Feather Trimmed Hats.

Hats of Youthful charm, Smart Hats for Young Matrons; Hats for the elderly.

On Ground Floor Tables—Smart Hats, Special $5.95

The best $5.95 value in the city to-day, a specialized collection of Hats. Every Hour new Styles add to the interest of the assortment, featured at this very attractive price.

Spring Millinery for Girls and Misses, $3.00 to $15.00.

Fourth Floor

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Offer remarkable values in

Rare Silk

NECKWEAR at $1

¶ A magnificent collection of open-end scarves, showing the unusual opportunity for selection in a specialized sale at $1 at Saks.

¶ By focusing on this one price we have secured silks that are richer, more beautiful, newer and more tasteful than can be seen in any other assortments.

¶ The connoisseur will delight in choosing from such a collection. In fact one manufacturer who contributed to the selections was so enthusiastic over this collection of neckwear as to say:

"It would not be humanly possible to create better cravats than these for one dollar."

The weaves: Grenadines, Foulards, Crepes, Changeable Serges, Moire, Failles and English hand-blocked prints.

Best & Co.

FURS for Smart Spring Wear

The Fur Section is now displaying the newly conceived styles in Spring furs.

CAPES
COATEES
BOLEROS

Many are fashioned in Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), and there are a variety of captivating modes produced from moleskin, nutria, squirrel, in entirely new adaptations for Spring and Summer.

Third Floor.

THE HAPPY GARRET

The Recollections of HEBE HILL
Edited by V. Goldie

Illustrated London News says: "A bold story, strangely frank enough to be a true one."

London Daily News says: "A clever and unconventional study of artists' life."

$1.50 Net. *Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*

E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

It does make a difference where you buy your Easter Victrola

GIMBELS—Eighth Floor

Gimbel Brothers

31st ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

R. H. Macy & Co. — R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square — B'way, 34th to 35th St.

BOOKS

For Business Men

Business conditions and methods today are undergoing changes of great importance owing to the war. To men who understand the fundamental principles of accounting, marketing, finance, advertising and management these developments should bring no unsolvable problems.

The following books contain useful information —the boiled-down experiences of successful men:

Elements of Accounting—*Joseph J. Klein*		$1.58
Modern Accounting—*Henry Rand Hatfield*		1.79
Work, Wages and Profits—*H. L. Gantt*		1.79
Business Finance—*William H. Lough*		2.81
Profit Sharing—A Collaboration by *A. W. Burritt, Henry S. Dennison, Edwin F. Gay, Ralph E. Heilman, Henry P. Kendall*		2.24
Human Side of Business—*Frederick Peirce*		1.79
Higher Education and Business Standards—*Willard Eugene Hotchkiss*		89c
Creating Capital—*Frederick L. Lipman*		68c
Shop Management—*Frederick Winslow Taylor*		1.34
Principles of Scientific Management—*Frederick Winslow Taylor*		1.34
Advertising	*Shaw Standard Business Book Series*	1.21
Sales Management		1.21
Credits, Collections and Finance		1.21

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

THE Drizzler

In Its New Home

Made in the smartest of imported and domestic tweeds and tailored in inimitable, metropolitan style.

THE Drizzler comes to McCreery's Clothing Department with a worthy pedigree—for years, it has befriended New York men in sunshine, rain, drizzle and threatening weather alike.

* *

When you put on the Drizzler, any day, any time, you are ultra-smartly dressed—no one would know that under its smart pattern there is concealed a thoroughly shower-proofed texture that will be there waiting and ready for the rain. You won't find such usefulness and style combined in any coat as here in the Drizzler.

$22.75 to $45.00

Exclusively Shown in New York in Our Men's Clothing Department.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — *34th Street*

The HAT KNOX

452 Fifth Avenue at 40th Street
196 Fifth Avenue at 23rd Street
161 Broadway, Singer Building

Treat your beauty fairly—*keep your skin clear with*

Resinol

No matter how pretty your features are, you cannot be truly attractive with a red, rough, inflamed complexion. But Resinol Ointment, aided by Resinol Soap, will usually make poor skins clear, fresh and charming.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. Why not try them?

UNDER FIRE

Robert Herrick, in *The Dial*, says: "The book has all those intimate signs of truth that carry immediate conviction. Barbusse gives the thing itself—War."

UNDER FIRE

London Observer says: "The supreme novel of the war. The rich variety of the book is indescribable."

UNDER FIRE

The Nation says: "The greatest of the books that voice the new soul of France."

UNDER FIRE

The Bellman says: "The most notable contribution to the enduring literature of humanity."

UNDER FIRE

Chicago Daily News says: "A piece of literature which posterity will receive as immortal."

UNDER FIRE

Chicago Daily Tribune says: "The greatest book of the war that I have read."

UNDER FIRE
By Henri Barbusse (Le Feu)
$1.50 Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

Selden Trucks

1 to 5 Ton Models
Worm & Internal Drive
Immediate deliveries from New York with bodies attached. Tax free.

MANHATTAN Motors Corporation
230 W. 56 St. Circle 6081

THE LOST NAVAL PAPERS

A Story of the Secret Service
By Bennet Copplestone

Philadelphia Ledger says: "Highly exciting and remarkably well written spy stories."
$1.50 Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

All the new and popular books rented for a small fee. Start and stop when you please.

WOMRATH'S LIBRARY

Books are fresh, clean, inviting.
21 WEST 45TH STREET.
See telephone book, other addresses.

"Strangely interesting and altogether original."

—BOOTH TARKINGTON—
By Robert Cortes Holliday
Net, $1.25
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & Co.

COST OF POULTRY LIKELY TO GO HIGHER

Dealers Ask Federal Legislation to Keep Feed Prices from Soaring.

EGGS WILL ALSO COST MORE

Prof. Rice Predicts 2,000,000 Fewer Hens This Year Than Last—Materials Advance 90%.

Dr. James E. Price, Professor of Poultry Husbandry at Cornell University, told representatives of the New York State Poultry Association at the Hotel Imperial yesterday that unless the cost of poultry feed was reduced there would be a big decrease in the poultry and egg production this year. Some dealers predicted the reduction throughout the country would total 20 per cent. It was proposed that regulations be adopted by the United States Food Administration to control the price of feed and allow a larger profit to the poultry industry.

"Figuring on a 20 per cent. decrease," Professor Rice said, "there would be 2,000,000 hens less this year, which would be equivalent to 14,000,000 dozen eggs, with a valuation of $6,000,000. Something has got to be done, for we are decreasing one of the three important branches of food supply, the other two being, of course, wheat and milk. It is plainly obvious from the figures that the poultryman must get 64 per cent. more for his eggs now than he did heretofore."

Several of the representatives called attention to attempts in the trade to evade the regulations of the United States Food Administration. Gordon Spark of Rockland County told of several cases where hens purchased ostensibly for breeding purposes were killed by the new owners after a few days and put on the market in direct violation of the food law. He also said that since March 1 huge quantities of cold storage eggs had been put on the market without using purple identification stamps. In this way, he said, unscrupulous dealers were palming cold storage eggs off for fresh eggs.

Representatives of Swift & Co., large egg dealers of this city, appeared for a hearing before the Federal Food Board yesterday on a question of excessive resales in violation of Rule 6 of the Food law, which directs that licensees selling a food commodity moving to the consumers in as direct a line as possible. Under this law the licensee becomes liable to a revocation of the license, if he encourages resales without sufficient justification.

The testimony before Allan Fox, as special commissioner for the Federal Food Commission, brought out the fact that Rule 6 of the food law was being entirely ignored on the floor of the Mercantile Exchange. In the case of Swift & Co. it was shown that a certain lot of fresh eggs handled by that company had passed through six sales before the eggs finally reached the consumer. The representatives of the company pointed out there was no way to determine on the floor of the Mercantile Exchange how many times fresh eggs had been resold. Consequently, so far as fresh eggs were concerned, it was impossible to apply Rule 6 with any degree of practical success. Mr. Fox agreed to this contention, but held nevertheless that Rule 6 applied to fresh eggs as well as cold storage eggs, and that it was up to the trade to devise some means of conforming to that rule.

The Specialty Baking Company of 175 Second Avenue, which had failed to live up to the rule of the Food Administration requiring the use of 20 per cent. substitutes in manufacture of bread and rolls, escaped punishment for its delinquency yesterday by contributing $1,000 to the American Red Cross.

Jacob Held, 570 Grand Street, a baker found guilty of a similar offense while operating under two licenses, was informed that both of his licenses would be revoked unless he agreed to contribute $700 to the Red Cross.

Under the auspices of the Bureau of Conservation of the State Food Commission a milk show will be opened at the Grand Central Palace next Tuesday, March 26.

TO FORCE DRILL IN SCHOOLS

Resolution in Board of Education Makes It Requisite for Diploma.

The question of military training of high school boys came before the Board of Education acting as a committee of the whole yesterday. A report on the subject was read from Acting City Superintendent Straubenmüller, and Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Director of Physical Training. The present law names no penalty for failure to comply with its requirements, and the attendance of high school boys at the military training exercises for that reason has fallen off to a marked degree.

Dr. Crampton offered resolutions which make him and his assistant, associates of the Military Training Commission. The boys will have to take the training or graduation will be refused. This penalty, it is believed, will teach to the boys joining the military training exercises.

I. W. W. FIGHT LIBERTY LOAN.

Bond Issue and "Defense Stamps" Sold to Further Sabotage.

CHICAGO, March 22.—A bond issue and a campaign for the sale of "general defense stamps" have been started by the I. W. W. to combat the Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps campaign, according to literature seized by Federal officials in recent raids on I. W. W. headquarters and made public tonight. Thousands of dollars already have been realized from the sale of the bonds and stamps, according to the literature. The money is to be used in defense of members now in jail and in the furtherance of sabotage, according to one pamphlet.

Another circular declares that although the work of the I. W. W. has been greatly handicapped by the activities of Government officials, it is now "gradually getting back to normal."

Another document declares that "many money contributions have been received from Canada."

The I. W. W. bonds are called "freedom certificates."

HIGHER WHEAT VOTE SHOCK TO PRESIDENT

He May Veto Agricultural Bill Amendment if Congress Adopts It.

SENATE ACTION ALARMING

Would Mean Jump of 25 Per Cent. in Bread Prices, Food Officials Say.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A determined fight to defeat the final adoption by both houses of the amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation bill, passed by the Senate yesterday, which would increase the price of the 1918 wheat crop to the farmer at local markets to $2.50 a bushel, has been started, and it was predicted today that if no other weapon proved effective President Wilson would veto the legislation.

It has been stated by opponents of the proposals to increase the price, that farmers were holding back wheat in large quantities in the hope of obtaining from $2.50 to $3 a bushel, and that this tendency was having a very serious effect upon the problem of feeding the United States and its allies. The action taken yesterday by the Senate caused no little alarm among some officials.

The situation had reachd a phase today where hesitation and caution were forgotten, as the possibility of Congress passing the legislation loomed up. Friends of the Food Administration asserted that the Senate amendment would mean an increase of at least $3 a barrel in the price of flour and a jump of 25 per cent. in bread prices.

Among the reports current today was one that President Wilson would soon call before him the Senate and House leaders and emphasize the fact that he believed serious consequences might follow if the Senate amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation bill were adopted in conference, and then acted upon favorably by both houses. These reports were to the effect also that the President might ask personally that the Senate reconsider the amendment at once and eliminate it from the general bill in conference.

On Feb. 23 President Wilson issued a proclamation continuing the 1917 wheat prices for 1918. The 1917 price was fixed by a commission headed by Dr. H. A. Garfield, now Fuel Administrator, after the arguments of the farmers and the consumers had been heard. The price fixed was $2.20 for wheat at the central markets, or an average of about $2 for the farmer.

While President Wilson made no statement today, the belief that he would take active steps to head off the final passage of the amendment or, failing in that, veto it was based largely on this statement contained in an announcement the President made on Feb. 23, 1918, supplementing his proclamation:

"This guaranteed price assures the farmer of a reasonable profit even if the war should end within the year, and the large stores of grain in those sections of the world that are now cut off from transportation should again come into competition with his products. To increase the price of wheat above the present figure, or to agitate any increase of price, would have the effect of very seriously hampering the large operations of the nation and of the Allies by causing the wheat of last year's crop to be withheld from the market. It would, moreover, dislocate all the present wage levels that have been established after much anxious discussion and would, therefore, create an industrial unrest which would be harmful to every industry in the country."

The action of the Senate came as a distinct surprise in Government circles. It was taken in utter disregard of the fact that the President had continned the 1917 prices by proclamation, and issued the statement containing the paragraph quoted.

The Food Administration on March 9 of this year issued a formal statement in which it asserted that the wheat growers were now obtaining $2.006 a bushel for their product, as compared with an average price received during the three pre-war years of $.860, or an increase of 131 per cent. This, it was held, was in excess of any corresponding increase in the cost of labor or implements. Statistics were quoted also to show that the increase to the producers of corn had been 109 per cent. and to the growers of oats and barley 105 per cent. over the average for the three pre-war years.

Emphasis has been laid on the fact recently that the situation so far as the wheat crop was concerned was very serious, and that the most extreme measures might be necessary in order to effect further conservation and obtain a sufficient quantity to prevent a shortage here and in the supply to the Allies. There was the veiled but none the less definite intimation that persons holding back wheat were responsible in a measure for this situation, and that agitation for an increased price had encouraged this hoarding.

The statement has further been made that the farmer represented but 15 per cent. of the population of the nation, while the other 85 per cent. the consumers, would with the adoption of $2.50 wheat be forced to pay an increase of 25 per cent. for bread.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"I'll Get Fired

if I don't do better. I've been late nearly every morning this month. Can't seem to get started. Have lost my old 'pep.' Feel dull and tired out. What's wrong, I wonder?"

Cheer up! You're not sick. You're all clogged up with undigested food, which is poisoning your system. Get rid of it and keep your system clean with

BOAL'S ROLLS

Made with Real Fruits, Nature's Laxative.

At Druggists, Package of 6 Rolls, 15c.

GREATER THAN THE GREATEST

By Hamilton Drummond.

New York Times says: "A tale of the thirteenth century struggle between Emperor and Pope. It is not a story of men and women whose lives merely touched the great events of the time, but of those great events themselves and the people who actually played the leading part in them."
$1.50 Net. *Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

GREENHUT SALE IN COURT.

Holland Security Company Asks for Appointment of a Receiver.

Supreme Court Justice Hotchkiss reserved decision yesterday in an application by the Holland Security Company for the appointment of a receiver for the Greenhut Company, Inc., on the ground that the corporation had violated the law in going out of business and selling its stock to Gimbel Brothers, and because such action was taken in violation of the rights of the plaintiff as holder of preferred stock.

Martin Conboy, counsel for the plaintiff, said that of the three classes of stock issued by the corporation the first is held by the plaintiff, composed of creditors of the former Greenhut Company. He said that, while it was provided that all stockholders were to share alike in case of dissolution, the first preferred stockholders are to be paid first. The preference was due to the fact that they held $778,000 of the J. B. Greenhut Company bonds and got nothing in cash on account of their claims in the reorganization, while the Monmouth Security Company, controlled by the Greenhuts, received $900,000 within a few months.

Mr. Conboy contended that the real total business done by the Greenhut store in 1917 was $10,800,000, or $1,700,000 more than the Greenhuts reported when action was taken to dissolve. An affidavit was also submitted alleging that the Greenhuts organized the Metropolitan General Products Company to fill the war orders obtained by the corporation, and that the money to buy the capital stock was taken from the treasury, and Nelson W. Greenhut made executive officer at $25,000 a year.

David Leventritt for the defendants argued that his clients had acted for the best interest of the stockholders in voting to dissolve, and had authority from the majority stockholders for every step taken.

CYCLE POLICEMAN FINED.

Failed to Compel Auto Speeder to Answer Summons.

Motor Cycle Policeman Francis F. Manning has been fined thirty days' pay by Deputy Police Commissioner Leach for failing to compel James Dunn to appear in court in obedience to a summons. Dunn was stopped for speeding late in November last at Seventy-fifth Street and Central Park West, and the report of the proceeding intimates that the leniency shown Dunn was due to a gratuity. The only charge against Manning was that he had violated Rule 265, which relates to efficiency and discipline of the Police Department. The report of the action by Deputy Commissioner Leach was made public by Mayor Hylan.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Time Is Here
For You To Try

Instant Postum

While thousands, for years, have used this real American beverage as their regular meal-time drink, others, without trying, have "wondered why."

A can of Instant Postum from the grocer will quickly demonstrate such qualities of excellent flavor, convenience, health, economy and time-saving as to win you for its friend.

"There's a Reason"

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

"To Help the Government Win the War"

New York Catholic War Fund

FOR

Knights of Columbus

Overseas Service and Other War Activities

March 17 to 25, 1918

HERE in our own beloved country, our people have awakened to a national consciousness; sectional differences, old time bigotries and animosities have been swept aside, please God forever! Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, North, South, East and West, Americans all. Our only rivalry now in this hour of stress is as to who shall sacrifice the most and strive the hardest and dare the furthest in defence of the old Flag that means so much to us,—so much more now than ever before.

The object of this campaign may be summarized in the single thought that with the funds which we receive from the generous hearted people of this city, we shall—

Make life a little better, brighter and happier for the boys who have gone out from home and loved ones and everything that life holds dear, in order that America and you and I, and all they leave behind, may live.

* * *

Send along when the Army supply is inadequate, a Chaplain, a Priest, a Soggarth Aroon, to be with the Catholic boy, and the Protestant boy, and the Jewish boy—the boy of any and every and no religious affiliation—to comfort and guide and console when war's grim night is upon him.

Provide them with little creature comforts here and "somewhere in France."

* * *

In a word, cheer the boys as they go, comfort them while they are away, and when the task is done, bring them back again with heads erect, shoulders full square to the winds of heaven, clear of eye, and clean of heart—just as when they went away.

From a speech at Hippodrome, March 17, by
Hon. WM. P. LARKIN, LL.D.
Supreme Director Knights of Columbus

$2,500,000 War Drive

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Square Deal for the Crippled Soldier

When the crippled soldier returns from the front, the government will provide for him, in addition to medical care, special training for self-support.

But whether this will really put him back on his feet depends on what the public does to help or hinder.

In the past, the attitude of the public has been a greater handicap to the cripple than his physical disability. People have assumed him to be helpless. Too often, they have persuaded him to become so.

For the disabled soldier there has been "hero-worship;" for the civilian cripple there has been a futile kind of sympathy. Both do the cripple more harm than good.

All the cripple needs is the kind of job he is fitted for, and perhaps a little training in preparation for it. There are hundreds of seriously crippled men now holding down jobs of importance. Other cripples can do likewise, if given the chance.

Idleness is the calamity too hard to be borne. Your service to the crippled man, therefore, is to find for him a good busy job, and encourage him to tackle it.

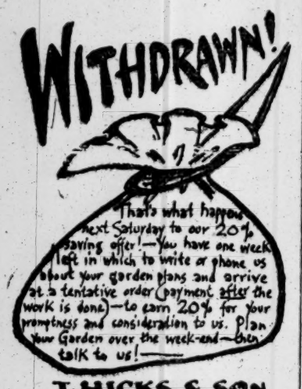
Demand of the cripple that he get back in the work of the world, and you will find him only too ready to do so.

For the cripple who is occupied is, in truth, no longer handicapped.

Can the crippled soldier—or the industrial cripple as well—count on you as a true and sensible friend?

RED CROSS INSTITUTE FOR CRIPPLED AND DISABLED MEN
311 Fourth Avenue New York City

To those interested in the future of our crippled soldiers the Institute will gladly send, upon request, booklets describing what is being done in the rehabilitation of disabled men. The cost of this advertisement is met by a special gift.


WITHDRAWN!
That's what happens next Saturday to our 20% saving offer!—You have one week left in which to write or phone us about your garden plans and arrive at a tentative order (payment after the work is done)—to earn 20% for your promptness and consideration to us. Plan your Garden over the week-end—then talk to us!—

T. HICKS & SON
Fifty Years of Growing Lawns
WESTBURY (Phone 68) L. I.

SONGS OF A MOTHER
By Marietta M. Andrews

Songs of home, of the simple life, of the tenderest and strongest earthly tie, that which holds mother and child in its embrace. A book that will speak to the heart.—*Detroit Free Press.*

$1.00 *Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*

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If you have large or small collections of books or any other literary property for sale communicate with us first. We pay highest prices and remove books promptly at our expense. One of our representatives will call anywhere in this country or Canada to estimate. We have bought more private libraries than any other dealer in New York during our career. There is a reason.

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TO ARMS!

Translated from the French of MARCELLE TINAYRE by Lucy H. Humphrey. Introduction by John Finley.

N. Y. Tribune: "The author has so successfully portrayed the awakening of France to the meaning and to the duties of the war that the whole narrative becomes luminous with a significance that nobody can fail to appreciate. It is a book which visualizes for us what the war has meant to France, and what it will presently be meaning to us."

$1.50 *Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*

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With the sweep of the sea and the tang of life in every page.

ALIENS
By William McFee
Net, $1.50
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & Co.

KILLS HIS PARTNER, SHOOTS HIMSELF

Business Man, Apparently Gone Suddenly Insane, Fires Fatal Shot in Office.

HAD BEEN BEST OF FRIENDS

Third Partner Tells Police Tragedy Is Completely Mystifying to Him.

After killing his cousin and partner in their business place at 529 Broadway yesterday, Harry Reich, 28 years old, of 12 Kimball Avenue, Corona, turned the pistol on himself and inflicted a wound in his right temple, from which he is near death in St. Vincent's Hospital. The man he killed was Abraham Kropf, 27 years old, of 81 East 108th Street.

Kropf, Reich, and Kropf's brother-in-law, Max Karger, had been partners in an elastic goods jobbing business for several years, and their personal relations, according to statements made by Karger yesterday, were always of the best. The police could discover no reason for Reich's act, unless he had become suddenly insane. The affairs of the firm appeared to have been in a satisfactory state. Neither Reich nor Kropf was married, and no evidence was discovered of any trouble between them that might have caused bitterness.

The three partners opened their loft yesterday at 8:30 A. M. According to Karger, Reich was in a cheerful and amiable mood, and remained so up to the very moment that Karger left the main office to go into a rear room of the establishment. Karger was packing some goods, when he heard the report of a pistol, quickly followed by a second report. He ran into the office and found both men on the floor. Kropf was near a desk with a revolver bullet in the back of his head. Near him, at the window facing Broadway, lay Reich with a wound in his right temple.

Karger shouted for help and Robert Spencer, an elevator operator, ran to the street, where he told Policeman Glasser, of Traffic Squad A. Glasser summoned an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital, then went to the loft and took charge of the premises. Dr. Howe of St. Vincent's said that Kropf had been killed instantly and that Reich probably would not recover.

The police questioned Karger closely. He insisted that there had been no quarrel between the cousins and that he could not suggest the slightest possible motive for the deed. He lived with Reich in Corona and came to the office with him. He said Reich never uttered a word about Kropf that would indicate the existence of animosity.

CORONA, L. I., March 22.—Harry Reich, who is 25 years old, has lived in Corona for a month with his uncle, Max Karger, at 12 West Kingsland Avenue. They came here from Ellery Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Karger could give no explanation of the shooting, but thought it might have resulted from a love affair.

To Continue Fusion Fund Hearing.

The Grand Jury's investigation of the Fusion campaign funds was adjourned yesterday until Wednesday. William Hamlin Childs, general head of the Fusion campaign in November, who was questioned yesterday, will probably complete his testimony then. Other witnesses who are expected to appear are ex-Governor William Sulzer and Sam A. Lewisohn, Treasurer of the Fusion Committee of 1917. Mr. Lewisohn has requested the District Attorney to permit him to appear before the Grand Jury. He has voluntarily signed an immunity waiver on the promise of Assistant District Attorney Talley that he would be permitted to describe his part in the Fusion work.

KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK.

Freight Trains Crash On the Pennsylvania in Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., March 21.—One man was killed and two seriously injured in a freight wreck of two loaded coal trains on the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad here early this morning. The forward train had become stalled at Mercer Street and Greenwood Avenue at the entrance to the tunnel of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The engine of the rear train had been detached to go to the assistance of the other, when the forward train suddenly slid back down an incline, driving the light engine through the caboose and three forward cars of the rear train.

The dead man was John Cafferty of 334 Townsend Street, New Brunswick, N. J., a brakeman, who was buried under an overturned locomotive. The injured are Fred C. Cake, of 415 South Sixth Street, Camden, N. J., brakeman, both legs mangled, and Harry Quigley, 1,084 East Ninety-second Street, Brooklyn, internal injuries. Both men were taken to hospitals here.

HELD AS WAR LOAN THIEVES

Cousin of Man Executed for Rosenthal Murder Arrested.

Louis Rosenberg of 13 Suffolk Street, and Morris Goldstein of 16 Mauger Street, Brooklyn, were arrested yesterday by Detectives Haskins and Adams of the squad, which, under Lieutenant John Stapelton has been working for some time to find the perpetrators of thefts of Liberty bonds in the financial district. Rosenberg was charged with the theft of two $1,000 Liberty bonds by Eugene Foster of the brokerage firm of Foster & Adams of 71 Broadway, and when Assistant District Attorney Burke said that he was believed to be implicated in bond thefts amounting to $300,000, Magistrate Simms fixed his bail at $10,000.

The two bonds which led to the arrest were sent by a runner from Foster & Adams to the brokerage firm of Van Emburgh & Atterbury, at 5 Nassau Street. Goldstein, according to the detectives, was in the office when the bonds arrived, and they claim that later he posed as a clerk from Foster & Adams sent to recover the bonds, which it was alleged had been sent by mistake.

Then, according to the police, Goldstein gave the bonds to Louis Rosenberg, who took them to Howard Miller's brokerage office, at 44 Broad Street, and tried to dispose of them at $9[illegible] each. Meanwhile, however, brokerage offices had been informed of the theft, and Mr. Miller detained Rosenberg until the detectives arrived. Goldstein was arrested later. Rosenberg is a cousin of "Lefty Louie" Rosenberg, who was one of the gunmen executed for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler.

Bury Gilman with Military Honors.

Funeral services of Samuel Gilman, the 17-year-old Sergeant of Battery C of the 328th Field Artillery, who was accidentally killed at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., were held yesterday at the home of the dead soldier's parents, 59 East 115th Street. Full military honors obtained at the funeral, and there were present delegations of officers and men from Governors Island and Camp Custer, as well as about 100 members of the Beacon Light Club, of which Sergeant Gilman was a member. In token of mourning, all houses in the block between Madison and Park Avenues, in East 115th Street, were decorated with national colors. Interment was in Mount Zion Cemetery.

Miss Wilson Pays Her Way.

In sending out announcement of more concerts for soldiers and sailors by Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, the National War Work Council last night disclosed the fact that in the frequent tours she is making to entertain enlisted men of the American military forces Miss Wilson is paying all her expenses. During the intervals of her military appearances Miss Wilson gives entertainments on her own account and the receipts at these go to meet the expenses of those for the enlisted men.

SPARGO HAS NO FAITH IN 'SOCIALIST REVOLT'

Repentance of the Party in America, He Says, Is "Insincere as It Is Belated."

CALLS LEADERS ANTI-ALLY

Declares Berger Is Running on Platform Calling for the Withdrawal of Our Troops in France.

John Spargo, the Socialist writer and lecturer, who left the American Socialist Party on account of its pro-German attitude of hindering the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war, declared yesterday that he didn't see any reason as yet for intelligent Socialists who were loyal to the principles of Socialist internationalism to return to the Socialist Party of America, or have any confidence in it.

At the St. Louis convention of Socialists last year, Mr. Spargo was one of the minority who criticised the action of the party in refusing to stand by the President in his war policy. It was then that he left the party. Yesterday, just before leaving the city for a short rest at his home in Vermont, Mr. Spargo pointed out that there was growing signs of disaffection in the ranks of American Socialists.

"From every quarter of the country," he said, "come evidences of this revolt. For example, a few days ago while I was in Chicago a number of very prominent Socialists called upon me and assured me that they were carrying on a winning fight in the local movement against the war policy adopted at St. Louis. I was asked by a delegation if I would not agree to address a meeting of a hundred or more influential and active Socialists who, while formally siding with the majority, had come to realize the tragic mistake made by the party. During the past four or five weeks I have been literally besieged with such invitations, not only from Socialists here in New York but from Socialists all over the country. Branches of the party are passing resolutions daily, calling for the abandonment of the position taken by the St. Louis convention, and for the adoption of the policy which I proposed a year ago.

"This is all very well and encouraging as far as it goes. There is, however, no reason as yet for intelligent Socialists who are loyal to the principles of Socialist internationalism, and therefore loyal to America and America's allies, to return to the Socialist Party or to have any confidence in it. The repentance is, so far as I can judge, as insincere as it is belated. Even while the statement is being made by Socialist spokesmen everywhere that the time for a change of policy has come, we find Victor L. Berger running in Wisconsin upon a platform identical in spirit with the St. Louis resolution, demanding the immediate withdrawal of our troops from France.

Mr. Spargo said that the Social Democratic League and the Jewish Socialist Federation would demand recognition in the international councils of the movement as representatives of American socialism.

GUIDE FOR NATURE LOVERS.

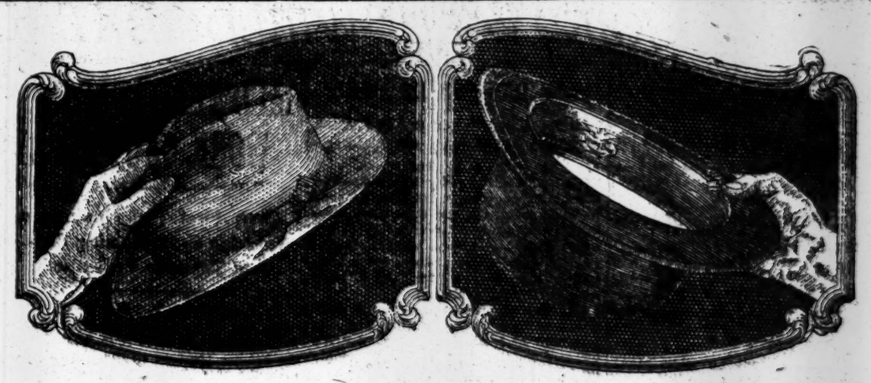
Lecturer Will Explain Treasures of the Botanical Gardens.

That the public may have an opportunity for an appreciative understanding of the shrubs, trees, &c., of the New York Botanical Gardens, the authorities are providing a lecturer who will leave the front door of the museum building at 3 P. M. each week day to escort any one who may wish to accompany him. Each day will have its special tour. Monday the trip will be to the Hemlock Forest, one of the great treasures of the Gardens; to the old Mansion House, which is one of its later acquisitions, and to the Herbaceous Garden.

Tuesday the Pinetum will be visited; Wednesday the Fruticetum and North Meadows; Thursday the Deciduous Arboretum, public conservatories, and on Range 2 the nurseries and propagating houses; Friday the public conservatories, Range 1, and Saturday the museums. The series of illustrated Spring lectures will begin Saturday, April 6, in the lecture hall of the museum building.

Call for Negro Mechanics.

Negro machinists and automobile mechanics are needed as volunteers in the ordnance detachment of the 92d Division of the national army, stationed at Camp Funston, Kan., according to an appeal from Lieutenant Warner F. Russell, in command of the 317th Ammunition Train of the Ordnance Detachment at Camp Funston.



DID you ever admire a man's hat so much that you wanted to ask him where he bought it? Never mind—just get a Young's—that's it!

"Young's Hats are as good as they look"

New York Stores—6, 169, 231, 605, 849, 903, 1197, 1361 Broadway. Only B'klyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

The Times Goes to Press Earlier

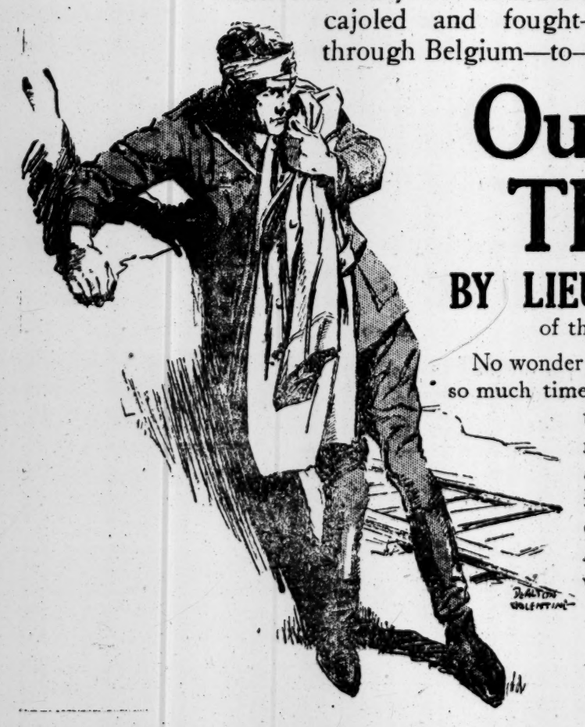
Copy of advertisements for The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day before publication, owing to alteration, for military reasons, in the departure of morning trains. Advertisements may be omitted if this regulation is not complied with.

"So They Could Not Trail Me By My Blood"

YOU Americans who want to know how a plain young Chicago boy can play tricks with the German army—read this tale by Lieutenant Pat O'Brien. The Hun couldn't hold him—this young daredevil American boy. How will they hold those others—those millions like Pat O'Brien who are now "over there" or on their way?

This is what Pat O'Brien did—or part of it. He fell in his aeroplane 8,000 feet into the German lines. He was nearly dead, but they couldn't kill him. They started him on the way to prison. All they had to hold him was a train going 35 miles an hour and four armed guards. But that couldn't hold our young man. He leaped from the window of the flying train.

Then for 72 days he ran and hid and crawled and swam and cajoled and fought—through Luxembourg—through Belgium—to—but read the story yourself.



Outwitting The Hun

BY LIEUT. PAT O'BRIEN

of the Royal Flying Corps.

No wonder the King of England gave him so much time—no wonder the English and the Dutch went wild over him—no wonder American audiences are listening to him spellbound. For this is a real hero—a modern musketeer—the kind of American that Andrew Jackson would have loved.

$1.50

Harper & Brothers

ESTABLISHED 1817

Columbia Shop

Fifth Avenue at 37th Street—N. E. Corner

Special Offers for Saturday and Monday

Either this $110 Columbia Grafonola

A complete Grafonola outfit with all necessary equipment. A handsome, sweet-toned instrument, with large record cabinet, 20 selections on standard Columbia Records, fibre needles, opera needles, record brush, etc. Everything you need for music in the home. Nothing more to buy. All at a money saving price and on extremely liberal terms. This is a genuine Columbia Grafonola of the latest model, finished in mahogany, walnut, or oak, with a pure, rich tone suitable in volume and quality for the very best records. The total cost with all equipment and accessories is only $118.65.

Small first payment
Convenient monthly terms

$110 Columbia Grafonola

With This Equipment

20 selections on Columbia Records	$7.50
100 Fibre Needles	.40
500 Opera Needles	.50
Record Brush	.25
	$8.65

Or this graceful Queen Anne Model

For this special Saturday and Monday sale only, a similar offer is made in combination with the exquisite Queen Anne Grafonola—one of the most admired designs among all our beautiful period models. The same complete equipment, accessories, etc., as listed below, any 20 selections on standard Columbia Records. This Queen Anne Grafonola has such a charming grace and simplicity of outline that it will assuredly fit in with the decorative treatment and furnishings of any home. We can advise you regarding the disposal of your present phonograph.

Small first payment
Convenient monthly terms

Other attractive offers on standard Columbia Grafonola models ranging in price from $18 to $250. In our record department you will find a complete stock of all the latest Columbia Records. You may depend upon receiving prompt, and courteous service.

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NAP LAJOIE WILL WIELD BAT UNDER THE BANNER OF COLONEL EBBETS THIS YEAR

LAJOIE WILL WEAR A DODGER UNIFORM

Brooklyn Buys Release of Picturesque Baseball Figure from Toronto Club.

MAY REPLACE ZACH WHEAT

Ebbets Outmanoeuvres Persistent Competitors in Obtaining Valuable Utility Man and Pinch Hitter.

Brooklyn captured the minor league prize of the season yesterday when Napoleon Lajoie was added to the Dodgers' forces to be utility man and pinch hitter for Uncle Wilbert Robinson at Ebbets Field this Summer. Brooklyn bought the release of Lajoie yesterday from President Jim McCaffery of Toronto, for a price said to be $3,000, obtaining him in the face of the keenest competition that has been shown over a utility player in many years.

The St. Louis Cardinals, Chicago Cubs, Boston Red Sox, Yankees and several other major league clubs have been casting longing glances at Lajoie ever since the International League showed symptons of disbanding. Although many clubs were so anxious to get him, none of them was willing to hand out much real money for him. Lajoie had a phenomenal season last year as manager of Toronto. He not only won a pennant, but played a fine game at first base and also hung up the great batting average of .380.

Lajoie scored one of the most assuring returns of any ball player last season, and there is every reason to suppose that he will continue his good work with Brooklyn. Lajoie will make a valuable man, and in signing the great slugger, it looks pretty certain that Manager Robinson has given up hope of satisfying Zach Wheat. Lajoie's addition to the Dodger batting forces may have the effect of making Wheat realize that Brooklyn is planning to get along without him and may bring him to time.

One thing is quite certain, President Ebbets doesn't intend to pay Wheat the big salary for which he is clamoring. Lajoie can be placed in left field very handily and if he shows anything like his hitting ability of last season he will be up to Wheat's mark. Wheat's hitting fell off last season and although he finished with a mark of .312, he was below .300 during the greater part of the season, coming up into the exclusive class because of a batting streak he displayed during the last few games of the season.

Lajoie will add a picturesque figure to the Brooklyn Club, for in all the history of baseball there never was a more graceful or easier performer than this same Larry Lajoie. He will be a valuable utility man in the outfield or infield, and can be used at first base in place of Daubert when the Dodgers are opposed by left-handed pitchers. He could fit in nicely in almost every other position in the infield, and it surely looks as if Brooklyn had scored a tenstrike over its competitors when they landed the big Frenchman.

Lajoie has had a remarkable baseball career. He has been playing major league ball for twenty-two years, and most of the time was a phenomenal batsman. During 1915 he fell down to .280, but taking his average batting figures for his entire service in the majors, Lajoie stands out as one of the greatest hitters of all time. For twenty years his average batting mark was .343. Ty Cobb in a much shorter career has averaged higher than this, but it is doubtful if Cobb will be in the game as long or will ever have such an average for his entire career as the incomparable Frenchman from Canada.

The sale of Lajoie to Brooklyn and Bunn Hearne, the best of the Toronto pitchers, to the Boston Braves, is pretty strong evidence that the International League will not attempt to operate this season. McCaffery has maintained right along that at least six clubs could be banded together which would uphold the standard of Class AA ball. He was strongly seconded in this hope by Jack Dunn of Baltimore. The way in which Baltimore and Toronto have disposed of their best players, however, is sufficient evidence that if the circuit does operate with six clubs the organization will probably be of a much lower classification than Class AA.

LAJOIE SAYS HE WON'T.

Denies He Will Report to Brooklyn Upon Hearing of Deal.

CLEVELAND, O., March 22.—Napoleon Lajoie, whose purchase was announced by the Brooklyn National League team, denied tonight that he would report to the Brooklyn team.

"Reports that I will report to the Brooklyn club are not true," said Lajoie. "I have given my word to Mr. McGill, owner of the Indianapolis club that if the International League doesn't continue this year I will manage the Indianapolis club. I will keep my word. If the International League suspends I feel I should have something to say about where I am to go. I do not care about going to the National League anyway."

RACING DATES RATIFIED.

National Steeplechase Body Appoints Stewards for Three Meetings.

Ratification of the dates allotted to the different racing associations under the jurisdiction of the Jockey Club was made by the Executive Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association at a meeting of that body yesterday. The controlling body of the jumping races granted permission for steeplechase events to be held at the Belmont Park, Saratoga, and Havre de Grace meetings, and appointed stewards to take charge of these events.

Henry J. Morris was appointed steward to represent the National Steeplechase body at the Westchester Racing Association meetings at Belmont Park May 27 to June 15 and Sept. 2 to Sept. 14. Frank J. Bryan will have charge of the Saratoga meeting and Mr. Morris will look after the interests of the steeplechase body at the Harford Agricultural and Breeders' Association meeting at Havre de Grace, April 16 to April 21, while Mr. Bryan will have charge at the Pimlico Spring Meeting.

Jockeys' certificates were granted to Alfred Borden, James G. Leiper, Jr., S. J. Stich, Lawrence B. Smith, and Lieutenant Harry N. Tucker, all of whom are amateur riders. The following received trainers' licenses: H. R. A. West, J. Boden, J. W. Dayton, W. Freeman, T. J. Donohue, J. Carroll, M. Daly, Patrick Deegan, Louis Feustel, J. Owens, John F. Yarnall, W. H. Henry, and Garner Driggs. Jockeys' licenses were granted to M. Henderson, William Booth, S. J. Bush, F. E. Williams, J. Meany, V. Powers, and Shelton Turner.

The next meeting of the stewards will be held April 4, when it is requested that jockeys and trainers should apply for licenses so that the requests might be acted upon before the season gets under way.

EASY DAY FOR DODGERS.

Practice Game Called Off and Work Is Limited to Batting and Fielding.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 22.—The Brooklyn Dodgers got off with an easy workout today for the first time since the club assembled for training. Manager Wilbert Robinson called off the usual practice game and contented himself with a stiff batting and fielding practice for the athletes.

This was in preparation for the exhibition game with the Boston Red Sox tomorrow at Little Rock. Second-string teams from the same clubs will remain in Little Rock for the game Sunday, while the main squads battle at Hot Springs.

Manager Robinson named today what is as near a first-string team as he is able to put into the field at this time. It is composed of Daubert, O'Mara, Johnson, and O'Rourke in the infield; Hickman, Meyers, and Mitchell in the outfield; Miller and Kruger, catchers, and Cheney and Russell pitchers. The injury to Ward makes it necessary to use an outfielder on the infield.

A heavy rain early this morning left Whittington Park heavy, and a game would have been impractical. At that the athletes put in two hours, and all the pitchers were made to warm up. Al Mamaux, who is now one of the four mainstays of the pitching staff, spent the morning trying a new delivery. Under the tutelage of Jack Coombs he is trying to perfect a motion which will take the strain off his arm and make him more effective. Coombs is also working with some of the younger hurlers.

Bill Hart, International League umpire, is expected to team with Hank O'Day for the remaining games between the Dodgers and Red Sox.

SHOEMAKER RETAINS TITLE.

Gains Fifth Successive Championship at Pocket Billiards.

Standing of the Players.	Won.	Lost.	H. R.
J. H. Shoemaker	7	0	31
J. J. Maloney	5	2	21
A. Gardner	4	3	15
T. A. Plunkett	4	3	15
C. Shongood, Jr.	3	4	22
C. M. Munoz	2	5	17
C. R. Fulton	2	5	20
A. Wickers	1	6	17

J. Howard Shoemaker has once again laid claim to the national amateur pocket billiard championship. His victory in the tournament which closed last night at the New York Athletic Club, is the fifth which he has scored in the titular event during successive years and emphasizes more than ever in the minds of followers of billiards that he stands invincible among the amateur contestants of the country. Shoemaker has already won two trophies outright, and by achieving success in the present event he has won a leg on a third championship emblem.

The champion finished the event with a record of seven straight victories. As near as was possible the Tournament Committee tried to have the final match of the tournament the one on which the championship depended. This went awry, however, when in the afternoon game James J. Maloney, who secured second honors, defeated A. Gardner by a score of 125 to 65. This placed Gardner out of the running and the final game between Shoemaker and Gardner in the evening was merely perfunctory. In this game Shoemaker was the victor by a score of 125 to 69.

The summaries:

Afternoon Game.

Maloney—8, 13, 11, 11, 8, 8, 1, 9, 6, 11, 10, 9, 13, 10. Total—125. Scratches—3. High runs—31, 13, and 11.

Gardner—6, 1, 3, 3, 6, 6, 13, 5, 8, 3, 4, 5, 1, 4. Total—65. Scratches—3. High run—10.

Evening Game.

Shoemaker—11 0 4 12 14 13 6 14 6 2 9 6 14 14. Total—125. Scratches—0. High runs—26, 18, and 17.

Gardner—3 14 10 2 0 1 8 0 8 12 5 8 0. Total—69. Scratches—2. High runs—12 and 12.

CORNELL OUT OF REGATTA.

Ithaca Crew Unable to Take Part in Severn Race.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 22.—Cornell will not enter a crew in the national regatta of the American Rowing Association on the Severn River this Spring. This statement was made today by Graduate Manager G. E. Kent, who said that only one race had been scheduled, a triangular contest on Carnegie Lake to be rowed probably May 25 with Princeton and a third crew as Cornell's opponents.

The Ithacans were unable to accept an invitation to row at Annapolis because the date of the proposed regatta, May 18, falls within the period of final examinations at the university. Cornell's second term calendar was materially shortened this year by the elimination of the Spring vacation. The trip to Annapolis would take three days of this week, and the Faculty would not consent to such a trip at the time.

The Cornell Rowing Committee has experienced great difficulty in arranging a schedule this year because of Cornell's short Spring term. Efforts to schedule a race on Cayuga Lake for May 11 proved unavailing, but the management is satisfied with having secured the Princeton contest.

The absence of the active rowing coach, John Collyer, has also caused trouble. No race for the freshman eight has been arranged so far.

POLY PREP SEVEN SECOND.

Defeats Flushing, 1 to 0, in Hockey League Battle.

Hockey players of Poly Prep School gained second place in the Long Island Interscholastic Hockey League in the final game at the Brooklyn Ice Palace last night, by defeating the Flushing High School seven 1 goal to 0. The victory for Poly Prep broke a tie which existed for second place and gave the victorious seven the silver medals which were donated as second prize. Poly Prep finished the season with twelve points, one behind Erasmus Hall, winners of the tournament. Flushing's defeat gave the team ten points and third place.

Boy Wins Mat Bout.

Rudolph Saacke, De Witt Clinton High School's champion swimmer, last night defeated Kenneth Burdick in a wrestling match at the Fort Washington Gymnasium. Saacke threw Burdick with a half-nelson in 12:30. Burdick's shoulder was wrenched so that he was unable to continue the match.

CALDWELL STARTS WORK CAUTIOUSLY

Pitches First Four Innings of Practice Fray, Holding Second Team to Two Hits.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 22.—Ray Caldwell pitched the first four innings for the Yankee regulars in the practice tilt with the second team today and made as auspicious a season's start as he has ever done in his baseball life. The veteran was cautious and used a change of pace and a few wide curves with telling effect, holding the second team to two hits and one run. Nobody made a hit off of him or reached first base until two men were out in the fourth inning.

The game was a tie at 4 to 4 in seven innings. The regulars had it won until the second team slapped young Bob McGraw for five hits and three runs in the fifth. McGraw pitched as if his arm were sore, and the fact is the arms of the older pitchers who came here later are in better trim than those of the moundmen who came with the first squad, with the exception of Caldwell. McGraw improved as his wing warmed up and was more effective in his last two innings.

The regulars tapped Bob Shawkey in spots. Robert didn't try to put a great deal on the ball, just tried to pu it over and his control left something to be desired. He unloosened a wild pitch and passed two men. Slim Love threw nearly all curve balls and did well with them until the seventh inning, when the regulars tied the score on a base on balls to High, a hit-and-run play with Pratt hitting, and a dash to second by Pratt, which drew a throw and allowed Hasty to cross the plate before Ward could run down Pratt.

Pratt's batting figured in two of the regulars' runs, but his fielding was slow. Pipp put a home run over the right field fence, a long one. High and Miller swapped teams, and as a team player on offense High did good work for the regulars with a sacrifice and a base on balls and a runner in a hit-and-run play.

The regulars blanked their opponents in the seventh inning by smart fielding. With one out Miller singled to the left field fence. He tried to stretch it and was cut down by a long throw from Bodie to Peck. Camp followed with a triple high he tried to convert into a triple which he tried to convert into a Gilnooley to Peck to Ruel, nailed him. The second team excelled in base running. Vick and Lamar worked a double steal for a run in the fourth inning, and here again Mr. Pratt was slow. Sprier work might have caught Vick at the plate, and, as it was, nobody was caught.

McGRAW'S TEAM TRIUMPHS.

Zimmerman Breaks Up Ball Game Against Ganzel's.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, TEXAS, March 22.—This afternoon's game was not for the world's championship, but it might have been thought so, judging from the manner in which the two Giant teams fought each other. The game was played to ascertain whether John McGraw or John Ganzel, the Kansas City manager, would buy a dinner. Ganzel will do the buying, as McGraw's team won in another eighth-inning rally by a score of 6 to 1.

Ganzel went so far in his effort to win that he offered each of the players on his team $5 if they would humble the McGraw selection, but even this bait could not turn the trick. McGraw also gave Ganzel his own selection. He picked the regular outfield, Rariden, regular catcher, and the rookie infield. That left McGraw with the regular infield, a rookie outfield and a rookie battery. Ganzel also had his choice of pitchers and selected Johnson, Barnes, and Demaree. McGraw took Causey, Winters, and Swigler.

The first hitch was in finding an umpire. Germany Schaefer resigned as official arbiter of the trip, and says Heinie Zimmerman can bawl out somebody else. Finding no volunteers, McGraw and Ganzel agreed to divide the work of umpiring with Brannick.

The McGraws scored in the first, when Zimmerman walked, took third on Johnson's wild throw to catch him off first, and tallied on an infield out. Kauff tied it up for the Ganzels in the fourth, when he singled, took second on an infield out, and scored on a wild pitch.

A lot of good-natured chatter passed between McGraw, Ganzel, Fletcher and Rariden, and by the eight inning everybody was riding each other, while the score still remained one and one. O'Neill started the McGraws off with a single, and Swigler moved him along with a sacrifice. Pitt, the rookie, struck out. Demaree then walked Doyle and Wilhoit, filling the bases. Zimmerman broke up the game when he knocked the first pitch into left field, scoring O'Neill and Doyle. Kauff was so sore at Demaree he induced Young to drop Fletcher's fly, and then advised Young to throw the ball over the grandstand. Pep followed instructions and, by the time they got the ball back, Wilhoit, Zimmerman and Fletcher scored.

GENERAL BELL SEES BOUTS.

Camp Upton Commander Lauds Boxers in Division Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., March 22.—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell attended the division championship boxing bouts held here this afternoon, and speaking from the ring, in one breath declared himself glad to be back with the division and against the man who booed and hissed a decision. Intense rivalry between the various units causing the losing side in some instances to hiss the decisions given by Walter St. Denis and Fred Hawthorne, the judges, General Bell said:

"As long as men of the 77th Division show the courage and endurance which these men have displayed in the ring this afternoon we will never have to be afraid of any man on earth, much less a German. I noticed that some of the decisions were hissed. It was a base and cowardly thing to do. You have hissed the decisions of the men you invited to act for you. Never let me hear a hiss or a boo again. Take your medicine like men and lose like gentlemen. The judges are qualified and theirs is a dispassionate decision."

The General was loudly cheered by the 20,000 men who gathered about the ring. The bouts were keenly contested, and while there were no knockouts, Benny Leonard was obliged to stop two of the bouts to save the men from needless punishment. The winners in these bouts were John Gaddi, the heavyweight, and K. O. Bill Brennan of Buffalo, who is now with the 50th Machine Gun Company.

The 306th Infantry scored regimental honors, Hank Schroeder, a featherweight; John Gaddi, a heavyweight, and Joe Tiplitz, a welterweight, winning handily.

The setting for the bouts was a picturesque one. The men marched on the drill field behind their regimental bands and stood in closely packed rows around the ring. The motor truck men came in their machines and, lining them up on the road at the side of the field, perched on the roofs of the cars. The roofs of the barracks adjoining the drill field were black with men.

The participants had fought their way through the entire division.

The summaries:

Featherweight.—Hank Schroeder, 306th Field Artillery, won from Jim Smith, 308th Infantry. Extra round.

Lightweight.—Tom Geraghty, 308th Infantry, beaten by Richie Ryan, 326th Motor Truck Company, three rounds.

Heavyweight.—Joe Gaddi, 306th Infantry, defeated Walter Whitehead, 302d Field Signal Battalion, in a round and a half.

Welterweight.—Joe Tiplitz, 306th Infantry, won from Eddie Grover, 326th Motor Truck Company, three rounds.

Middleweight.—Tex Kelly, 379th Motor Truck Company, beat Al Kaufman, 308th Infantry, three rounds.

Light Heavyweight.—K. O. Bill Brennan beat Pat Hines, 306th Infantry, two rounds.

PENN STATE TAKES SEVEN MAT BOUTS

Wrestlers Reveal Prowess in Preliminary Contests for Intercollegiate Title.

The wrestlers of Pennsylvania State College, competing for the first time for the intercollegiate grappling titles, outclassed the contestants of four other colleges in the preliminary bouts in the Columbia gymnasium last night. The entries included teams representing Penn State, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Lehigh, and Cornell. Princeton was to have contested, but withdrew at the last moment.

According to the intercollegiate rules, under which the competition is held, a wrestler must gain a fall to score a point in the preliminary bouts. If the bout is won on the referee's decision no point is awarded in the preliminary scoring, but a decision counts in the finals.

Penn State's mat athletes did very effective work against all the contestants last night, and looked like formidable candidates for the honors in the finals tonight. Penn State won seven points in the competition on falls. Brown, State's 158-pound wrestler, scored two falls, throwing Jensen of Columbia in 2:32 with a head chancery and arm lock hold, and defeated Strauch in a fast bout with a chancery and double arm lock. Long, Penn's 135-pound grappler, threw Louria of Columbia in 5:38 with a scissors and arm lock hold. Bullard of Cornell won two bouts in this class on the referee's decisions.

In the 145-pound class Shultz of Penn State pinned Hymen of Pennsylvania to the mat with a bar lock and reverse chancery hold in 7:04. He also scored a victory over Tuttle of Cornell on a referee's decision. One of the liveliest wrestlers of the tournament was Bevier, Captain of the Lehigh team, who is favorite in the 125-pound class.

Nelan of Penn State was the star of the 175-pound class, and he disposed of two opponents with little trouble. Nelan defeated Zycklinski of Columbia with a headlock after 7:25 minutes of hard, desperate mat work. This bout was one of the hardest fought of the preliminaries and kept the crowd in an uproar. Nelan also won from Booth of Cornell, throwing the wrestler from Ithaca in 7:56 with a crotch and arm hold.

The summaries:

115-Pound Class.—Horst, Penn State, defeated Rosenzweig, Columbia, on referee's decision; Refe, Cornell, defeated Reynolds, Lehigh, in 9:00, on referee's decision; Reynolds, Lehigh, defeated Gersen, Pennsylvania, in 8:00 with arm and lock and chancery hold.

125-Pound Class.—Ackerly, Cornell, defeated Kwong, Columbia, in 9:00, on referee's decision; Rose, Pennsylvania, won from Detar, Penn State, by default; Bener, Lehigh, defeated Ackerly, Cornell, in 3:07 with a scissors and arm hold.

135-Pound Class.—Long, Penn State, defeated Louria, Columbia, in 5:38 with scissors and arm lock hold; Bullard, Cornell, defeated Ketterer, Pennsylvania, in 15:00, on decision; Bullard, Cornell, defeated Wuerz, Lehigh, in 9:00, on decision.

145-Pound Class.—Schultz, Penn State, defeated Hymen, Pennsylvania, in 7:04 4-5 with bar lock and reverse chancery hold; Schultz, Penn State, defeated Tuttle, Cornell, in 9:00, on referee's decision.

158-Pound Class.—Brown, Penn State, defeated Jensen, Columbia, in 2:32, with head chancery and arm lock hold; Latimer, Lehigh, defeated Weber, Cornell, in 9:00, on referee's decision; Brown, Penn State, defeated Strauch, Pennsylvania, in 7:00, with chancery and double arm lock.

175-Pound Class.—Nelan, Penn State, defeated Zycklinski, Columbia, in 7:25, with head lock; Huntington, Cornell, won from Shultner, Pennsylvania, on default; Nelan, Penn State, defeated Booth, Cornell, in 7:56, with crotch and arm hold.

Heavyweight Class.—Czarnecki, Penn State, defeated Porter, Cornell, in 9:00, on referee's decision; Manly, Lehigh, defeated Kindelberger, Columbia, in 8:50, with crotch and arm lock hold; Czarnecki, Penn State, defeated Mortimer, Pennsylvania, in 2:23, with cradle hold.

AMATEURS IN RING.

Preliminary A. A. U. Title Bouts Produce Lively Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 22.—Preliminary bouts in the Metropolitan A. A. U. boxing championships were contested in the National Turn Verein here today. Semi-finals will be fought tomorrow night and the finals on Monday. William Gilday of the Union Settlement won easily from Peter Coccozella, a Newark boy. Gilday outclassed his opponent and could have put him away at any time. Gilday staggered Coccozella in the first round with a stiff left to the jaw and had him hanging on in the last two rounds.

Leroy Dodd of Arlington met defeat at the hands of David Horn, unattached, of New York, in the 108-pound class. David Kamins of the Clark House stopped Joe Duppler of the National Turn Verein in the first round of the 108-pound class. Duppler never had a chance and the referee did well in stopping the bout.

PRINCETON WINS AT SQUASH

Montclair A. C. Gains Only One Match in Tilt with Local Club.

In a squash tennis team match played on the Yale Club courts yesterday the Princeton Club players overwhelmed the representatives of the Montclair A. C. by a score of 6 to 1. The lone successful contender from the New Jersey organization was Frank Kidde, who defeated S. H. Bird of the Princeton team in a spirited three-game match. The Princeton Club winners were Harold Tobey, H. R. Mixsell, A. G. Mittendorf, Lieutenant E. Ellsworth, Robert Monks, and G. Graham. Ellsworth won his match by the default of his Montclair opponent.

The summaries:

F. Kidde, Montclair, defeated S. H. Bird, Princeton, 12—15, 15—9, 15—8; H. Tobey, Princeton, defeated P. Parker, Montclair, 15—11, 15—11; H. R. Mixsell, Princeton, defeated F. Jenkins, Montclair, 15—5, 15—3; A. G. Mittendorf, Princeton, defeated W. T. Mills, Montclair, 8—15, 15—8, 15—9; Lieutenant Ellsworth, Princeton, won from F. Sellers, Montclair, by default; R. Monks, Princeton, defeated W. B. Spencer, Montclair, 15—1, 18—13; G. Graham, Princeton, defeated J. E. Waldron, Montclair, 15—9, 15—17, 15—9.

TALMAN SUCCEEDS BARNES.

Will Become Golf Pro at Whitemarsh Valley on April 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 22.—A new professional in the person of Morris Talman, from the Plymouth Country Club, will be the successor of James Barnes at the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club. Talman will begin duties at Whitemarsh April 1. He was an assistant professional at Aronimink before going to Plymouth. Despite the fact that Talman has had little tournament experience he holds the Plymouth course record of 68 strokes, and is one of the longest drivers among the professionals in this section.

Coburn in Squash Final.

R. G. Coburn advanced to the final round of the Harvard Club squash tennis championship tournament yesterday when he defeated H. S. McKee, at 15—9, 3—15, 15—5. Coburn will play Fillmore Van S. Hyde in the final round.

TENNIS MEETING TODAY.

Executive Committee of U. S. N. L. T. A. to Ratify Schedule.

One of the most important matters which will come before the meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association at the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon is the ratification of the schedule for 1918, which will be submitted for approval by the Schedule Committee. It is already certain that the list of tennis fixtures will not be as large as the record-breaking schedule of a year ago, which was abandoned because of the war. Many of the smaller clubs will doubtless feel that they cannot hold tennis tournaments during the coming Summer. On the other hand, it is understood that the more important events, especially those of championship proportions, and the more important invitation events, will be on the schedule as usual.

In addition to the adoption of the schedule there are several important matters which will come before the meeting of the Executive Committee. One of these deals with the subject of municipal tennis. Heretofore the Tennis Association has given only a small amount of attention to such events, but under the plan of expansion the subject holds interesting possibilities this year.

Another subject which will be discussed is the equalization of voting power, which has come to be almost as troublesome a question as the amateur rule.

Walker Has 71 at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 22.—Cyril Walker, the Shackamaxon professional, played over the championship course at Pinehurst today for the first time this season and turned in a 71.

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1 Person, $2.50 up.
2 Persons, $4.50 up.
HOTEL ANSONIA
B'way at 73rd St.
Six Minutes from Grand Central
WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

HOTEL SAN REMO
CENTRAL PARK WEST
74th TO 75th STREETS
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK'S MOST PICTURESQUE LAKE.
Especially Attractive During the Spring and Summer Months.
Rooms and bath, $3 to $4 per day.
Parlor, bedroom, bath, $4 per day up.
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES.
Please write for Illustrated Booklet.
Ownership Management Edmund M. Brennan.

HOTEL Schuyler Arms
305 West 98th St., Near B'way.
Two Minutes from Subway Express Station, One-half Block from 'Bus.
TELEPHONE RIVERSIDE 6100.
Newly furnished suites of 2 to 5 rooms and bath, with or without kitchens, from
$60 to $150 Monthly
Weekly Rates Upon Request
depending upon the location and size of apartments. No leases.
Attractive restaurant. Table d'hote and a la carte. Best of food at one-half usual charge.
Hotel service complete and equal to service of best hotels.
Schuyler Arms is situated between Riverside Drive and West End Avenue, affording immediate access to Riverside and Central Parks.

SUNDAY NIGHT DINNERS
CUISINE FRANCAISE
MAISON Arthur
5 EAST 45TH STREET.

Turkish Baths
The most sumptuous Turkish baths in the world—and the most enchanting! All the refinements of luxury in accommodations, equipment and attendants. Exclusively for Ladies $1.25.
Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
73 St.—B'way—74 St.
HOTEL ANSONIA

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Select Restaurant Popular Prices
ROMA
Table d'Hote
6th Ave., bet. 49-50 Sts.
Tel. Circle 5998

MURRAY'S
42d St., Just West of Broadway.
Beautiful Roman Gardens.
Exquisite music; revolving dance floor.
Old Dominion Beefsteak Dinner, $1.50.
Luncheon, 70c; Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.50. Service a la Carte.
PATRICK V. KYNE, Manager.

Pelham Heath Inn
Pelham Parkway and Eastchester Road
Open All Year
Smartest of Motor Resorts
Under direction of Harry Sussakind.

Rooms, single or en suite, With private bath, $3 up.
Hotel Lenox 149 West 44th St.
Heart of shopping & theatrical district.
Ownership Management

John Jameson
Three Stars
The Best Whiskey Value in the Market Today

CHANGE TO REIS UNDERWEAR for MEN

OUR GREAT TIRE STORE
Hundreds of All makes. Big discounts.
Savh You About One-Half Your Bill
TUBES, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00.
Some slightly used Shoes, cheap.
Selling Out All Bodies
All Makes—All Types—Offers Wanted.
Winter "Jobs"—Any Price to Clear!
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.
"The Reliable Economy House."
1,763 Broadway, near 57th St.
BRONX TIRE STORE, (Branch.)
2,428 Grand Concourse, near 187th St.

ORDER NEW EMBARGO TO CLEAR RAILROADS

Less Than Carload Lots Bound to This City to be Halted for a Week.

SPEEDY RELIEF LOOKED FOR

Extension of Shippers' Permits to All Coastwise Traffic Has Also Been Ordered.

Two important moves in the fight on freight congestion, both of them of widespread effect, were announced by the Eastern railroad administration yesterday. The more drastic of the two, unprecedented in several aspects, was the promulgation of an embargo on shipments of less than carload lots bound to the port of New York, to go into effect tonight at six o'clock, and definitely ordered to continue at least one week. The other was the extension of the permit order, already long in effect, for both export and domestic freight to the third existing class of shipping—coastwise traffic.

Coincident with the announcement of the new steps to be taken by the Domestic Division Freight Traffic Committee with the approval of A. H. Smith, Eastern Regional Director of Railroads, there was launched a campaign among merchants, manufacturers and industrial plants for the clean-up of the existing congestion in less than carload lots, of which there are said officially to be already 1,400 cars accumulated in local terminals, with many more hundreds along the rail lines. This movement, heartily backed by the Merchants' Association, has revived discussion of "store-door delivery," a method of handling small freight shipments often discussed in former years, but found impracticable in the days of active railroad competition.

It has been announced definitely by the Railroad Administration that the duration of the new embargo, while it will not be less than one week, will depend upon the thoroughness and effectiveness with which consignees cooperate to clear away the present overplus. It is predicted that if all hands work together the good effects of the move will be felt definitely the second week, before new traffic begins to arrive at this port.

The permit system for coastwise shipping goes into effect next Monday morning and affects not only New York but the ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore as well, thus embracing a vast majority of those shipments which originate by rail and reach their Southern destinations by water after being transshipped at one of the ports named. The coastwise shipping lines at these ports will be compelled to obtain permits for the shipper of the freight from the Freight Traffic Committee, at 141 Broadway, for the movement of all such freight from interior points. These permits will only be issued when the coastwise lines show proper evidence of available facilities for quick handling of the shipment, both at the port terminal of embarkation and at the destination terminal. When a permit of this sort is issued it will be sent by mail to the shipper at an interior point, who will present it to the freight authorities there as evidence of his authorization to make such a shipment. As is now the case with domestic and export freight, the interior freight depots will not accept shipments for the ports named without evidence of such authority for making them.

To discourage those who may be disinclined to co-operate in the movement, Mr. Smith announced yesterday that the Railroad Administration would put into effect an individual embargo against any shipper who persists in failing to remove his freight with reasonable promptness, thus using freight cars and terminal space intended for momentary occupation as semi-permanent warehouses.

CALLS DALE PLAY IMMORAL.

McAdoo Says "Madonna of the Future" Is Fit for the Stable.

Complaints recently made by the police against Alan Dale's play, "The Madonna of the Future," resulted in a decision yesterday by Chief Magistrate McAdoo, contained in a letter to counsel for George Broadhurst, in whose theatre the play was seen here, that he considered the piece highly immoral and would entertain complaints against it. The play is being seen in Brooklyn this week, and will be played next week at the Standard. Should the police follow up their complaint it is likely that the manager, Oliver Morosco, will be restrained from continuing to present the play here.

"The character of the heroine," wrote Magistrate McAdoo, "repeatedly and tiresomely states over and over again that the doctrines advanced by her are unconventional and, in the sense usually accepted by ordinary people, immoral. She says that her highest ideal of maternity is that of the cow, which might suggest that the proper place for this play would be a stable instead of the stage, committing the dialogue to learned veterinarians."

LIMITS IMPORTS TO SAVE SHIPPING

Continued from Page One.

wheat flour, including imports from Europe.
Broom corn.
Candle pitch, palm, and other vegetable stearin.
Cars, carriages and other vehicles.
All acids.
Muriate of ammonia.
All coal tar distillates, except synthetic indigo.
Fusel oil or amylic alcohol.
Citrate of lime.
All salts of soda, except nitrate of soda and cyanide of soda.
Sumac, ground or unground.
Chicory root, raw or roasted.
Clocks and watches and parts thereof.
Cocoa and chocolate prepared or manufactured.
Manufactures of cotton.
Cryolite, except not to exceed 2,000 long tons for the year 1918.
Dials.
Dice, draughts, chessmen, billiard balls, poker chips.
Eggs of poultry.
Electric lamps.
Explosives except fulminates and gunpowder.
Feathers, natural and artificial.
Manure salts.
Manufactures of vegetable fibres and textile grasses, except jute.
Fishhooks, rods and reels, artificial bait.
Flourspar.
All fruits, except pineapples and bananas.
All nuts, except cocoanuts and products thereof.
Gelatine, and manufactures thereof, including all from Europe.
Gold and silver manufactures, including jewelry.
Sulphur oil or olive roots.
Grease.
Hay.
Honey.
Hops.
Infusorial and diatomaceous earth and Tripoli.
Mantles for gas burners.
Matches, friction and lucifer.
Fresh meats.
Meerschaum, crude or manufactured.
Musical instruments and parts thereof.
Nickel.
Oil cake.
Oilcloth and linoleum for floors.
All expressed vegetable oils, from Europe only.
Lemon oil.
Nonmineral paints and varnishes.
Pencils and pencil leads.
Penholders and pens.
Perfumery, cosmetics, and toilet preparations.
Phonographs, gramaphones, graphaphones, and parts thereof.
Photographic goods.
Pipes and smokers' articles.
Plants, trees, shrubs, and vines.
Plates, electrotypes, stereotype, and lithographic, engraved.
Plumbago or graphite, (until July 1, 1918; thereafter not exceeding 5,000 long tons for remainder of 1918.)
Pyrites, (except not exceeding 125,000 long tons to Oct. 1, 1918.)
Renneiz.
Artificial silk and manufactures thereof.
Soap.
Malt liquors, including all from Europe.
Wines.
Other beverages, including all from Europe.
Candy and confectionery, including all from Europe.
Tar and pitch of wood.
Toys.
Umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, and sticks for.
Beans and lentils, from Europe only.
Dried peas, from Europe only.
All vegetables, except beans and lentils, and peas, either in their natural state, or prepared or preserved, including all from Europe.
Vinegar.
Whalebone, unmanufactured.
Manufactures of wool.
Manufactures of hair of camel, goat, and alpaca.
Zinc.

The Official Statement.

The War Trade Board made this statement:

"Applications for license to import the articles appearing on the list will not be granted, except under the following circumstances:

"1. When the articles mentioned are actually shipped from abroad prior to April 15, 1918.

"2. When coming by rail from Mexico or Canada when the goods in question originated in these countries, or in others, from which such goods are being licensed for import.

"3. When coming as a return cargo from European points, and then only (a) when coming from a convenient port, (b) when loaded without delay, and (c) when the importation from Europe is not specifically prohibited in said list.

"It should be borne in mind by importers that the publication of this list in no wise relieves them of the necessity of applying for license to import articles not on the list, as all commodities require an import license except such as are now permitted to be imported under general licenses."

HYLAN ON THE INCOME TAX.

Mayor Writes to Commissioner Edwards Pledging His Co-operation.

Mayor Hylan sent a letter to Collector William H. Edwards of the Second, or Wall Street Internal Revenue District, yesterday in which he pledged full co-operation with the Federal authorities in arousing the citizens to the necessity of filing income tax returns and making accruing payments promptly. Mayor Hylan wrote:

I quite agree with your letter of recent date that as much public attention as possible should be drawn to the necessity of filing income tax returns on or before April 1. I also agree with you that the important points that you speak of in your letter should be called to the public's attention, namely, that every taxpayer must report the amount of income over $800 which he paid for labor, &c., during the year 19.. This, I understand, is to enable the Government to have a record of every one receiving an income by way of salary or otherwise of over $800. Further, that every unmarried person whose net income exceeds $1,000 must file a return, also a married man whose income exceeds $2,000 must file a return.

If you desire any further co-operation in this matter I shall be glad to render any aid that lies within my power.

Among those who called on Collector Edwards at his office on the sixth floor of the Custom House yesterday was Al Jolson, the actor, who carried a melodeon. After paying his income tax, which Collector Edwards later said was a big one, Jolson started the melodeon and sang for the staff of the office. While Jolson was singing hundreds of taxpayers gathered to listen to the impromptu concert. One of them later complained to the Collector that he had been relieved of a watch valued at $75. It was not found.

DEDICATE JEWISH CENTRE.

Ceremonies Begun Last Night Will Continue Through Sunday.

The first of a series of ceremonial and social affairs to extend over three days, was held last night in the new home of the Jewish Centre, at 131 West Eighty-sixth Street, preliminary to the formal dedication of the building on Sunday. The men and women who have been instrumental in the movement assembled in the auditorium with their friends and assisted in a solemn religious service conducted by Professor Mordecai Kaplan, of Columbia College, and the Jewish Theological Seminary. These services will be repeated this morning.

The dedicatory ceremonies proper will begin tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock with the presentation by the children of the centre of "The Land of Aleph Bes," a Jewish fairy play written by Samuel S. Grossman. The scenery and costumes were specially designed by William Zorach from ancient prints.

The building will be formally dedicated at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Addresses will be made by William Fischman, Louis Marshall, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, Professor Mordecai Kaplan, Joseph E. Cohen, Dr. J. L. Magnus, and Mrs. Solomon Schlechter. In the evening the young men and women of the centre will present pantomime. Mrs. Henry Gideon of Boston will give a recital of Jewish music. A reception and dancing will bring the dedication ceremonies to a close.

HELD FOR MOTHER'S DEATH.

Daughter, Reported of Violent Temper, Objected to Sale of Home.

Miss Bessie McDougal, 42 years old, daughter of Mrs. Mary McDougal, who was found dead with her head battered in the kitchen of her home at 169 Halladay Street, Jersey City, on Thursday, was held in the First Criminal Court, Jersey City, yesterday on suspicion of having caused the death of her mother. Miss McDougal's two sisters, the police say, told them of their sister's violent temper, of their delayed intention of sending her to a sanitarium, and of her violent opposition to their mother selling the house in which she lived. The sale was made on Wednesday, and some time between the time of the sale and 9 o'clock Thursday morning Mrs. McDougal was beaten so that there were seven depressions in the back of the skull, an abrased cut over each eye, and a cut on the side of the head.

Miss McDougal gave the alarm Thursday morning, and said she had been out late Wednesday night and went to bed, thinking her mother was in her own room. In the morning she said she found her mother dead on the kitchen floor. The police believe that after Mrs. McDougal was killed her daughter set the kitchen in order and cleaned everything in it while the body lay there before giving the alarm. When arrested Miss McDougal refused to talk and demanded the police summon her lawyer.

Stefansson Urges Muskox for Food.

President John B. Burnham of the American Game Protective Association received yesterday a letter from Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the explorer, last reported dangerously ill on Melville Island, suggesting the use of the muskox as a source of meat supply for the United States. The letter was dated Feb. 24, 1917. In his letter Mr. Stefansson said:

"Through my intimate association with muskox here, I have come to consider him as valuable an animal, if domesticated, as our domestic sheep, to say the least. If cultivated, he can convert northern Alaska and arctic Canada into grazing lands as valuable as the grazing regions of—say—Australia."

HYLAN'S BOOSTERS GET BEHIND HEARST

Mayor's Letter of Praise Made Basis of Demand for Editor for Governor.

ANOTHER GATES AV. BOOM

David Hirshfield, Cornelius M. Sheehan, and Morris Adler, Father the Movement.

William Randolph Hearst's latest boom for Governor was formally put forth last night in the room which saw the start of John F. Hylan's Mayoralty boom last year—Hart's Hall, Gates Avenue, near Broadway, Brooklyn, meeting place of the Allied Boards of Trade and Taxpayers' Association of Brooklyn.

Mayor Hylan is an ex-President of this organization; the President, who was in the chair last night, is Morris Adler, to whom the Mayor wrote his letter from Palm Beach praising Mr. Hearst's character in the highest terms, and which led to the relation of the incident of the jellyfish and the toad.

The resolutions which demanded Mr. Hearst as a "people's candidate" next Fall were presented by David Hirshfield, whom Mayor Hylan made Commissioner of Accounts, and who gave out the Palm Beach letter, and they were seconded by Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity Cornelius M. Sheehan.

After an attack on the recent municipal administration the resolutions continued:

"In order to secure for the City of New York a sane, sensible, economic, and just government and to relieve the city of the tremendous direct State tax burden by compelling economy in the State government, your committee studied very carefully the letter his Honor the Mayor has written to your President, and especially that portion which refers in such glowing terms to the unselfish and patriotic civic service of the Hon. William Randolph Hearst, and take pleasure in saying that your committee fully agrees with Mr. Hylan's opinion of Mr. Hearst.

"Your committee has inquired into the services of William Randolph Hearst to the people, and we find them to be pre-eminent. Through his newspapers, his speeches and his writings Mr. Hearst has always fought for the interests of the people and against those of special privilege and private monopoly.

"He has fought corruption in the Government and has been in the forefront of the efforts to take the public utilities out of the hands of the small group of selfish men who control them. For years he has been a leader in the fight for municipal ownership. He was a warm advocate of woman suffrage as a means of purifying politics and Government, as well as a step toward economic and political freedom for women.

We find that in all his activities Mr. Hearst has been actuated by the highest public spirit. His voice and pen have always been used to block the efforts of those who sought to injure or betray the people, and he has advocated the reforms which are being advocated by our Mayor.

"In view of Mr. Hearst's efforts and achievements in the public behalf we recommend that this and all other civic and taxpaying associations in the State should unite and him as a candidate of the people for Governor as against the candidate or the candidates of selfish interests."

About twenty-five persons were present at the meeting.

BOARD FOR RAIL DISPUTES.

McAdoo Approves Plan for Adjustment of Labor Difficulties.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Railroad labor disputes in future will be settled by a system of adjustment committees, one for the four leading brotherhoods, one for shopmen, and possibly another later for clerks and other classes of employes, acting in conjunction with the Railroad Administration.

Director General McAdoo tonight approved the general plan drafted by W. E. Carter, director of the Railroad Administration's Division of Labor, after consultation with labor leaders and railway executives. Details will be announced shortly. The committees, or boards, will pass on disputed rules or contract interpretations involving questions of wages or other employment conditions, and their decisions will be final. They will include representatives of both labor and railway executives, and the system will replace the Railroad Wage Commission, which will go out of existence after it reports recommendations to Director General McAdoo.

The board having jurisdiction over the Brotherhoods of Engineers, Firemen, Conductors and Trainmen—the classes affected by the Adamson act—probably will consist of eight members, with one appointed by the chief of each brotherhood and one railway executive appointed by each of the three regional Directors of the Railroad Administration, representing the management. The method of selecting the eighth member will be determined later.

The committee will exercise functions similar to those of the committee of four brotherhood men and four managers appointed under the Adamson act to settle labor disputes, most of which related to interpretations of contracts modified by the Adamson act. This committee is now in existence, but its duties and some of its members will be taken over by the new board.

WEST SIDE TERMINAL PROMISED BY HYLAN

Mayor Asserts City Will Make Improvement and Get Rent from Railroads.

OPPOSES OTTINGER BILL

Letter to Nathan Hirsch of Committee on Taxation Says $40,000,000 Has Been Wasted on Subways.

In a letter to Nathan Hirsch, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Taxation and Investigation of Mortgage Loans, Mayor Hylan declared his opposition yesterday to the Ottinger-Adler bill now pending before the State Legislature, giving the Governor power to appoint a commission of seven with full powers to act in the case of the west side improvement plan. The letter, which was read by Mr. Hirsch at the meeting the committee called last night at the Hotel Majestic to consider the whole west side proposition, promised that the present city administration would settle the west side problem by providing a terminal on the west side and renting it to all railroads.

The letter says in part:

I am not surprised that your committee opposes the passage of the Ottinger bill which provided for the appointment of a commission to supersede the elective authorities of the city in the solution of the west side problem, on the ground that it might nullify all the efforts of your committee by giving to the railroad undue advantages along the Hudson River front.

we cannot help but be shocked, and resist with the utmost vigor the creation of another State body to spend the money of the people of New York City. I have in mind the Public Service Commission, which has expended in ten years $21,000,000 for administrative and engineering work, and about $100,000,000 for subway construction estimated to have cost about $40,000,000 less than that sum. The city has no control over this commission except to pay the bills it incurs. I am hoping some day to be able to relieve the people of the incubus of this commission.

I have also in mind the Bronx Parkway Commission, created by a similar State Legislature, which has cost the people of New York City thus far $4,000,000, and which is calculated to cost about $10,000,000 more before the Commission finishes its work—that is the beautifying of the railroad tracks of the New York Central in Westchester County at the expense of the people of New York City. The Commission was created ostensibly for the purpose of preserving the waters of the Bronx River from pollution. No one drinks the water from the Bronx River. I am hoping that the Legislature will enact the bill now before it and wipe out this Commission and save the people the balance of the money that it intends to spend for no useful public purpose.

I am against all commissions imposed on this city by the State Legislature, and I am utterly against the commission provided for in the Ottinger-Adler bill. The bill was purposely so drawn that it can become a law without requiring my approval.

The west side terminal problem will be solved by the present administration for the best interests of the people. For that reason the water front of New York should belong to the people absolutely. We will provide a terminal along the west side and rent it to all the railroads, so that the fullest and freest use may be made of the water front, and not give the New York Central a monopoly of the same. The City of New York should control the terminal railroad behind all its docks and piers.

With best wishes, I am very truly yours,

The meetings at the Majestic had been called so that all sides might be heard on the Ottinger measure, but as it turned out, those on the platform who spoke as well as nearly all of those who listened were against the bill, and Senator Ottinger as well as the rest of the Legislature and the Governor himself were condemned. A few objections were raised, but in the main they dealt with defending Senator Ottinger's personal integrity, and, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Wheelock of the United States Realty Owners' Association and Dr. Abraham Korn of the Harlem Taxpayers' Association, every person present was apparently opposed to the passage of the bill.

A resolution was adopted protesting against the Ottinger-Adler bill, and requesting that Senator Ottinger and Assemblyman Adler, the introducers, withdraw the measure at once. Copies of a resolution adopted by the Allied Boards of Trade and Taxpayers' Association of Brooklyn, favoring William Randolph Hearst for Governor, were distributed at the meeting.

Salzedo Harpists and Singers Heard

Seven harps played by six young women with Carlos Salzedo as leader, presented a quaint stage picture as well as a musical program out of the ordinary at Aeolian Hall last evening. Greta Torpadie, soprano, assisted in songs of Debussy and Hué, while a dozen singers from the Musical Art Society gave Mr. Salzedo's oddly combined version of "The Marseillaise" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." The harpists, who played in almost military unison, included Edith Hart, Lucile Johnson, Clara Mallison, Marie Miller, Genevieve Ostrowska, and Mary Seiler.

"The Love of Three Kings" Again.

With a week's respite for stars indisposed, "The Love of the Three Kings" was repeated before a brilliant audience at the Metropolitan last evening, when Mr. Caruso, in better voice than at the revival, did some notable singing in the second act, and Mr. Amato was more at ease at the tragedy's close. Mr. Mardones and Miss Muzio, in the thrilling murder, had a house breathlessly still for moments, as it was again when the blind old King carried off the beautiful victim. Mr. Moranzoni conducted after a morning rehearsal for today's "Shanewis" première.

Look To Your Blood

So dangerous is anemia that you should look well to your blood at the first sign of a run-down condition. Anemia is blood poverty. Some of its symptoms are pallor, languour. weakness, depression, absolute lack of the driving force that wrests full measure of profit and pleasure from life. Anemia does not exist where red blood cells are abundant, And Gude's Pepto-Mangan is a creator of red blood cells.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Physicians everywhere endorse and prescribe Gude's Pepto-Mangan because they recognize its unequalled blood-building value, its worth as a general tonic and appetizer, its agreeable taste, its ease of digestibility. They have used it for 25 years.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan feeds and nourishes the red blood cells, and helps to restore young and old alike to normal vigor and capacity.

Friendly Warning: There are many imitations of Pepto-Mangan on the market, but you can be sure of getting the genuine if it bears the name "Gude" and is put up in the bottle and sealed package as pictured here. Ask for it by its full name—"*Gude's Pepto-Mangan.*" For sale at all drug stores.

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by

M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York

Manufacturing Chemists

CONFER ON PRINT PAPER.

Publishers and Economy Board Lay Plans to Forestall a Shortage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Following a conference between representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense, it was announced that the board should consider the desirability of formulating a program for the conservation of news print paper.

"The study," said the announcement issued by the council, "will be similar to the board's investigations in the wool and woolen clothing, paint, shoe, and leather and other industries. The probable future supplies of paper will be estimated. Then, through conferences and correspondence, publishers throughout the country will be consulted as to means whereby news print might be conserved without hardship. Information and advice will be sought from all interests concerned, and if the facts are found to justify them, specific recommendations will be issued by the board.

"It was stated that no drastic curtailment was apparently necessary; that the object was simply to adjust the consumption of paper forehandedly to the estimated forthcoming supplies, so as to prevent, or at least mitigate, any possible future shortages."

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association was represented in the conference by Hopewell L. Rogers of The Chicago Daily News, President; Frank P. Glass of The Birmingham News, Vice President; Edward P. Call of The New York Journal of Commerce, Treasurer; Charles H. Taylor, Jr., of The Boston Globe, Hilton U. Brown of The Indianapolis News, and L. P. Palmer, Manager.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:10. Last Mat. Today 2:10. LAST 2 TIMES—Last Mat. Today. THE COHAN REVUE 1918

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC COCOANUT GROVE New Amsterdam Roof, West 42d St. TONIGHT 11:30.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. SMARTEST AND BEST ACTED COMEDY OF THE YEAR. ETHEL BARRYMORE The Off Chance

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. M. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. "Liveliest, merriest, jolliest, prettiest."—Globe. TOOT-TOOT New Musical Comedy Based on Capt. Rupert Hughes' Merry Farce 'EXCUSE ME.' The Jolly Soldier Boy Musical Comedy.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed., 2:20. "Laughing Hit of the Spring."—Globe. SICK-A-BED Biggest LAUGH Maker in Town

HUDSON W. 44th St. Last Mat. Today 2:30. Last Time Tonight 8:30. Arnold DALY in "THE MASTER"

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:15. Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners "HAPPINESS" SOUVENIRS 100th TIME Mon. Night NEXT

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20. GOING UP The Talk of the Town The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20. ROCK & WHITE in "Let's Go" An Intimate Revue

HARRIS West 42 St. Last 2 Times. Last Mat. Today. BRANDON TYNAN in "SUCCESS"

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents POLLY WITH A PAST

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Tonight 8:30. MAT. TODAY, 2:30. Pop. Price Mats. Wed. BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. A FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE

VANDERBILT THEA., W. 48th St. Oh, Look! Evs. 8:20. Mat. Today 2:30. With HARRY FOX

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. MAT. TODAY, 2:30. Pop. Price Mat. Wed. PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH with Florence Moore and John Cumberland

PARK Theatre, Col. Circle. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20. MILITARY-NAVAL MELODRAMA 7 DAYS LEAVE PRICES, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.

FRED STONE "JACK O' LANTERN" GLOBE Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. DAVE MARION ("Smiffy") & His Co.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evgs. 8. Mats. Today, Tues. & Thurs. 2. AL JOLSON in "SINBAD" Sunday Night Concert A PROGRAMME OF BIG SURPRISES

44th ST. THEATRE, ROOF THEATRE W. of B'way. Ph. Bryant 61. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. The Messrs. Shubert and A. H. Woods present A PAIR OF PETTICOATS Comedy by Cyril Harcourt. with Norman Trevor-Laura Hope Crews

44TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Wed. 2. 7TH MONTH IN NEW YORK. Lee & J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production MAYTIME Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris

BROADHURST, 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Today 2:15. FOLLOW THE GIRL Musical Comedy

LYRIC 42d Street, West of Broadway. Last Mat. 2:15. Last Night 8:15. BLANCHE BATES AND HOLBROOK BLINN in a new thrilling war play. "GETTING TOGETHER" And Notable Cast of 100 Players. Auspices U. S., British & Canadian Governments.

BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:30. The Squab Farm Comedy by Frederic and Fanny Hatton

44th, W. of B'way. SHUBERT Theatre, Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. LIONEL BARRYMORE in "A GALLI-CURCI TRIUMPH."—Mail. THE Copperhead

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. B'way, Today & Wed. 2:30. EYES of YOUTH With JANE GREY and Original Cast.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Last 2 Weeks. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES OH, BOY! Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. POPULAR MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. "A Musical Comedy Masterpiece." OH, LADY! LADY!!

39TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. WM. HODGE In His Best Comedy, A CURE FOR CURABLES

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CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed., at 2:20. FLO-FLO THE SEASON'S SENSATIONAL MUSICAL HIT

JULIUS CAESAR CORT THEATRE THIS MORN. 10:30 with Tyrone Power, Walter Hampden, Cyril Keightley, Howard Kyle and Alma Kruger.

MOROSCO 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO. BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK.

Wm. A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE W. 48 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. The LITTLE TEACHER By Harry James Smith, with MARY RYAN Greatest Comedy-Drama Since "The Music Master."

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. THE STUART WALKER CO. in TARKINGTON'S SEVENTEEN

LONGACRE WEST 48 ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. A PLAY OF RICH AND POOR. YES OR NO WITH JANET BEECHER, CHRYSTAL HERNE

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents Nazimova in "The Wild Duck" By HENRIK IBSEN

PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:10. Comedy. 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30. MARY SHAW & WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION BY G. BERNARD SHAW. 2 weeks more to meet demand.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c to 75c. "The Boomerang" Next Wk.—Emily Stevens, 'Madonna of the Future'

Loew's 7th Av. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c to 75c. "The Gipsy Trail" Next Week—"FAIR AND WARMER"

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME Matinee Today AT 2:15. EVES. AT 8:15. Biggest Success ever known. Belle Story, Houdini, and 1000 others.

HIPPODROME, SUN. AFT., MARCH 31. ROSA RAISA | GIACOMO RIMINI and NAHAN FRANKO'S ORCHESTRA. Only Seats left, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.

Century Thea., 62d, Near B'way. Tel. 8800 Col. Evs. 8. POP. $1 MAT. WED. 6th Big Month. Mat. Today at 2. The Most Gorgeous, Gigantic, Colorful, Magnificent, Enthralling, Fascinating and Superb Spectacle Ever Known in History of Stage. CHU CHIN CHOW

A Musical Tale of the East. Now in Its 2d Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London. Economic Prices—Orch. $1.50-$2; Dress Cir. $1; Balcony 75c-50c; Fam. Circle 50c-25c. EASTER MON. MAT., APR. 1ST—25c to $1

MISS ANNE MORGAN and the COUNTESS de BRYAS will show official FRENCH MOTION PICTURES OF THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE IN DEVASTATED FRANCE. Strand Theatre, Broadway & 47th Street, March 28, 3:30 P. M. The Honorable James M. Beck will preside. Tickets $2 to 50c. Boxes $50-$25.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN 93D ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN. PAINTINGS & SCULPTURE. 215 WEST 57TH ST. 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. & 8 to 10 P.M. incl. Sunday Afternoon.

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VIEUX COLOMBIER 65 West 55th St. Greeley 1522. Today, 2:30; Tonight (Pop. Prices), 8:30. L'AVARE

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way. Evs. 8:15. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "Headin' South," Hazel Kirke 5, "When We Grow Up," Others. Every Ev. at 8:15. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE EVELYN NESBIT The 3 Dooleys, Van & Schenck, Marie Nordstrom, and George Nash & Co. B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ITS ANNUAL GLORIES REVEALED Mon. Aft., March 25 TWICE DAILY, 2:15 AND 8:15. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH Barnum & Bailey CIRCUS

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Century Theatre Central Park West and 62d St. NEW YORK On Sunday, March 24th, 1918 AT 8:45 P. M. MONSTER BENEFIT FOR The Arts Et Metiers Francais

ARTISTS: Genevieve Vix, Jacques Copeau, Maurice Dumesnil, Mary Jordan, Nora Bayes and Irving Fisher, Frances White, Roshanara, Namara, Annie Louise David and many other stars. Tickets on sale at the St. Regis, RULLMAN'S, 180 West 42nd St., and at the Century the day of the performance.

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Seats $2.50-$2.00 and Some at $1.00. Phone Circle 1366. MATINEE TODAY, 2:30. HER COUNTRY

POST:—"Best War Play Yet Seen." NOTE: "HER COUNTRY" WILL CONTINUE ITS SUCCESS AT ANOTHER BROADWAY THEATRE BEGINNING MONDAY, APRIL 1ST. THIS MORNING AT 11:15 TONY SARG'S MARIONETTES

TUESDAY EVG., APRIL 2 (Seats Now), Charles Hopkins Will Present "APRIL" an odd New Comedy by Hubert Osborne.

BRITISHERS! COME TO THE PATRIOTIC RALLY at the Park Theatre Sunday Evening March 24th, 8:00 P. M. Exhibition of Bayonet Fighting by ALL RETURNED HEROES Including two of the original "Princess Pats" (only 20 still living out of 3,000 originals). MOVING PICTURES - - MUSIC ADMISSION FREE

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Aft., Mch. 27, at 3. Friends of Music THE PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI.....Conductor Samaroff--Bauer--Gabrilowitsch Tickets $2.50 to 50c. (10% War Tax extra). At Box Office, and Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

CARNEGIE HALL, SUN. AFT., MAR. 31 (EASTER SUNDAY) at 3 Concert by JOHN McCORMACK SEATS $1, $1.50, $2. NOW AT BOX OFF.

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Afternoon at 3. Bauer and Casals Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

LAST TIME MARCH 28TH, AT 2:30. STUART WALKER'S Production of THE BOOK OF JOB BOOTH THEATRE, 45th St., W. of B'way.

SKY FIGHTERS—By popular demand continued to Saturday night, March 23. A thrilling French Official Exhibition, 130 Paintings, by Lieut. Farre, of famous air battles in France. Capt. Guynemer's great battle plane, etc., etc. Addresses and Official French Motion Pictures every afternoon and evening. Daily 10 to 10, admission 50c. The Anderson Galleries, Park Ave. and 59 St.

YORKVILLE ADOLF PHILIPP'S Oh, Emilie! THEA., 86 St., n'r Lex. Av. Evs. 8:15. Today Mat. 2:15.

MOTION PICTURES. "THE KAISER" The Beast of Berlin To take care of the big rush we are giving 3 performances daily, 2:30, 4:30, 8:30. Mats. 25-50-75c. Eves. 25-50-75c-$1. Seats selling 3 weeks in advance. Hear Capt. Simmons of the British Army tell his story tonight. Broadway THEATRE at 41st Street. American Defense Society Week.

You Owe It to Yourself to witness Ambassador JAMES W. GERARD'S "My 4 Years in Germany" Directed by Wm. Nigh. Adapted by Charles A. Logue. Twice daily, 2:30 and 8:30. Prices: Mat., 25c to 75c. Eve., 25c to $1.50. Augmented Orchestra. Buy seats in advance and avoid the big line. KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, 38th St. & Broadway.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1918.

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

While the German military authorities and an inspired press were announcing a mighty offensive on the western front to crush the Allies and impose upon them a Kaiser peace, conjecture about the real intentions of the General Staff, of HINDENBURG and LUDENDORFF, was always in order; but when Dover heard the thunder of the German guns blazing along a fifty-mile line from the Oise to the Sensée and the enemy launched mass assaults in the Cambrai sector over a wide front, speculation ceased: a great offensive is on, whether the Germans are making a final cast or not.

Almost synchronously the Kaiser tells the Schleswig-Holstein Provincial Council that "we are at the decisive moment of the war and one of the greatest moments in history"; while Marshal HINDENBURG telegraphs to the Posen Provincial Council: "God willing, we will overcome the enemy in the west and clear the way to a general peace." These utterances were designed to be historical, for the War Lord and his lieutenant, exhilarated by the unopposed march of empire in the east, were confident that their reinforced and reorganized armies would overwhelm the Allies in the west.

The gravity of the situation has been reflected in Mr. BONAR LAW'S warning in the House of Commons that heavy fighting must be expected, the battle having begun before he rose to speak for the Government. The battle of the Somme went on for four months. With the exception of the counterattack in front of Cambrai, after BYNG and his tanks had thrown the enemy back five miles, the Germans have not before taken the initiative in the west since the vigorous but futile and costly assaults on Verdun by the Crown Prince's army. Until the new German offensive develops and it is known what resources are behind the assaulting divisions, it would be well not to attach much importance to the stand made by the British in the preliminary stage. The enemy from Mons to the Marne, and later at Ypres and La Bassée, has known how dour and inflexible the British soldier is on the defense. It may be assumed that the Germans are prepared to sacrifice division after division in this drive for which their troops have been trained and hardened for months. At the end of the first day's fighting a correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphed that "the enemy has paid a colossal price "for such small gains as represent "the fruits of his mighty effort." That price he expected to pay, and, judging from his persistence at Verdun, he will take a great deal of beating.

The German Headquarters' first report of the operations was guarded in statement. "The British first line," it says, "has been captured "by German troops attacking from the "southeast of Arras as far as La "Fère"—that is to say, on a fifty-mile front, "southeast of Arras" evidently being the vicinity of Croisilles. An additional German statement claims 16,000 prisoners and 200 guns on this long front. In the Cambrai counterattack they captured 9,000 prisoners and 148 guns on a front of a few miles. But the offensive is not extended yet. If it shall turn out that the concentrated artillery, machine gun, and rifle fire of the British is so well directed and murderous that assault after assault breaks down, counterattacks will certainly be launched, and fighting in the open will follow. Now it may be surmised that this is what the Germans wanted to bring about, but not at a disadvantage to themselves.

It has been the theory of the Germans that if the trench deadlock could be broken, with the result that the British would be forced into the open, the superior training of German officers would tell in the tactical operations. The Germans say that the British know just as much about trench fighting as they do, but are novices in open fighting, most of them being civilians without knowledge of the art of war. This theory is thoroughly German. It ignores the British officer's capacity for the leadership of men in emergencies, which he has proved in this war in the Mesopotamian and Palestine campaigns. As a textbook and manoeuvre ground officer the German is undoubtedly more learned, but he does not lead and inspire his men as the British officer does. So, if it comes to open fighting, the Germans may experience the greatest disappointment of the war. General HAIG has, of course, not neglected to prepare his troops for defensive and offensive tactics in the open. The German scheme must have been anticipated.

It must be considered in trying to divine German intentions that from July 1, 1916, to November, 1917, the British gain to the gates of Cambrai, in a seldom interrupted forward movement, was not more than twenty-five miles, but the British had to drive the intrenched enemy from one height and ridge after another. It was bloody work for both armies. The Germans in this new offensive of theirs are calculating on something more than wresting from the enemy each position which he took from them with bomb and bayonet. Bullecourt, for instance, was captured only after three days of desperate fighting.

If HINDENBURG cannot break through on a wide front between the French and British armies in the neighborhood of La Fère, or beat back the British in front of him until they cannot rally and stand, thus bringing on a campaign in the open with the advantage of rushing the enemy on his side, the German offensive will be doomed to failure.

RUSSIA STILL ARGUING.

It is only a short time since we were reading about how the Bolsheviki had signed the peace treaty only so that they might renew the war. The explanation seemed a little thick, but there is so much disposition to believe that "anything may happen in Russia" that many of us accepted it. The natural inquiry, "What would "Germany be doing while the Bolshe-"viki were raising an army?" was postponed.

It may still be true that the Bolsheviki are going some day to fight Germany, but it is obvious that they have not made the first beginning of a step toward it, and that, though the disgrace of Russia at Germany's hands is now coming to be an old story, the matter of wiping it out is still a subject of debate. Some Russians want to fight and some don't, and Russia is debating the matter in the same footless, aimless, pointless fashion in which she debates everything. Hitherto, whenever she has debated action of any kind she has ended by doing nothing, or else some gallant little minority has taken action in its hands and perished. The chances certainly favor history's repeating itself.

TROTZKY arrives in Moscow, announcing that he is there to assume the duties of Minister of War "if there is a war." He knows no more about it than anybody else. If there is to be no war "he will decline the post." The Transcaucasian Constituent Assembly is for war; it is one of the victims of the partition, and it "urges an immediate war on Germany." In Moscow "four regiments "of volunteers declare unequivocally "for war." Everywhere debate, a plebiscite informal and unrepresentative, straw votes taken here and there, nobody really resolute except those who, like Transcaucasia, are actually facing the enemy. Germany silently marches on, gathering in territory after territory, to an accompaniment like this from somewhere near Pskov: "Russian troops in this sector have "retired ten versts following the pres-"entation of a German ultimatum." More and more one realizes the truth of Mr. BALFOUR'S question: "Cannot "he see that Russia is now a derelict "upon the waters, with no power of "resistance whatever?" The rabbit in the boa constrictor's jaws may debate whether it will resist being swallowed or not, and keep on debating the matter as the process goes on, but the rest of us have more important matters on hand than listening to his soliloquy.

DUAL SUBWAY PROGRESS.

The latest official figures of interborough travel are for January. Interborough subway riders decreased from 39,211,173 to 38,099,384 this year, although train mileage increased. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit system increased from 18,129,906 to 19,611,561. The subway's chief loss was between Ninety-sixth Street and South Ferry, 1,669,665. Below Times Square that line competes with the crossbridge routes to Brooklyn. Brooklyn Rapid Transit's chief gain was on the Fourth Avenue line, one of the two running up Broadway (Manhattan) to Forty-second Street, 530,014, making the total on this route 2,649,968 passengers. Brooklyn's total passengers carried on city owned lines was 8,828,563, compared with 7,007,817 last year. This is the more significant because the fares collected on company owned lines decreased from 11,225,048 to 10,842,870.

That the dual subway travel competition is not confined to subway riders is indicated by the fact that the Interborough elevated also lost travel, although accommodations were increased both in miles and in attractiveness to riders. The decrease in travel on the Manhattan lines is not yet appreciable to riders, but will be evidenced by more seats in proportion that more riders find the Brooklyn routes available to them. Inasmuch as the two routes are comparable in accommodations, the business may be trusted to seek the line which offers a saving of a nickel. For example, the large volume of business arriving at the Long Island station in Brooklyn now has two routes offered it, and the new route is the better of the two for the points reached by its lines. The new Brooklyn routes also have great and yet undiscovered advantages for Brooklynites seeking and returning from evening entertainments in Manhattan.

These are the first fruits of the annulment of the gentlemen's agreement dividing Manhattan and Brooklyn between them. Neither was to invade the other's territory, and each was to charge a nickel. One nickel gives the benefit of two rides now for many thousands, and soon will give the same boon to millions. This is better service of the people than the writing of letters, however diverting, or the prosecution of party enmities, however piquant or profitable for the ambition of the promoters. A fine lot of new political promises is now offering. It is a good thing that it is possible to make comparison with the realities of day-to-day performance under the old promises now ripening, and hitherto so little appreciated that the reward to their makers was scant and ungracious.

THE RAILWAY AND FINANCE LAWS.

The President has signed the bill taking over the railways for the war and twenty-one months thereafter. Rate regulation for the reduction of profits has ended, and regulation for the support of the railways has begun. The Interstate Commerce Commission will approve the President's rates, and otherwise will oversee the accounts between the railways and the Government. There is enough for the commission to do, and they are better equipped to be good accountants than to be originators of broad public policies. They had their opportunity at that, and failed in their own estimation. Their failure also is a reproach to Congress, for it is responsible for the conduct of its agents. Going further back, the people themselves are to blame for not holding their representatives to closer accountability for the results of their legislation. It cannot be said that the sort of regulation which was established by law was not tried out. Thirty years is time enough for any experiment. But the commission was never able to see that the roads needed and were entitled to earnings enough for their growth as well as for reasonable return to capital. Now the country must develop the roads and raise wages. It will be a surprise if rates are not raised generously and summarily. If some roads should make too much money, perhaps it can be reduced by taxation, in the Canadian manner. The law explicitly provides that war taxes are to be paid by the companies from the amount the Government guarantees.

Also on Thursday the House passed the War Finance Corporation bill and sent it to conference 369 to 2. The vote makes the talk and hesitation about the enactment seem excessive and disproportionate to the amendments. Some results had to be shown for all that fuss, and their importance will be magnified. It will be a cheap riddance of the subject. The most important is a reduction of the amount of credit authorized by half, to two billions. That is enough to go on with, and will be increased if it is not enough to redeem the constriction of credit by unwise laws. If the four billions had been authorized it would not have been used unless necessary, for the business is in charge of competent bankers, better judges than the lawmakers of the proportions of the situation and of the methods necessary to redeem it.

The enactment of these two laws clears the way for the third Liberty Loan, for which a bill must be proposed promptly. The movements of the preceding loans in the market seem to show that somebody calculates the cheap way to get the new bonds is to buy the old ones at a discount. The reduction of the discount recently is a favorable augury for the new bonds, and never was any disparagement of the worth of the old bonds. Government credit must be reasoned about differently from securities which reflect rather legislative and economic vagaries than pure credit. Governments alone supply that, and United States bonds are world's standard for that.

Our rate is the world's lowest, and should be kept so by expert catering to the money market's appetite. Just now the demand is great for shorter term securities, and the discount on the outstanding long bonds might disappear with loss to nobody if they were made exchangeable for shorter term bonds. This is forbidden under existing law, but there is to be an entirely new departure. The secret has been so well kept that there is room for surprises. It would be possible under a suitable law to apply the principle of discount to bonds as well as to thrift stamps, to dollars as well as to cents, and thus to maintain a 4 per cent. rate. If practicable, that would be beneficial to the general money market, which is prejudiced with each advance of the Government rate. In any case, whatever the law may provide, there must be a debate on the subject, and there is some prospect that there may be an assimilation of Government finance to the ways of the financial world in ways now unthought of. It is time to dismiss the notion that it is better to compel the money market than to consult and comply with it, in Government finance as well as other finance.

PARK DESTROYERS.

Yesterday, after a hearing rich in fine official impartiality and amenity, the Board of Estimate approved unanimously the trenching of the North Meadow in Central Park. If the Liberty Loan Committee will compare yesterday's proceedings with those of the hearing Tuesday before the board's Committee on City Plan and Public Improvements, can the Liberty Loan Committee resist the acknowledgment that it has been—is it impolite to say—duped?

Tuesday some of the statesmen who on Friday breathed fire and slaughter against the defenders of the park were seemingly averse to the proposed use of it. By clever and evidently planned questioning they sought to favor, elicit, or create the impression that only Central Park would do. "Why not Battery Park?" asked the Controller. "Have you "ever given Van Cortlandt Park a "thought?" inquired Borough President BRUCKNER. Borough President RIEGELMANN suggested Brooklyn. The committee's ingenious, or ingenuous, Director of Publicity was made the unconscious agent of the ancient Tammany idea of the park. Nothing but the park would serve. "It's Central "Park or nothing. That's what you "mean?" said the Controller, himself then a partisan of the Battery. Thus, by elimination, nothing but Central Park was left to be chosen.

Yesterday the friends of the park who ventured to appear were treated as if they were public enemies. Tammany flamed for patriotism and the injury of the park.

"I would advise you art artists to "take a vacation till the end of the "war," cried Mayor HYLAN. There was talk of west side track improvement and the New York Central. In short, with an admirable bluster and bravado and spirit Tammany played politics, shouted "patriotism," and tried to screen from the public this descent upon the park, this beginning of its ruin, this intrenchment in it of the barbarous ignorance that would turn it into a movie show and common picnic resort, a station of chowder parties, Coney Island in Manhattan.

Make no mistake about the meaning of the action of the Board of Estimate. Make no mistake about the ideas held in the Gothic soul of Mayor HYLAN and the large number of persons who agree with him. What to him are "art artists" and their creations in landscape and waterscape, scenic beauty, rural tranquillity, the planned variety of charm and of rest, the health to the body, the diversion to the mind which a well-ordered park gives? Fill it with anomalies, monstrosities, gratify in it the schemes of ignorance, vanity, or the desire of gain. Dispark it, destroy its beauty, its art. Ruin it!

Sixty years or more the park has been kept, by continual effort, free from the fate which now threatens it. Tammany has found a good cloak. Under it a multitude of sins against the park will be meditated and committed. Watch for the early revelation of the first of these.

Will the Liberty Loan Committee allow itself to be used as the tool of the defacers of the park? Must the Liberty Loan be as sheep's clothing for the park-marring wolves?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

This Threat Must Not Be Executed.

Several people—few, but too many, as there should not have been even one—have let the vehemence of their antagonism to the improper use of Central Park lead them into a wholly wrong attitude with respect to the next Liberty Loan. While the misuse of the park was only threatened, or not more than seriously proposed, these misguided ones allowed their fully justifiable indignation to find expression in assertions that if good sense and public propriety were thus violated under claim of giving the next bond issue its necessary advertising, then they would make no further investment of that kind.

Now that what was then a proposal has taken what looks like a step toward execution, they will give the question the second thought on which wise action depends, and, so doing, they will see that the merits of the Liberty Loan are in no way or degree dependent on what is done with Central Park, and that even though the park were cut up and sold for factory sites, as much of obligation to provide money for carrying on the war would still rest on every good citizen. They will realize, too, as soon as the second thought has been taken, that a refusal to support the loan to the extent of their ability would be a misdirected punishment, its ultimate effects falling on the Federal Government, which is the same thing as saying on the whole country, while the part reaching the points of responsibility for the colossal blunder made would be no larger than the fraction they would have to bear themselves.

And that would be about the poorest sort of punishment that could be imagined! Whether the park be saved or lost—and it is not lost yet—the duty of every one of us with respect to Liberty bonds remains precisely the same. To carry out a policy born of hot irritation would be to forfeit the name of patriot, of American, and of course nobody who values either of those names is ever going to do anything of the kind. The very basis of the efforts made and making to save the park is the contention that between the park and the bonds there is no essential relation. By that contention we all must stand, because it is true, no matter what happens.

Professional Athletes as Soldiers.

"A prominent Glasgow physician who has had experience at the front in France" is quoted by The New York Medical Record as saying that professional football players are not wanted in the trenches because their endurance has been found to be less than one-third that of the ordinary soldier taken from the desk, the farm, or the shop. He explains this rather surprising inferiority as due to the fact that the football players have been so highly trained for the game that their nerves cannot long endure a further strain.

Whether this theory of an observed fact is true or not, it is easily credible to anybody who has had occasion to study the specialized athlete when unfamiliar demands are made upon his strength and staying powers. We do not run to professional football in this country, even the college players hardly coming in that category, but we have professional players of baseball, and this report from the Glasgow physician may warrant suspicion that even if our ball players of high degree had hurried to enlist—curiously few of them did, by the way—their value as soldiers would not have been as great as their ability in their own line seemed to promise.

For military work only military training will do, apparently, and it is a notable fact that military training, on its distinctly physical side, aims at and attains a general bodily development that is rarely or never produced by preparation for the sports and games called athletic. Certainly there is no such difference between the ordinary young civilian and the stars of the playing fields as there is between that young civilian and the boys who have been in one of the military training camps for a few months, or even a few weeks. Distinction in sports and games is gained at a cost which the soldier in the making does not have to pay, and that, as long as it remains true, will be a reproach to college athletics.

The aim of the camp drillmaster is not to make a few stars for the majority of the troops to applaud in displays of phenomenal skill; his far worthier object is that of raising to high standards of excellence all the young men who come under his stern but beneficent rule.

Setting the Pacifists at Work.

By clearly defining the sorts of toil which this country now can demand and insist on getting from "conscientious objectors," President WILSON has taken action that will fairly well reconcile the ordinary American to the existence of those strange folk. Whether or not his decisions will be equally pleasing to the strange folk themselves remains to be seen, but their opinions on the subject are not of much importance.

The first thing that will be noted by both classes, probably, is that, of the tasks assigned by the President to the man whose conscience won't let him do any real fighting, not a few involve serious risk to limb and life. That will at least free those thus favored from the rather widespread suspicion that the sincerest of their objections are objections to getting hurt. As for the objectors who will be employed further from the front than they would be in the medical service, they will serve a double purpose—that of performing work necessary for the conduct of war and of freeing for the livelier activities of the firing line men who are not too sensitive to use rifle, or even bayonet, on deserving recipients of such attentions.

What common people never will understand, however, is how a man whose conscience will not permit him to assist in the actual destruction of his country's enemies can persuade that section of his "psyche" to let him participate in activities that are just as essentially those of war as is that of going over the top or of firing a machine gun at an advancing German regiment. Consistency and conscientious objecting do not seem to go together. The fully explicable pacifist would go to jail—or the gallows—before he would help build a railway over which soldiers were to be transported toward the front, or even before he would chop down spruce trees in an Oregon forest if he knew that the resulting lumber was to be used in making war airplanes.

Great Disorder in Costa Rica.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In our absorption in our great undertaking in Europe a situation on this continent, so disgraceful as to warrant action by this Government, is being overlooked. I refer to the orgy of lawlessness and Governmental disruption in the usually stable Republic of Costa Rica. The following statements from a letter written me by a prominent Costa Rican are illuminating:

Each day the conditions in Costa Rica are more disastrous. Recently in five different parts of the country groups of the best class of men in the republic resorted to arms in desperation of the persecution and ill-treatment they have received. These fervent revolutionists increase each day, and I fear that very soon the Costa Ricans, already tired of the torture inflicted by the Dictator, Tinoca, who is supported by the revolutionists of Nicaragua and other foreigners, will soon go to the sacrifice. My countrymen will be sacrificed because they are without arms and it is impossible for them to obtain any.

From all accounts, the conditions in Costa Rica are very terrible. Tinoca, upheld and supported by foreign investors in Costa Rica and aided and abetted by the worst professional revolutionists in Central and South America, has inaugurated a reign of terror. Street meetings or house gatherings are prohibited; many common rights of the people have been abrogated; letters are opened in the post offices; taxes are beyond reason. Tinoca has succeeded in establishing what amounts very nearly to an autocratic and conscienceless monarchy. And the people are helpless!

Our Government has refused to recognize the Tinoca regime. Tinoca and his adherents have avowed their sympathy for the allied cause in the war and insisted over and over again that President Gonzales, who was sensationally ejected from office by Tinoca, was pro-German in sympathy, statements which I know to be absolutely false. The State Department, after long investigation of the Tinoca coup d'etat, refused, and still refuses, to recognize Tinoca. Why must the intelligent and law-abiding people of Costa Rica suffer under this tyranny?

FELIX ORMAN.
New York, March 21, 1918.

THE MAPLE TREE.

Close beside my window frame
A maple tree is growing—
A young tree, a strong tree,
With Springtime vigor rife;
Ah, she looked so drear and dead
While Winter winds were blowing,
Cutting at each shrinking bough
Through bitter storm and strife!

Now she stands so straight and proud,
And ev'ry breeze is telling
How the bright sun, the bold sun,
Hath taken him a bride;
Lo, on ev'ry slender branch
The tiny buds are swelling—
O crowning splendor of a tree
Transformed and glorified!

BEATRICE BARRY.

AGAINST TRENCHES IN THE PARK.

Many More Citizens Demand That the Project to Misuse the City's Finest Park Be Dropped—New Objections Are Shown.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the last ten years I have been obliged at various times to join with other citizens in the united protests which have been made during that time against the repeated attempts to encroach upon Central Park.

It seems hardly fair that our municipal authorities should permit even the suggestion of using any part of Central Park for any other than park purposes, and these continual protests on the part of citizens shifts a burden of responsibility from our municipal authorities which ought not to be shifted to the citizens. However, our public-spirited citizens have been zealously watching these repeated attempts, and have up to this time succeeded in frustrating them.

A campaign for a successful Liberty Loan which is conceived in an iniquitous attempt to appropriate part of Central Park for the digging of trenches certainly begins very inauspiciously. To antagonize a great part of our population to whom every inch of that park is dear does not make for a successful Liberty Loan. All of those who are keen that the Liberty Loan may be successful deeply regret that the ensuing campaign should be involved in this new attempt to appropriate part of Central Park.

I oppose it most strenuously, and, while I desire the drive for the loan to be a success, I will add my humble protest to the protest of a host of others, to the end that once and for all time these attempts may be silenced.

BERNARD S. DEUTSCH,
Director Bronx Open Forum.
New York, March 22, 1918.

Great Injury to the Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a resident and taxpayer of New York City, I desire to add my protest to that trench-building proposition in Central Park. I am unalterably opposed to any such scheme, or to any scheme for using this park for any purpose other than the one for which it was originally intended, as a park.

The damage to this park from the visitation of the 1,000,000 people, which they figure would visit the trenches, would be incalculable, and, instead of $25,000 making good the damage, it would take nearer $100,000, besides making it an entering wedge for something else to creep in.

At the time the captured submarine and tank were exhibited on the lower common, it was, in my opinion, a mistake. There is no doubt in my mind as to the spontaneous response by the people of New York City to the next Liberty bond issue without the trench exhibit, but, if we must have it, then let it be at the Court House site, convenient not only for New Yorkers but for residents of all other boroughs as well.

Instead of any such scheme, I would move, as a taxpayer, that a generous sum be appropriated by our Board of Estimate for a complete rehabilitation of Central Park from one end to the other, which it sadly needs, for it has been woefully neglected by several successive administrations.

The scheme of Olmsted and Vaux cannot be improved on.

HORACE E. FOX.
Asheville, N. C., March 20, 1918.

Scars for a Generation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Herbert A. Sherman says in your issue of the 21st that "the park will benefit by turning over the sod and harrowing it up well," he shows that he has no realization of what digging trenches means, or else he is no farmer. The top soil in the East here varies from eight or ten to twenty inches in depth and the turning over of this from time to time results in benefit. But trenches are dug five or six feet deep. The subsoil is usually either sand, gravel, hard pan, or clay, neither of which is beneficial, in great quantity, on the surface.

The digging and the filling in of trenches would have to be done with the very greatest care to avoid leaving scars on the surface which would last a generation.

The Harvard R. O. T. C. last Summer dug a system of trenches in a reservoir reservation in Cambridge. The front line turned up clay, the second pure sand, and the redoubt large gravel and stones of two-fist size. These substances are now so mixed with the top soil that it will be impossible to fill in the trenches without leaving a permanent scar.

E. W. HAMLEN,
New York, March 21, 1918.

Our Present No Man's Land.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A word from one just fresh from France on the project of trenches in New York's Central Park to instruct and stimulate patriotism. Nothing that could be built would surpass the fine exhibit New York City already presents daily, and I understand monthly and even yearly, on some of the avenues and streets of the city. I have observed Seventh Avenue from Fifty-ninth Street to Thirty-third Street; Fifty-seventh Street from Broadway to Madison Avenue, and other quarters too numerous to mention. They present quite perfectly the scene of desolation and excavation seen on the Somme and other fronts in France, even to the accumulation of jam jars and débris of all kinds. It only remains to man these trenches and mount a few guns for us to obtain the exact picture of the state of things "over there." This being the case, why go further for the object lesson? Bar these districts and charge a fee to regard them, thus saving the lives of the public who come to grief in passing through them every day, save expense of new digging, and from a crying evil might come some good.

E. S. PARSONS,
New York, March 21, 1918.

Suggests German Vandalism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the beginning of the war we have heard with inexpressible rage of the vandalism of the Germans in destroying priceless things to further military ends. Now our indignation and resentment are aroused in much the same way by the proposals of similarly obtuse men in our midst who would despoil the city's choicest aesthetic possession, Central Park, in a futile endeavor to gain a few extra dollars for the Liberty Loan. They have advanced not a single cogent reason for this outrage.

Let every appreciative and patriotic citizen raise his voice in vehement protest. Let every society and organization register quickly and forcibly its determination to thwart these misguided junkers in their scheme to ruin New York's greatest beauty spot.

M. H. W.
New York, March 21, 1918.

The Wrong Kind of Appeal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The idea that digging a trench anywhere will aid in promoting a Liberty Loan is the silliest yet conceived. If people need to visualize the horrors of war, these are far better realized through moving pictures. Far more effective to spend money on these and also to engage competent speakers, who by convincing argument might bring home to the people the thought that our allies are still fighting our battles, (not we theirs,) that our half-million men on the front are but a small fraction of the millions already sent by the British, French, and Italians, and that the least we can do and be decent is to lend our money and to send food for those who are giving their all.

Permit me to call attention to the fact that in my native State, Rhode Island, the largest percentage subscription of the previous loan, probably the record of the country, 360 per cent. of the minimum allotment, was in a rural community where intelligence and not silly sensational methods undoubtedly prevailed.

Of course the whole park and the whole city should be sacrificed if necessary to win the war, but not when it would injure the cause rather than help.

ANNIE S. PECK.
New York, March 21, 1918.

No Trenches in the Bois de Boulogne.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have followed with much sympathy the protests of the public-spirited readers of your valued paper against the wanton destruction of the park. I turned this morning to the article by Gilbert E. Jones, which impressed one by its length. But when I read that, in his opinion, the efforts of eight years for eliminating fireworks should be swept aside and the dangerous precedent of advertising in the park be established, should be welcomed, if a single life can be saved thereby—which means that Mr. Jones thinks that the thousands of lives crippled or lost through accidents count for nothing against one life lost in France—one must ask where his sense of proportion has led him. On going further into his arguments, I note his desire to sacrifice the poor children of New York, our soldiers of the future, to the men who will not subscribe to their country's loan without a bait so costly to the health of this city, already poor in playgrounds—because the children in France "are not playing nowadays." Let me say, as one who has lately been in Paris, that the Bois de Boulogne is full of children playing in the open fields and sheltered spaces, where no trenches have been dug to advertise the war.

E. T.
New York, March 22, 1918.

"Almost Like Vandalism."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to add my voice to the chorus of those who protest against the digging of war trenches as a Liberty Loan exhibit in Central Park. As an advocate of art, both architectural and landscape, the project seems to me almost like vandalism. To rip this masterpiece of park land, or any part of it, to make a war exhibit is to me like turning guns on our beautiful City Hall to show what the German artillery has done to such a "miracle in stone" as Rheims Cathedral. Of course, the wrecking of the City Hall would be an instructive exhibit, recalling Louvain, Peronne, &c., and would stimulate the fighting spirit and the Liberty Loan, but we don't need to go to that extreme nor to the Central Park vandalism. Let the trenches be built or excavated in Van Cortlandt Park, Staten Island, or Brooklyn, but not in America's most valuable and most beautiful bit of park property.

ELI BENEDICT.
New York, March 22, 1918.

Most Realistic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I like that Liberty Loan scheme for digging trenches in Central Park, only it doesn't go far enough. If we are to go in for object lessons, let us put our whole souls into them. When the trenches are finished, let us set up a battery of big naval guns in Central Park West with which to drop a few forty-two centimeter shells on the press agent who concocted that trench idea, who can be tied to a barbed-wire stake to represent a listening post. After that we can garrison the front-line trench with the Board of Estimate which voted the park to destruction. Then we can have a realistic attack with machine guns, bombs, and cold steel wielded by enthusiastic volunteer citizens, giving an imitation of the way disgusted voters would act if they ever got a chance toward public officials who prove themselves unworthy of their trust.

CHARLES FREDERICK CARTER.
New York, March 21, 1918.

Why Not the Billy Sunday Plot?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On March 16, 1918, when I first heard about placing the Liberty Loan trenches in Central Park, I wrote the Liberty Loan Committee and suggested the space at 164th to 168th Street and Broadway, where Billy Sunday had his tabernacle. It is a large, clear space, and is easily reached by the subway, buses and the surface lines, and it seems to me it would be an ideal location. I have no interest in the above property, and only offered this suggestion as a patriotic American citizen and an old New Yorker, who loves Central Park. Mr. Emerson replied to this letter, saying they desired a more central location. This place was visited by enormous crowds when Billy Sunday was there.

F. B. WIDMAYER.
New York, March 22, 1918.

Citizens Should Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish the loyal citizens of New York would rise in a body and protest against ruining Central Park and wasting a large sum of money digging a trench in the park in order to persuade New Yorkers to buy Liberty bonds. I hope you will use all your influence to prevent such a misuse of the park and such a waste of money.

CONSTANCE B. HOLT.
Philadelphia, March 21, 1918.

Such Methods Not Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your well-meant fight against Central Park trenches must be successful, considering what is at stake. But this desire to ruin the wonderful park has also another point against it. It is the insult to the New York people, like offering candy to the little child for doing its school duties. There is enough patriotism in New York without offering show rewards for doing its most necessary duty to the country.

EDWARD MAYERHOFER.
Yonkers, March 21, 1918.

Better Opinion of Investors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is the mental quality of the average buyer or investor so low that it can only be aroused by crude appeals? I believe not, but rather that such persons do and will respond to a terse and clear presentation of the object sought for. The Park trench, with its ugly scar across the meadows, should be forbidden in the cause of scenic beauty and intelligent patriotism.

W.
New York, March 22, 1918.

Better in Moving Pictures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the trenches in Central Park, the man or men who proposed such an outrage should be held under close observation. Such cheap but expensive sensationalism is unworthy of America. In the movies the spectator gets the bombs and the actual war scenes thrown in for good measure. A trench in Central Park with "nothing doing" is too slow.

A. M. GREENE.
New York, March 22, 1918.

Why Not Shell Craters, Too?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why stop at trenches? Why not cover the remainder of the park with shell craters, and batter down the trees? The houses fronting on the park might be bombarded, or otherwise blown up, thus adding to the scenic effect. If we can't be realistic, let's be as realistic as we can.

ROBERT T. TALCOTT.
Albany, March 21, 1918.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE VOTES.

A Reply to a Complaint and "Suffrage and Defeat."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit a few words in answer to the letter you recently published from Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer offering an excuse for the eagerness with which the anti-suffragists flock to the polls? "You must be perfectly aware of the fact," she says, "that hundreds of thousands of women who did not want the ballot have been urged to vote, not to prove that they wanted to, but to prevent traitors from being elected to office. It is a 'bit thick,' as our English friends say, to be forced to the voting booth against our will from patriotic motives and then to be held up as a proof that women have always wanted to vote!"

It is a "bit thick," for the anti-suffragists to attempt such camouflage as this. No political party at this critical time would put up a traitor for office. That charge was mistakenly made against Mr. Hylan in the recent New York City campaign, and the voters answered by giving him an immense majority. It was made against Mr. Hillquit, with some show of reason for it, and the voters responded by giving him only 154,800 of the 670,340 votes that were cast. If any party is so reckless as to put up a traitor for office it will not need the votes of women to defeat him. Take, for instance, the late Congressional election in New York City. Charges of disloyalty were made against the Socialist candidates and they received only 10 per cent. of the total vote. The women "antis" were not needed, but many voted. One of prominence gave the reason that she did it "to spite the suffragists."

As a matter of fact, in the States where women have been enfranchised—and in all of them this was done before war was declared even in Europe—the suffragists have had to rise very early to get to the polls ahead of the "antis." When in 1911 the National Anti-Suffrage Association offered its assistance to its poor, stricken sisters in California who had just had the ballot thrust upon them they were informed, according to the Los Angeles papers, that when their help was needed it would be asked for, and until then they would please keep their hands off. The truth was that the "antis" of that city were so interested in the approaching municipal campaign that they could scarcely wait for Election Day in order to cast their votes. Their leader in San Francisco immediately organized a political club and put herself at the head of it, and during the last six years the California "antis" have been even more active in politics than the suffragists. Last year the celebration in Los Angeles of the fifth anniversary of the granting of suffrage was entirely managed by the "antis," and all the speakers but one had been conspicuous in their efforts to prevent it in 1911.

The "antis" vote partly because they are interested in civic work and fully realize the enormous influence which they possess in the ballot, and partly because they like politics and public life and welcome the opportunity for both.

Please allow a word in answer to the charge of Mrs. Margaret C. Robinson that the downfall of Eastern Europe is due to woman suffrage. "Serbia, long boasted as a suffrage State," she says, "went first. Hungary, a late addition to the suffrage map, is still a vassal of Germany." Neither of these countries has now or ever had a scrap of woman suffrage. "Germany now," she says, "is turning her attention to woman suffrage in Denmark, Norway and Sweden." She should at least spare Sweden, which has not yet conferred the suffrage on women. At the present moment Holland seems in the most danger, and there the women have not a vestige of a vote. "Government in the hands of women," she says, "has always in the past led nations to destruction." She should prove this statement by quoting the reigns of Catherine the Great, Maria Theresa, the Empress of China, Queen Victoria and Queen Wilhelmina. And isn't it strange that, with all these horrible examples before it, the Parliament of Great Britain, by an immense majority, has just given the suffrage to women!

IDA HUSTED HARPER,
Editorial Chairman Leslie Suffrage Bureau.
New York, March 18, 1918.

A Civil War Plattsburg.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been stated that General Leonard Wood was the founder or originator of the present-day officers' training camp system. This is an error. The idea originated more than half a century ago. The writer recalls having attended an officers' training camp at Mobile, Ala., in 1864. The course was three months, and the men were selected from among the enlisted men of the various commands then in the service in the Department of the Gulf, commanded by General Dabney H. Mawry, Confederate States Army.

NEIL McCORRON.
New York, March 18, 1918.

CATHOLIC WAR FUND IN SIGHT OF ITS GOAL

Total Is Now $2,170,609 and Managers Believe $2,500,000 Mark Will Be Exceeded.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES $50,000

Henry C. Frick Donates $10,000, and $5,000 Is in the Name of the "Fighting Sixty-ninth."

The New York Catholic War Fund yesterday reached a total of $2,170,609, bringing the goal of $2,500,000 nearly in sight. A great effort will be made today to carry the total past the mark of two million and a half, which is considered the minimum for carrying out the vast plans for providing entertainment and comfort for the American soldiers in France, which have been undertaken by the Knights of Columbus and other Catholic organizations.

Many non-Catholics were among the largest contributors listed yesterday, the chief being William Rockefeller, who gave $50,000. Henry C. Frick gave $10,000; Bernard M. Baruch, $5,000, and Jacob H. Schiff increased his previous contributions by an additional gift of $1,500.

Charles M. Schwab, who was a guest of the Downtown Committee at its daily luncheon yesterday, praised the men who were giving their time and efforts to making a success of the Catholic drive. He said:

"I want to express my great admiration for the work which you gentlemen are doing. It is my pride that I also am working in a different way for the same cause. Making money is no longer the prime concern of American business. It is a question of service now and we are all serving under the same banner of freedom and democracy.

"Nevertheless, one should give as fully and generously as one can to the great cause of providing comfort and spiritual solace for our young men in the fighting forces. Personally I am prepared to give my last dollar to protect the boys who are protecting us."

The Downtown Committee yesterday reported $120,084 for the day, bringing the total contributions obtained by the committee presided over by ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien to $866,271. The contribution of William Rockefeller went to the committee of which Nicholas F. Brady is Captain. Among the contributions reported yesterday were the following:

W. Rockefeller	$50,000	Anonymous	$2,500
H. C. Frick	10,000	J. A. Hearn & Son	1,000
J. Wanamaker	5,000	John Lesley	1,000
H. Mayer	5,000	M. Coleman	1,000
B. M. Baruch	5,000	G. W. Perkins	1,000
Johnson & Higgins	3,000	John Bowman	1,000
Empl's of Equit. Life Ins.	2,397	Friendly Sons of St. Patrick	1,000
J. H. Schiff	1,500	Beer, Sondheim & Co.	1,000
Wilcox, Peck & Hughes	2,500	N. Y. Times, for its Catholic employes	1,000
Proceeds Mad. S. Garden wrestling match	1,620		

Another contribution which was made yesterday was a check for $5,000 which was donated in the name of the Rev. Francis P. Duffy and the officers and members of the 165th Infantry, formerly the "Fighting Sixty-ninth." Contributions to this fund were made by Harry N. Hempstead, John K. Tener, Nicholas F. Brady, Joseph P. Grace, Thomas F. Ryan, Clarence H. Mackay, John Whalen, Herbert H. Vreeland, Edward B. Talcott, James E. Gaffney, George M. Cohan, Daniel J. Maloney, Daniel M. Brady, Robert A. Chambers, William Fox, John G. Agar, Samuel A. Megeath, Edward W. Conarton, Thomas M. McCarthy, Michael Blake, George McDonald, Frank Wells, John D. Newton, Richard W. Meade, Arthur Flood, W. R. Beardsley, Chester M. Curry, William H. Williams, Louis J. Ehret, Bryan L. Kennelly, Chester S. Ward, Robert E. McDonnell, Joseph P. Day, and William F. Kenny.

Another Jewish organization to aid the Knights of Columbus drive is the Young Men's Association of Temple Anshe Chesed, which is holding a dramatic entertainment and dance at Palm Garden on Sunday evening, March 24.

The New York Catholic War Fund announced last night that for the benefit of the fund Carnegie Hall will be used on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings to show "The Cross Bearer," a film giving a powerful picture of the plight of Belgium, whose heroic religious leader, Cardinal Mercier, is the central figure. The use of the film was donated by William A. Brady of the World Film Corporation. Prices for seats will run from 25 cents to $1, boxes $10 each.

No Mystery About Clean Healthy Teeth

Half-way measures won't keep teeth sound. Hidden particles of decaying food hide themselves away. Sozodont searches them out—cleans up every crevice. Over 60 years' service has dispelled all doubt about

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SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

S. D. GORDON
HAS SELECTED FOR THE CLOSING WEEK OF HIS QUIET TALKS THE THEME
WHAT HAPPENS WHEN JESUS DOES RETURN?
THE TOPICS FOR THE WEEK WILL BE
Monday, 25th—"Is the personal return of Jesus to the earth probable and a practical thing to believe?"
Tuesday, 26th—"What happens to God's believing people when Jesus does return?"
Wednesday, 27th—"The Jew, the puzzle of history—what happens to him?"
Thursday, 28th—"What happens to the world crowds?"
Friday, 29th—"The new order of things on the old earth following Jesus' return?"
Saturday, 30th—"The map of the world as it will be when Jesus is seen coming down through the blue."
Mr. Gordon will give the practical teachings of this subject which at present are of such widespread interest.
MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH
FIFTH AVE. AT TWENTY-NINTH ST.
Admission Free.
W. A. SUNDAY ASSOCIATION.

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AMERICAN RED CROSS FED 440,000 IN PARIS

February Activities Also Included 475,000 Meals and Canteens on the French Lines.

PARIS, March 20.—Something of the scope of the activities of the American Red Cross in France may be gathered from the official totals showing the work done during February in helping soldiers and exclusive of civil affairs.

Canteens in the metropolitan district supplied food and drink to 440,000 men; fourteen traveling canteens at the front supplied 439,000 drinks, while seven canteens on the French lines of communication supplied 475,000 meals. The hospital supply service furnished 1,465 hospitals with 4,096 cases containing 257,863 articles.

The Bureau of Home Communication found twenty-six men of the American Expeditionary Forces who were reported missing and obtained information concerning six others. The bureau also wrote 118 letters to relatives of soldiers killed or wounded in France.

Distributions by the military supply service totaled 5,580 pairs of socks, 3,316 sweaters, 1,560 ponchos, 6,000 pairs of gloves, 1,110 mufflers, and 13,000 comfort bags.

The bureau of donations to hospitals for American soldiers supplied 190,000 pairs of flannel pajamas, 146,000 pairs of muslin pajamas, 22,500 handkerchiefs, 130,000 pairs of socks, and 51,000 shirts, and 1,040 cases, each containing 122 cartons of tobacco and cigarettes, were distributed among the American soldiers.

PLANS FOR LIBERTY LOAN.

Theatrical Interests Meet and Put E. F. Albee at Head of Work.

Theatrical managers of the city held a meeting yesterday at Liberty Loan headquarters and elected E. F. Albee Chairman of the Liberty Loan Sub-Committee, embracing all of the amusement interests. Otto H. Kahn, Chairman of the Board of the Metropolitan Opera House, presented his views as to the best means to get all theatrical interests to work as a unit and not individually as in previous campaigns.

Among those present were William A. Brady, Charles Bird, William E. Smythe, Walter Vincent, Edgar Selwyn, Alf Hayman, Henry W. Savage, Henry Miller and Miss Julia Arthur.

The Stage Woman's War Relief announced yesterday that a miniature theatre for the loan campaign was being designed by Carrere & Hastings.

$1,075 FOR K'ANG-HSI VASE.

Top Price at Voron & Chait Sale—Art Museum a Buyer.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art was one of the purchasers at the sale of the Voron & Chait collection of Oriental art treasures at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, paying $310 for a K'ang-hsi blue and white ovoid jar with cover, with landscape panels, floral brocades, and baskets of flowers. E. D. Brown paid the highest price of the afternoon, $1,075, for a blue and white vase of the same period, ovoid, with high shoulder and wide neck and brilliant sapphire blue decoration, a rocky landscape and figures on rocks and in boats.

A pair of tall blue and white vases with covers, the decoration landscapes in panels, went to Frank Partridge for $300; a pair of blue and white wine ewers went to J. D. Brown for $300; a tall blue and white club-shaped vase, a notable piece with important personages on horseback and attendants on foot in a mountainous landscape in the decoration went to Edward Getz for $625; E. T. Farmer paid $330 for a tall blue and white beaker-shaped vase with smiling young women playing at games in a garden; two big blue and white jardinières, decorated with imperial dragons pursuing the flaming jewel among cloud scrolls, one Ming and the other Chia Ching, went to Charles of London for $790—$390 and $400 respectively

MISS BEAUX ENTERTAINS.

Gives a Tea to Association of Women Painters and Sculptors.

Miss Cecelia Beaux entertained the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors at the third of a series of studio teas of the Association at her studio, 132 East 19th Street, yesterday. There was a large attendance, 200 or more guests in the course of the afternoon. Mrs. Bruce Crane and Mrs. H. Van Burean MacGonigle poured tea. Assisting Miss Beaux in receiving were Mrs. John W. Alexander, Mrs. Charles Lamb, Mrs. Harry W. Watrous, and Mrs. Henry Mottet, the President. Mrs. Henry P. Davison, the Treasurer, was to have been in the receiving line but was detained on account of illness in the family. These teas are for the purpose of bringing the associate and working members together. Miss Drinker, a niece of Miss Beaux, who is studying in New York, gave violin solos.

A few of those present were Miss Ruth Anderson of Baltimore, Miss Florence McGillivray of Ottawa, Miss Althea Pratt, Miss Helen Belcher, Miss Mary Spencer, and Miss Jane Peterson. The society announces new awards for its coming exhibition, to take place April 8 to 30, 6 West 57th Street. It is to have its own medals designed and will have one for painting and one for sculpture.

Tootle-Gilbert.

The marriage has been announced of Milton Tootle, 3d, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Tootle, Jr., of St. Joseph, Mo., and Miss Natalie Gilbert, a daughter of Mrs. William Dwight Gilbert of Grand Rapids, Mich., and 178 East Seventieth Street, this city, which was solemnized on Wednesday in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church by Bishop Burch of Long Island, an old friend of the bride's family. Their engagement was announced several months ago. Mr. and Mrs. Tootle will later make their home in St. Joseph.

MAGGIE MITCHELL, 'FANCHON,' DIES AT 81

Famous Actress, Best Remembered as "The Cricket," Succumbs at New York Home.

MADE DEBUT HERE AT 14

"Jane Eyre," "Little Barefoot," and "The Pearl of Savoy" Among Successes of Star Long Retired.

Maggie Mitchell, known to playgoers of another generation as one of the most famous of American actresses, died at 3:15 o'clock yesterday morning at her home, 855 West End Avenue, after an illness which had confined her to her home since last August, when she suffered a breakdown while at her Summer home in Elberon, N. J. Miss Mitchell, who in private life was Mrs. Charles Abbott, was in her eighty-second year. Near her bedside when she expired were members of her family, including her husband, Charles Abbott, and her son and daughter by a former marriage, Harry M. and Fanchon Paddock.

Though many plays won success through her acting and interpolations, Maggie Mitchell's name had been inseparably linked with the famous production of "Fanchon the Cricket," in which she first appeared at New Orleans in 1861. She had then been an actress on the American stage for ten years. Her début she made in the small part of Julia in "The Soldier's Daughter" at Burton's Chambers Street Theatre on June 2, 1851.

A Native of This City.

Margaret Julia Mitchell was born in this city in 1837, the daughter of Charles and Anna Mitchell, who had come to this country from England some years before. The little girl attended school in this city, but her histrionic ability had not become evident until she was about 12 years old. It has been erroneously believed that Miss Mitchell appeared on the stage when a baby, taking child parts before she was 5 years old, but her husband said last night that she came to go on the stage quite by accident when in her early teens.

Following her engagement at the close of 1851 she obtained a permanent engagement at the Bowery for the season of 1851-1852, and played many boys' parts, dancing with Gertrude Dawes between the acts. Her first recall before the curtain did not come until she appeared in "The Lost Child" and after this she won a distinct success as Oliver Twist at the Bowery in 1852, when Fanny Wallack played Nancy Sikes and W. R. Goodall Bill Sikes. Then Miss Mitchell left for a tour of various cities, not returning until she became a member of James H. Robinson's company in 1853, when he opened a playhouse on the Bowery.

Her First Starring Engagement.

The plays of the Robinson company were not a financial success, and so he took his company to Boston, where Miss Mitchell made her first appearance on Sept. 5, 1853. At this time she had become a great favorite, and was known throughout the theatrical world. She played a brief engagement at Cleveland, and then entered upon her first starring engagement, going first to Pittsburgh, under the management of James Foster. She continued to star for several years, appearing in various cities in a wide repertoire, including "A Middy Ashore," "A Rough Diamond," "The Loan of a Lover," "The Pet of the Petticoats," "To Parents and Guardians," "The Wild Irish Girl," "A Husband at Sight," and "The Daughter of the Regiment," and a special farce written for Miss Mitchell and called 'Our Maggie.'

Under the management of Ben De Bar she went to New Orleans, where at the St. Charles Theatre she appeared in "Fanchon the Cricket," the play in which she achieved the greatest fame. In this and other plays she appeared often before President Lincoln. She was in Mobile, Ala., at the beginning of the civil war, and her sympathies being with the North she closed her engagement and returned to New York.

"Jane Eyre" One of Her Successes.

Miss Mitchell also won success in her later appearances in "Mignon," "The Pearl of Savoy," "Little Barefoot," and "Jane Eyre," the latter having been one of her most successful plays. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the poet, after witnessing the performance of "Jane Eyre" at Boston, advised Miss Mitchell to take the play to England, as did many of her English friends, but she declined their suggestions.

Miss Mitchell retired from the stage about twenty-five years ago. She was married twice. Her first husband was Henry Paddock of Cleveland, Ohio, her manager, whom she married in Troy, N. Y., in 1868, after a courtship of fourteen years. Later she became the wife of Charles Abbott, who was her leading man.

GET MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Miss Grace Fleischmann and John H. Reynolds to Wed Soon.

Mrs. Maximilian Fleischmann of 32 East Sixty-fourth Street, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Grace Fleischmann, to John Hazard Reynolds, of 106 East Thirty-ninth Street. Miss Fleischmann is a sister of Ugo M. Fleischmann, who married Miss Jeanne Kerr. Mr. Reynolds, who is in the banking business, is a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Effingham Lawrence.

The marriage will take place shortly, no date having been announced as yet. Yesterday Miss Fleischmann and Mr. Reynolds visited the Municipal Building, where they obtained their marriage license. The wedding is to be quiet owing to the absence of Miss Fleischmann's brother, who is abroad.

Speakers at Federation Settlement.

Adolph Lewisohn and Felix M. Warburg are to speak on the aims and needs of the Federation Settlement of 236 East 105th Street tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Settlement. There will also be an exhibition of the activities of the house, folk dances, and a one-act comedy presented by the community players of the Settlement.

RELIGIOUS. RELIGIOUS.

Companions of the Sorrowful Way

"Abide ye here and watch awhile."

So said the Son of Man to the disciples. His hour had come. Before Him was Gethsemane. Alone He must enter the garden of sorrows. But He wanted to feel that they were near. He craved human companionship. He entered the Garden. They remained to watch. But they slept at the gate. And the Master said, *"What! Could ye not watch with me one hour?"*

Once again HOLY WEEK draws nigh. The week when we think of the unutterable Passion of the Son of God. Once again the calm, majestic figure of the Man of Sorrows stands before us with the persuasive appeal, *"Abide ye here and watch awhile."*

He calls us from the dusky lane and wrangling mart to the vigil of the Cross. It is our high privilege to be Companions of the Sorrowful Way.

(Issued by the New York Churchman's Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church.)

LIEUT. ARNHEIM KILLED IN FLYING ACCIDENT

New York Member of Royal Corps Gave Up Big Business to Serve in the War.

Lieutenant Samuel Walter Arnheim of the Royal Flying Corps, who was killed in an airplane accident at Camp Hicks, near Fort Worth, Texas, on Thursday, was President of the Marks Arnheim Tailoring Corporation of this city. The news that Lieutenant Arnheim, who was made an instructor of aviation at Camp Hicks only last week, had been killed was received by his sister, Mrs. W. R. Arnheim of 248 West End Avenue, on Thursday night. The body is being brought to New York by an escort of the Royal Flying Corps, and is due to arrive on Monday. The funeral will probably be held at the home of Lieutenant Arnheim's sister on West End Avenue next Tuesday. Full military honors will be accorded by the British service. A report from Fort Worth last night said that Lieutenant Arnheim had fainted when his machine was 4,000 feet in the air.

Lieutenant Arnheim was born in New York twenty-eight years ago, and succeeded his father, on the latter's death, as head of the tailoring firm which bears his name. Lieutenant Arnheim was a Harvard graduate of the Class of 1910, joined the Royal Flying Corps last November. For years he had been an enthusiastic follower of aviation, and prior to his joining the Royal Corps had won his pilot's license as a member of the Yale Unit, which trained at Mastic, L. I., last Summer.

Although he was head of one of the greatest businesses of its kind in the United States, he could not be restrained from offering his personal services at the beginning of the war. Turning over his business to associates, he made desperate efforts to get into the aviation service of the United States. His age was a barrier, and after exhausting all possible avenues, he turned to the British service, and was accepted there and sent to their training camp in Texas. Here, since he was already a comparatively skillful flier, his progress was rapid, and his appointment as instructor was not a surprise to those who knew of his keen personal interest in aeronautics and of his skill.

The fact that he met his death even before he had reached the front caused much sympathetic comment among his friends, who had expected much from his resourcefulness and daring in the air warfare over the German lines.

Lieutenant Arnheim is survived by his two sisters, Mrs. M. W. Arnheim, with whom he made his home when in New York, and Mrs. M. F. Untermeyer of 140 West Seventy-first Street. W. R. Arnheim, the brother-in-law of the dead officer, said last night that relatives would meet the body on its arrival in St. Louis some time today. The final arrangements for the funeral and interment, he added, had not been made, although the services probably would be held on Tuesday.

DENOUNCES LODGE SPEECH.

Jones Urges Senate Not to "Badger" Garfield or Hoover.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Speaking in defense of the Food and Fuel Administrations in the Senate today, Senator Jones of New Mexico exonerated both of blame for the recent sugar and coal shortages. He declared their price-fixing policies had saved the country from "chaos and confusion."

Senator Jones, who was a member of the manufactures sub-committee which investigated the sugar and coal shortages, spoke in reply to Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, who recently denounced price fixing as a failure, blamed the fuel scarcity on Administrator Garfield, and asserted that the sugar shortage was largely artificial.

"Let these organizations alone," urged Senator Jones. "If they need more power, give it. Don't badger or heckle them. On the other hand, help and encourage them. Let us not say to the world that the affairs of our Government at this time are in incompetent hands. Let us, rather, tell it the truth, and say to the world that the resources of this country are being successfully mobilized for the purposes of the war."

The Lodge speech was referred to as an "example of studied and deliberate word lashing," its tendency being to bring the entire Administration into "disrepute."

Senator Jones denied that "the Administration has been entering upon activities for the purpose of providing positions for Democrats."

BEDFORD SPURS BAPTISTS.

Sees Need of Increased Effort in Raising War Fund.

Alfred C. Bedford, Chairman of the Metropolitan Baptist Laymen's Committee, last night called attention to the need for New York to hurry if it is to equal the record of Western States in subscribing to the $1,000,000 fund being raised by the Northern Baptist Laymen for war activities of the church.

Arizona, Delaware, Iowa, North Dakota, Utah, and Pennsylvania, with combined quotas of $127,000, have raised $153,000, and report increasing impetus to the movement.

The closing of the Metropolitan district campaign has been postponed to April 7 in order that the churches may have another week in which to canvass their members. There is to be a meeting in Emanuel Baptist Church tomorrow afternoon and a series of speeches by a fiving squadron of "Five Minute Men" during the closing days of the campaign.

ASQUITH SEEKS IRISH AMITY.

Says Reconciliation Is Most Urgent for the Allied Cause.

LONDON, March 22—"These are critical moments in the fortunes of Ireland," said former Premier Asquith in an address today. "We hear disquieting reports, but one thing is most urgent, not only in the interests of Britain, Ireland and the British Empire, but in the interests of the allied cause and the future of the world—reconciliation in Ireland.

"I refuse to believ that at this supreme moment British and Irish statesmanship is so bankrupt that it cannot find an honorable solution."

If the war should last another year, said Mr. Asquith, the national debt would be £8,000,000,000. This could be met only by industrial expansion. The former Premier declared strongly for continuation of free trade. Regarding State control of industries, he said:

"Our experience has not been altogether happy under a cohort of Controllers."

Mr. Asquith believed Great Britain could not maintain competition against the world under that system.

Dinner in Honor of "Bill" Snyder.

A dinner in honor of "Bill" Snyder, retiring head keeper of the Central Park Menagerie, will be held this evening at the Hotel Majestic. Snyder has been keeper of the menagerie for thirty years and is retiring on account of poor health.

Easter Cards
Putnams 2 W. 45th St., N.Y. just west of 5th Ave.

The Argonaut says:—"The best the war has produced."
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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

EITINGON.—To Mr. and Mrs. Waldemar Eitingon, a daughter, on Thursday, March 21, at the German Hospital. Mother and daughter doing well.

Married.

AUER—JACKSON.—Helen Mar, daughter of Joseph Jackson, to Charles Auer, Lieutenant Medical Reserve Corps, on Thursday, March 21, 1918, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

DINKELSPIEL—FROWENFELD.—In Washington, D. C., on March 22, 1918, Clara, daughter of Mrs. Edward Frowenfeld, to Leonard Dinkelspiel, Lieutenant U. S. A., Ordnance Department.

TOOTLE—GILBERT.—On Wednesday, March 20, at St. Thomas's Church, by Bishop Burch, Natalie, daughter of Mrs. William Dwight Gilbert of 178 East 70th St., to Milton Tootle, 3d son of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Tootle, Jr., of St. Joseph, Mo.

Died.

ABBOTT.—March 22, 1918, Maggie Mitchell, beloved wife of Charles Abbott, and mother of Fanchon M. and Harry M. Paddock. Services private, at her late residence, 855 West End Av., Sunday, 2:30 P. M.

ADAMS.—Lieutenant Briggs K., killed in action, France, March 14. Memorial service will be held on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the First Congregational Church, Montclair, N. J.

AHRENS.—Friday, March 22, 1918, William G., son of the late Gerhard and Mary E. Ahrens. Funeral services at his late residence, 115 Fairview Av., Jersey City, Sunday, March 24, 3:30 P. M.

ARNHEIM.—Samuel Walter, suddenly Thursday, March 21, at Fort Worth, Texas, son of the late Marks and Fannie Z. Arnheim, beloved brother of Sophia A. Untermeyer and Minnie Arnheim. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARRON.—On March 22, 1918, Hugh J. Barron, husband of Isabelle M. Barron, Captain 69th Regiment, Spanish War. Funeral Monday, March 25, at 9:30, from residence, 184 Claremont Av., to Corpus Christi Church, 121st St. and Broadway, where a requiem mass will be celebrated Interment private.

BELL.—James M. Bell of 16 West Eighty-third Street, New York, died at Tampa, Florida, March 19, 1918. Funeral services at late residence, Saturday afternoon at 1:30.

BELL.—William H. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St. (Frank E. Campbell's,) Sunday, 1 P. M.

CARLL.—On March 22, 1918, Lewis B. Carll, in his 75th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 457 9th St., Brooklyn, Monday evening, at 8:30 o'clock.

CASTRO.—Ada P. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Sunday, 4 P. M.

CORWITH.—At Belfort, N. Y., March 21, 1918, of pneumonia, Sarah Nicoll, wife of S. R. Corwith, M. D., and daughter of the late William Nicoll of Islip, N. Y. Funeral services at Emanuel Church, Great River, N. Y., Sunday, March 24, 1918, at 3:30 P. M.

DARLINGTON.—On Thursday, March 21, Mayme M., of pneumonia, sister of Mrs. Charles H. Wilson. Funeral services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Campbell Bldg.,) Sunday afternoon, March 24, at 3 o'clock. Dayton, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia papers please copy.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, March 21, at his residence, 424 West 144th St., Thomas Jefferson Davis, son of the late James and Hannah Clark Davis, in his 86th year. Funeral private.

DAYTON.—On March 22 at his residence, 68 East 124th St., James L. Dayton, beloved husband of Catherine Dayton. Funeral on Monday, March 25, at 9:30 o'clock, thence to St. Paul's Church, East 117th St., where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege. Troy papers please copy.

DELANO.—On Friday, March 22, 1918, at his residence, 104 West 120th St., Thomas Edwin Delano, in the 81st year of his age, father of Mortimer Delano, son of the late Captain Thomas Delano, 7th Regiment, New York; President of the Charles N. Crittenton Company. Notice of funeral later.

DEMAREST.—Zelotes G., Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 642, F. and A. M.: Brethren: It is with deep regret we announce the death of Brother Zelotes G. Demarest. You are hereby requested to attend Masonic funeral services at Winterbottom's funeral parlors, 75 West 47th St., Manhattan, on Saturday, March 23, at 8 P. M. W. E. MARTIN, Master. CHAS. H. DAHMER, Secretary.

DIX.—At Pittsfield, Mass., March 21, Lucretia Van Santvoord, widow of Edward Pomeroy Dix. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ENOS.—Eric Marquand, son of Alanson Trask and Jennie L. Enos, suddenly, of pneumonia, at Princeton, N. J., Wednesday, March 20, 1918, in his twenty-second year. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., on Saturday, March 23, on arrival of 9:30 train from Pennsylvania Terminal. Interment Greenwood; private.

FLOYD.—After a brief illness, Richard D. Floyd, aged 46. Remains at Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 West 79th, near 21st St. For information address R. D. Shaller, 34 Commerce St., New York City. Boston and Brookline, Mass., papers please copy.

FRERICHS.—Elizabeth J., beloved mother of Fred, Walter, Winfield, Edythe, Harrison, Estelle, Ethel, Alma, on Friday Funeral notice Sunday. 505 West 183d.

FRIEDENBERG.—On Thursday morning, March 21, 1918, at his residence, 101 West 80th St., Isaac Friedenberg, beloved husband of the late Sarah Stiner Friedenberg and father of Leola, Simah, Philip S., Jacques S., Joseph I., Edgar and Louis J., deceased, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Masonic services will be held at Salem Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Sunday, 12 o'clock.

FRIEDENBERG.—ST. CECILE LODGE, 568. Brethren: You are earnestly summoned to attend Masonic funeral services of our deceased brother, ISAAC FRIEDENBERG, Active Honorary, at Salem Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Sunday, March 24, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. (Take Lexington Av. elevated from Park Row to Cypress Hills station, allowing one hour.) By order HERMAN TERRY, Jr., Master.

GOLDSTINE.—On March 21, Jacob A. Goldstine, in his 86th year. Services at his late residence, 452 West 149th, Sunday, 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

HALL.—Vermeille A., wife of the Rev. Frank Oliver Hall. Funeral at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West, at 76th St., Sunday, at 4 P. M. Please send no flowers. Boston and Lowell papers please copy.

HALL.—The Board of Trustees of Chapin Home announces with deep sorrow the passing to the higher life of their late associate and honored Trustee, Mrs. Frank Oliver Hall. Mrs. HORACE E. FOX, President. Mrs. CHARLES L. STICKNEY, Sec.

HECHT.—Bella, (nee Goodman,) on March 22, 1918, beloved wife of Jacob Hecht of 728A Macon St., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOE.—At her residence, 175 West 72d St., on the 21st inst., Marion Morrison, widow of William Alfred Hoe and daughter of the late Alexander and Caroline Morrison. Funeral services will be at her late residence, Monday, March 25, at 10:30 A. M.

HOE.—The Board of Trustees of Chapin Home announces with deep sorrow the passing to the higher life of their late associate and honored Vice President, Mrs. William Alfred Hoe. Mrs. HORACE E. FOX, President. Mrs. CHARLES L. STICKNEY, Secretary.

HOLDING.—At Mt. Vernon, N. Y., on March 20, William Riehl, beloved husband of May Porter Holding. Funeral services at his late residence, 134 Overlook St., on Saturday, March 23, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

JACOBS.—March 22, 1918, William B., beloved husband of Lucy C. Pearce, member of Mecca Temple, Scottish Rite, and March Lodge, No. 188, F. and A. M. Funeral from his late residence, 36 Manhattan Av., Sunday, 5 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—At his residence, 340 West 72d St., on Wednesday morning, March 20, George F. Johnson, son of the late Frederick and Margaret Forrest Johnson, aged 77 years. Funeral service will be held at St. Mark's Church in-the-Bouwerie, 10th St. and 2d Av., on Saturday morning, March 23, at 11 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

JONES.—Oliver Livingston, on March 21, 1918, of pneumonia, son of Mary Elizabeth and the late Oliver Livingston Jones. Funeral Sunday, March 24, at 2:30 P. M., St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Conveyances will meet train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 1:08 P. M. at Syosset. Returning arrive Pennsylvania Station at 5:53.

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Died.

KID.—At Elizabeth, N. J., March 21, 1918, Robert M. Kid. Funeral private. Interment Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island, N. Y.

KLEM.—Margaret H., wife of John V. Klem, at Bloomfield, N. J., March 19, aged 39.

LAMSON.—Dr. John Addison, Friday, March 22, at 5:30 A. M. Services at his late residence, 131 West 96th St., at 2 P. M., Sunday, March 24.

LANE.—On March 21, 1918, at Haverford College, George Lane, Jr., aged 18 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Lane of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Memorial service at Haverford, Penn., Friday at 12:30 P. M. and at 136 Academy St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Saturday, March 23, at 3 P. M. Please omit flowers.

MACK.—On March 21, at his residence, 324 West 47th St., Thomas Mack, beloved husband of Jane Mack, aged 63. Requiem mass Saturday, March 23, St. Malachy's Church, 9:45 A. M. Interment Kingston, N. Y.

MALLORY.—On March 18, 1918, Holmes Mallory, Sergeant, U. S. A., beloved son of Robert and Ellie Holmes Mallory, in his 23d year. Funeral services at his late home, (Clifton,) Port Chester, N. Y., on Saturday, March 23, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot 1:43 P. M. Conveyances will meet train at Port Chester Depot.

MICHALES.—On Friday, March 22, 1918, Catherine J. Michales, in her 88th year, wife of the late James Michales, and mother of James H. Michales, William H. Michales, and Mrs. Albert D. Cushing, at the residence of Mrs. William A. Hopper, 507 West 138th St., New York City. Funeral services will be held at the Judson Memorial Baptist Church, Washington Square South, on Sunday, March 24, at 1:30 P. M. Interment private.

MIMMAUGH.—At her residence, 308 East 67th St., Anne M., (nee Hargadon,) beloved wife of Edward P. and mother of Arthur J., Mary A., and Mrs. Anna McQuade. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MILLER.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York: It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death, on March 21, in New York City, of their late associate, Warner Miller.
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN MURPHY, President.
FREDERIC IRVING LOCKMAN, Secretary.

MITCHELL.—Headquarters Lafayette Post, 140, D. N. Y., G. A. R. Comrades, also Lafayette Camp, Sons of Veterans, are requested to attend the funeral services of our last comrade, William R. Mitchell, at the parlors of S. M. Hook & Son, 710 9th Av., Sunday, March 24, 3 P. M. Ritual service. By order GEORGE W. CASE, Commander.
JOSIAH C. LONG, Adjutant.

MORAN.—On Friday, March 22, 1918, Bridget Margaret, the beloved wife of Patrick Moran. Funeral Monday, March 25, from her late residence, 440 St. Nicholas Av., at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of the Annunciation, 131st St. and Convent Av., where a mass of requiem will be celebrated. Interment St. Raymond's.

MOROWETZ.—Rudolph, on March 20, in his 38th year, son of Emil Morowetz, formerly of 317 East 72d St. Funeral from Chapel of David J. Rothschild, 272 Lenox Av., at 12th St., on Sunday, March 24, 1918, at 2 P. M. Please send no flowers. Copy.

MULLER.—On Thursday, March 21, 1918, Joseph, beloved husband of Caroline J. Muller, aged 70 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 415 48th St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 23, 1918, at 2 P. M.

MURPHY.—Edward T., Thursday, March 21, at his residence, 2,639 Briggs Av., Bronx, beloved husband of Annie E. Murphy, (nee Monaghan,) oldest son of the late James and Mary Clare Murphy. Funeral Monday, 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church Our Lady of Mercy. Interment Calvary. Auto cortege.

O'HARA.—March 22, 1918, suddenly, at her residence, 336 West 56th St., Sallie A., daughter of the late James and Mary O'Hara. Notice of funeral later.

OLSSON.—At New London, Conn., on Thursday, March 21, 1918, Lieutenant Andrew Olsson, U. S. N., beloved husband of Katherine Lusk, in his 48th year. Funeral services at the Lefferts Place Chapel, (Fairchild Sons,) 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 24, at 3 P. M.

OSBORNE.—On March 21, 1918, Charles H., husband of Clara J. Osborne. Funeral service at his late residence, Cherry St., Douglaston, L. I., on Saturday, March 23, at 3:30 P. M.

PECK.—At his residence, 1,345 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 21, 4:35 P. M., Andrew Peck. Funeral from the U. S. Grant Hall, 480 Washington Av., Brooklyn, Sunday, 4 P. M. Interment at Ames, N. Y.

POTTER.—Mrs. Kate Jarvis Potter, after a brief illness, at her home, 78 Irving Place, New York City, the dear mother of Mary Potter Leigh. Funeral services at her late residence on Sunday, March 24, at 1 P. M. Interment in Shelbyville, Ky. Louisville papers please copy.

RUDE.—March 22, Benjamin C. Rude. Services Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304 West 125th St., Sunday, 7 P. M.

RUSHMORE.—At Plainfield, New Jersey, on March 21, Isaac Willis, son of the late Townsend and Amy Willis Rushmore, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 737 West Eighth Street, Plainfield, New Jersey, at 2:30 P. M., on Saturday, March 23, 1918. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Interment private.

SAITTA.—Peter R., beloved husband of Josephine Carr Saitta. Funeral from his late residence, Parker Av., Fort Lee, N. J., Monday, March 25, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Madonna Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. Interment Madonna Cemetery.

SARGEANT.—Gaston, suddenly, in his 38th year, at St. Augustine, Fla. Funeral private.

SCULTETUS.—On March 22, 1918, Jacob Sculetus, loving husband of Mrs. Jennie Sculetus, in the 68th year of his age. Services will be held on Sunday afternoon, March 24, at 2:30 o'clock, at the home, 42

Letters to The Times on Various Phases of the War and Other Subjects

DOCTORS IN THE ARMY

Higher Rank for Medical Officers a Safeguard for Our Troops.

By SIMON BARUCH, M. D.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in THE TIMES of March 18 with the caption "Higher Rank for Medical Officers" leads me to supplement its excellent argument with some practical data which may contribute to a better understanding of the subject by your readers and their Representatives in Congress.

The mobilization of the United States forces on the Mexican border was a practical demohstration of the inestimable value of the medical department in enhancing the efficiency of troops. By comparison with the statistics cited by Major Seaman in the Cuban war, it seems almost incredible that the mortality in a climate proverbially predisposing to dangerous diseases was insignificant; also that, in view of the rapid mobilization of the troops, the preparations for hospitals and other means of securing the comfort and efficiency of troops were made with incredible speed by reason of the excellent training of the Medical Corps of the army and the efficient co-operation of the Medical Reserve Corps.

Instances in which the need of high rank for medical officers has been demonstrated are not infrequent. One example may suffice. During the Spanish-American war a Brigadier General had in the most contemptuous manner disregarded the urgent advice of his Brigade Surgeon to discontinue the use of a certain well. This Brigadier confidently sustained his antagonistic view by the statement that he, himself, had repeatedly drunk of the well without becoming sick. The result of this disregard of the medical officer's insistence was a morbidity and mortality from typhoid which became a disgrace to the army. This statement is based upon testimony of the Brigadier at an official investigation, (report of Dr. Victor C. Vaughn,) at which he acknowledged that after his alleged drinking the water with impunity the latter was discovered to be connected with an infected well. It may be said in parentheses that this gentleman happened to be immune by reason of a previous attack of typhoid fever, showing that in medical questions one must be guarded in post hoc ergo propter hoc statements.

If this Brigade Surgeon had had the rank and authority to overcome the injudicious and fatal authority of his Brigadier by being authorized to communicate directly with the General in command of the army without his recommendations passing through the red tape of the Brigadier's headquarters, where they were contemptuously disapproved, thousands of cases of sickness and hundreds of men's lives would have been saved.

It is for the purpose of preventing such fatal probabilities that the Owen law provides high rank for the medical officers in accordance with their proved abilities.

The reasons for endowing the Medical Corps of the United States Army with a rank proportionate to the attainment of the officer are more forcible still in the officers of the Medical Reserve Corps. The rapid increase of the personnel of the army has naturally resulted in rapid promotion of the officers of the Medical Corps of the regular army, so that many young officers have by reason of their ability reached higher rank, which in some instances places them above officers of the Medical Reserve Corps of far greater attainments in the various branches of military medicine, except in the Bureau (so-called Paper) Service.

There are many physicians in the Medical Reserve Corps of high reputation in their respective specialties who have left large clientèles in order to give the best that is in them toward winning the war. Up to the present time none of these men has reached beyond the rank of Major, which places them in military authority below much younger men, sometimes their own students, in the pursuit of their official work.

I will mention only two instances to illustrate this point: Dr. C., a professor of gynecology, (therefore expert in abdominal surgery,) in one of our great medical schools, has been one of the original founders of the Medical Reserve Corps rivaling in prevision of present medical actualities the wonderful prevision of Leonard Wood of present military actualities. He served in the humble capacity of Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps for many years, was actively on duty in the camp of reunited veterans at Gettysburg in 1913, has worked with might and main to make the Medical Reserve Corps a veritable military force, served in its enlargement required by the expansion of our military force, and is now in active service in Europe with the rank of Major. He has recently been superceded in authority by a former student of his who, having entered the regular army, has now attained a rank superior to Dr. C. by reason, doubtless, of his larger experience in bureau (paper) work. Dr. C. has not only left a very large and profitable clientèle to serve his country, but has given three sons to the service and a wife who is indefatigable in promoting the welfare of our soldiers. If this man's actual service were requited as similar service would be in the line, he should certainly have a much higher rank, not only for the authority which it may give him, but for the financial results to which he certainly is entitled.

Another Major of my acquaintance, Dr. B., in charge of over 600 patients at a base hospital, is so highly thought of by the Surgeon General that he has directed him to continue his lectures on the practice of medicine in his school twice a week. He cannot go beyond the rank of Major, despite the fact that he has met several of his former students now outranking him.

Since the law requires that the officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are entitled to the same consideration as those of the Medical Corps of the army, it would appear that the Owen bill, which will bring higher rank to the latter, will also rectify this flagrant injustice to the former.

The rank of an officer of the line is based upon his skill and knowledge of tactics, strategy, &c., by which he may secure victory over the enemy. Why should not the rank of the medical officer be based upon his skill and knowledge by providing a better physical and moral status of the troops, which must surely enhance the capacity for victory over the enemy? The object is the same.

This fact has been recognized in the British, Japanese, French, and other armies, all of which have a much larger number of high ranking officers in the medical service, many being Brigadier, Major, and some even Lieutenant Generals.

I regret that I have not the statistics on hand which I have published on a former occasion. They are doubtless accessible to the Committees on Military Affairs of the Congress.

As one not personally interested in the subject, except for patriotic motives, I would urge the immediate passage of the Owen bill, which is extremely modest in its demands for the promotion of the officers of the Medical Corps.

SIMON BARUCH, M. D.

New York, March 20, 1918.

JOHN M. BOWERS.

A Record of Devoted Service to the Country in Draft Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these stirring times, when the daily prints are filled with striking events and accounts of men and things which are part of the great emergency, too little note has been taken of the passing away of a great lawyer who was too old, perhaps, to take an active part in the great battle for democracy, but who nevertheless did what was still within his great powers, at the cost, perhaps, of his life.

I refer to John M. Bowers, recognized as one of the great lawyers of this generation. Being actively engaged in the carrying out of the draft in this city, I had the opportunity of knowing better than most people the great work which Mr. Bowers performed for his country in his last days.

Unfortunately for me, I never had the opportunity of knowing Mr. Bowers well until my contact with him in this work. But that was sufficient to make me appreciate the loss suffered by our community and our profession. His death furnishes the opportunity of trying to make the public realize what may otherwise never be sufficiently known, that the undertaking which was accomplished under the headship of Mr. Bowers and his two able and patriotic associates, Mr. Henry W. Taft and Mr. Charles A. Boston, the three permanent members of the Legal Advisory Board for the Greater City of New York, stands out to those familiar with the draft here as perhaps the ablest and most splendidly accomplished piece of work done in connection with the draft in this city.

In the City of New York there were almost 600,000 registrants, many of whom were aliens or foreign-born, who were to be provided, without expense to them, with lawyers of known ability and patriotism. To the three men named above was given the task of selecting this large body of lawyers; arranging quarters in the vicinity of each of the 189 exemption boards of this city, where the registrant could meet the legal adviser and fill out the questionnaire; arranging auxiliary bodies for supervision of the work; preparing the necessary instructions for these legal advisers, so that they would be able in the short time available to advise registrants properly; and finally, when the work was under way, of keeping it going at top speed and with high efficiency. Less than three weeks were available for this herculean task.

It has been done and well done. Approximately 3,000 carefully selected lawyers in the Greater City of New York patriotically responded to the call of these three leaders of the profession. I shall not go into the sacrifice entailed by this work, which was borne, as it should have been, willingly and ungrudgingly, with the result that until very recently there was a staff of lawyers ready and willing, at all hours of the day and evening, in every part of this great city, to help these almost 600,000 registrants accomplish what could otherwise never have been accomplished.

In these days, when it is regarded as the proper thing to scoff at lawyers or to look down on the profession, it is pleasant to be able to point to this accomplishment and to know that the lawyers of this city to a man did their full duty and did it willingly and happily, and at the sacrifice of every other interest.

It is said that the strain finally brought about Mr. Bowers's death. Those intimate with his part in it can well believe it. He died for his country just as truly as his fellow fighter on the battlefield.

CHARLES A. RIEGELMAN,
Deputy to the Director of the Draft for the City of New York.

New York, March 13, 1918.

Religious Work Among Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note to the credit of all professing Jews and Christians that a united effort is being made to make the Catholic War Fund drive a success. The thought has occurred to me that it might be advisable hereafter to make one drive for soldier and sailor activities for all denominations at one time, and that this work be under the general supervision of the Camp Planning Commission, of which Raymond Blaine Fosdick is Chairman. In this way all social and recreational activities could be held under one auspices and the lines of demarcation should be drawn only in the case of purely religious work. By that I mean that services and Bible classes should be given by religious leaders of the respective denominations. I think that my plan would increase the spiritual efficiency of the work and would centralize all social and recreational activities and do away with duplication. A great moral influence would pervade this country when all religious elements would be working together at the same time for the same cause.

HERBERT S. GOLDSTEIN,
Rabbi of the Institutional Synagogue.

New York, March 19, 1918.

Tools of the Hohenzollerns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been proclaimed that we cannot make peace with the Hohenzollerns. If the German people are fair-dealing and trustworthy, why are they the tools of such treacherous murderers? Without the tools the murderers would be powerless. How can the tools be wrested from the hands of the murderers and be put to beneficial uses? Must the tools be destroyed before the murderers can be reached?

INTERESTED SUBSCRIBER.

Mahopac, N. Y., March 18, 1918.

ONE GERMAN TO ANOTHER.

A Few Reasons for Being Loyal to America in This War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among my correspondents I have a German friend who, although he has lived in America for more than forty years, is pro-German in the present war. The following copy of a letter to him may be of interest:

Dear Wilhelm:

I can not understand your lack of loyalty to America and your sympathy for Germany in the war. You came to this country in your youth, many years ago, in order to evade military service and political oppression in the Fatherland, as you have told me time and again. Having learned your trade thoroughly in the old country, you had no difficulty in obtaining good wages from the start; and you having acquired the saving habit from boyhood; the big wages you were able to earn here made the accumulation of dollars to you a comparatively easy task. As soon as you had gathered sufficient capital you started in business of your own. Success was with you from the beginning. In time you became very prosperous and a man of affairs in the community in which you lived. You had almost forgotten the German language in quest of the material things in life. In fact, you told me that you corresponded with difficulty in your mother tongue. Had it not been for your connection with a Turnverein and the little beer drinking that goes with it, every vestige of the Teuton language would have left you.

When the war broke out in 1914 you were violently opposed to the Allies and strongly objected to this country sending munitions to the latter. Russia you regarded with contempt, although you always wished that she would make a separate peace with Germany. When the Kaiser commenced to sink our ships with his U-boats you tried to excuse those German atrocities. And all of the time since you have been rather lukewarm in your American patriotism, and in your confidential expressions the sympathy for Germany was evident.

Now, don't you think your sentiments are entirely wrong? Don't you know that you owe true allegiance to your adopted country? What would Germany do to you were you back there now? It would confiscate your capital and give you in place of it war bonds of doubtful value that it knows it cannot redeem. Germany would force you in some semi-military or civil service on a pittance of pay, since you are too old for cannon fodder. Here in America you enjoy political freedom and are an individual; in Germany the State does the thinking for you and you become its slave and idolater. In Germany your individualism would perish like snow in the sun, and you would become a political nonentity. You would be penniless after the war, as you would be too old to earn anything.

How can you sympathize with a nation that will sink a Lusitania, whose scientists invented the deadly gas used in the trenches? A nation that destroyed Belgium and devastated France! Whose people encouraged the massacre of thousands of Armenians! Whose diplomats committed all sorts of crimes, such as blowing up our ships and factories, and otherwise conducted themselves as criminals. I don't see how any man of sound sense can sympathize with a nation of that kind. Do you not see the folly of it?

Don't you think the German General Staff has developed the savage instincts of its soldiers to perfection? Fortunately our Government has had experience in hunting down savages when we subdued the Sioux and Apache Indians, and later the Moros, and our success with these tribes leads us to the belief that we can do the same to the Germans, since the latter only recognizes force and only respect a foe that treats them with the greatest severity.

I might add that antagonism to the Germans in this country is increasing from day to day, as German business men and bankers can testify to their sorrow. While we have not reached the stage of animosity that the Berliners did in 1914, when persons heard talking English on the streets had their face slapped, a word to the wise is sufficient. Yours, very truly,

A. F.

Colorado Springs, March 18, 1918.

POLAND AND LITHUANIA.

German Schemes in the Baltic Provinces.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly permit me to inform you as to what the Germans are doing in order to obtain Lithuania and Poland.

In 1905 the Lithuanians held a convention in Vilna, where it was decided to demand the independence of Lithuania and the union of the country, part of which is or has been under the German Government.

With 14,000 to 16,000 square miles and 600,000 inhabitants in one part and about 90,000 square miles and 9,500,000 inhabitants in the other, including Courland and Livonia, Lithuania extends from Königsberg to Esthonia, along the whole of the Baltic seaboard. The Poles would have access to the sea by way of Danzig. The Lithuanians have adhered to this from the beginning of the war to the present day.

The Germans, upon realizing that they would not be able to hold occupied Lithuania, which was formerly under Russian rule, have decided to give the Poles home rule, at the same time secretly working among them instructing them to try, in all manner possible, to annex Lithuania to Poland, and at the same time they infer that they do not approve of such a union. This is done simply for the purpose of concealing their aims. Many Poles, unable to see the trickery of Germany, write and have others write to the European and American press showing that Lithuania and Poland should be united as one nation. They do not foresee that the Germans are making overtures to retain Lithuania and Poland after the war.

It is possible that Germany, through the peace conference, may be compelled to give Lithuania and Poland their independence. Germany well knows that these two nations will never live in harmony should they be united or acclaimed as one nation, and it is very probable that within a short time after peace has been declared, should Lithuania be ruled by Poland, there may occur great riots or disturbances between the Poles and Lithuanians. Then German will step in and try to pacify the rioters, and at the same time make an effort to enslave these people. This is the plan of Germany.

All German promises are mere shams.

A. M. MARTUS.

Brooklyn, March 19, 1918.

Professor Doughty Replies to Criticism of His Stand on Federal Prohibition.

By WILLIAM HOWARD DOUGHTY,
Professor in Government, Williams College.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to my former communication, "The Case Against the Prohibition Amendment," printed in your issue of March 10, and Judge Nott's reply thereto, printed in your issue of March 16, I feel that Judge Nott's prominence and standing as Judge of the Court of General Sessions is calculated to lend a weight and authority to his arguments hardly justified, as it seems to me, by his logic, and that, therefore, a further word on the subject is in order.

The Judge attempts to draw an analogy between Federal statutory regulation of the opium traffic and the proposed prohibition of the liquor traffic by amendment to the Federal Constitution. Except for the fact that, as he says, alcohol and opium are both habit-producing drugs, the analogy is wholly false. Were it proposed to regulate the liquor traffic in the same way as the opium traffic is regulated my communication above referred to would never have been written.

Though I favor, and always have favored, State prohibition, and firmly believe that were a sincere effort made to secure it under the Webb-Kenyon act it would prove successful, I have for a number of years, both in the lecture room and elsewhere, taken occasion to point out that without any amendment to the Constitution, Congress already has power to deal with the subject, and that if after a fair trial of the Webb-Kenyon act it was clearly demonstrated (not merely asserted) that the States are powerless to deal with the matter, then the attempt to regulate by Federal statute (not by constitutional amendment) might be desirable.

I say "might be desirable" because although Judge Nott implies that since Federal legislation in respect of the opium traffic has been successful, similar legislation in respect of the liquor traffic would be, I am unable to follow his reasoning. The cases are not the same. In the first place, opium is rarely if ever used in moderation, except medicinally, and even when used medicinally is likely to induce the habit; while there are millions who use light wines and beers without ever becoming addicted to their abuse.

In the second place, (and this depends more or less upon what has just been pointed out,) the success of Federal legislation in respect of the opium traffic, which legislation receives the hearty approval of an overwhelming majority of the people of the country, without regard to locality, national antecedents, or density of population, is no guarantee of a similar success for Federal legislation with respect of the liquor traffic, where in many localities those in opposition to the enforcement of the law may outnumber those who would enforce it. "If the use of opium," says Judge Nott, "were as widespread as that of alcohol, everything said by Professor Doughty as to the prohibitive Federal legislation would apply as much to the one drug as to the other." This is exactly the point I am making. Were the use of opium as widespread as that of alcohol, and did it show as high a percentage of cases in which that use was without harmful results, it is by no means certain that the present Federal restrictive legislation would have been passed, or, if passed, would have been as successful as it has been. Furthermore, Judge Nott may rest assured that had Congress reason to believe there was the same, or anything like the same, demand for similar regulation of the liquor traffic, such legislation would have been forthcoming before this.

Judge Nott says that in his opinion "the premise that legislation as to the liquor traffic is 'morality legislation' is incorrect; and the conclusion that because such legislation is unenforceable by some of the State Governments it would therefore be unenforceable by the Federal Government is equally incorrect." I attach no particular weight or significance to the term "morality legislation." The term is frequently used to cover legislation dealing with gambling, drinking, and vice, that is, legislation which, whether its aim be to promote general economic welfare, public health, or public morals, operates by placing restraints upon the satisfaction of the desires, appetites, and passions of individuals. That Federal legislation in these respects, unsupported by a broad and insistent public opinion, would be more successful than State legislation is difficult for me to believe. Human passions may yield to the restraint of an aggressive public opinion; but, lacking that, they will pay little heed to whether an intended restraining act be Federal or State.

Nor will the fact that the prohibition is embodied in an amendment to the Constitution, rather than in a Federal statute, make any difference, if it be unsupported by a strong public opinion. The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution provided as follows:

> The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

No language could be plainer: no prohibition could be more sweeping. No authority to Congress on the subject could be more explicit or complete, or more clear in its purpose. Yet as regards thousands and thousands of negroes in certain of our Southern States which have adopted the so-called "Grandfather Clauses," this great fundamental guarantee of liberty, justice, and political equality might just as well never have been added to our Constitution. Congress, although expressly authorized to do so, has never made a move to secure its effective operation as against these open violations; and the Force bill of 1870, "An Act to Enforce the Fifteenth Amendment," after a short effort at enforcement immediately after its passage, was allowed to become a dead letter. Congress has not cared to run the risk of arousing the hostility of the States in question by an attempt to enforce legislation contrary to the local public opinion.

Nor is there any reason to believe that if the present proposed amendment is adopted without the support of such powerful and populous States as New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, not to mention others, Congress will show any greater disposition to insist upon the enforcement of the law and thus stir up a political hornets' nest. Is it within reason that either political party will take a chance on alienating the electoral vote of such States, an electoral vote in each case which will offset that of several Western States combined; or that the Southern States would join in insisting upon the strict enforcement of the law when to do so would invite retaliatory action in the shape of a reduction of their representation in the House or a strict enforcement of the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment? Human experience points to but one answer. And the fact that the State Legislatures are vested with a concurrent power to enforce the provisions of the proposed amendment will avail no more than it would have had they had such power in connection with the Fifteenth Amendment.

That the people are cheerfully acquiescing in all sorts of Federal restriction and regulation under stress of war, and stirred by a great wave of patriotism, does not justify the argument that they will continue so to acquiesce after the war or that they will continue to hold the same attitude toward the question of Federal prohibition after a return to normal conditions.

Under these conditions it would seem that both State prohibition under the protection of the Webb-Kenyon act, and Federal legislative control, should be clearly demonstrated to be impracticable before recourse is had to prohibition by Federal amendment.

WILLIAM HOWARD DOUGHTY, JR.

Williamstown, Mass., March 18, 1918.

How "Pacifist" Came Into English.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The frequent use and constant uncertainty with regard to the word "pacifist" has minded me to examine World Peace Foundation's files of peace literature in an effort to determine the origin of the term, which was thoroughly respectable before the war and which seems to be even now usable among those discriminating in language.

I recall that when I first joined the staff of World Peace Foundation, in 1910, the word was apparently novel, if not new, and it was one that seemed useful to me, because it seemed to occupy a middle ground as to idea between the terms "peaceworker" and "peacemaker." About that period English pacifists balked at that word as being wrongly formed, and many of them preferred the form "pacificist" as more accurately representing the Latin roots. But inasmuch as the word pacifist had a French origin I should venture that it is linguistically correct or incorrect, according to the principles of French, not Latin, word formation.

The French word is "pacifiste," and it is quite obviously a gerundial form made from the verb "pacifier" and the ending "iste," on the same basis that many French nouns have been built.

Gaston Moch, long an active French peaceworker, supplies the most definite information available as to the origin of the word. In an open letter to William Howard Taft, President of the League to Enforce Peace, dated from Neuilly-sur-Seine, May, 1917, he says:

> The words "pacifism" and "pacifist" were proposed about fifteen years ago by Emile Arnaud, I opposed them, finding them badly formed by the addition of suffixes "ism" and "ist" to a root "pacif," which exists in no language. But they responded to a need so that they were rapidly adopted, and I could not but support them.

Taking these words as a cue, I went back through the literature and found that the word "pacifist" was first generally used in titles in the French periodical La Paix par le Droit in 1904. Earlier than that discussion of what then came to be called the "mouvement pacifiste" had referred to the "mouvement pacifique."

I imagine that the real inspirer of the word was not Arnaud, but the Dane, Frederick Bajer, for many years an active Interparliamentary Union worker. At any rate, Bajer, at a meeting of the commission of the International Bureau of Peace on Oct. 1, 1900, had proposed what he termed in French a "traité d'alliance pacigérante," which was based on the idea of Article 27 of the 1899 Hague Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, to the effect that the signatories considered it their duty to remind disputants of the Permanent Court if a serious dispute threatened to break out. This word "pacigérante" got into English the next year when the Universal Peace Congress was held at Glasgow and its proceedings were printed in the language of the hostess city. Bajer's report on his idea was read there, and it referred to an "alliance which may be styled 'pacigerent,' as opposed to all that is covered by the word 'belligerent.'"

The suggested anthithesis is, I imagine, the real origin of the word "pacifist," which would be considered as opposed to militarist. Emile Arnaud became a stout champion of Bajer's "pacigerent alliance" idea, and for several years it would not have been inappropriate to have called a number of European "pacigerists," or peacewagers, for they had the conception of a system of maintaining peace as positively as the waging of war. Arnaud worked several years himself with the "pacigerent alliance" idea, and there is evidence in the discussions that he gave much attention to nomenclature, the nominal results being obviously antithetical to that of war. It was apparently under those circumstances that the term "pacifist" was brought into the world.

It gradually acquired currency, and certainly became a part of the French language in 1904, when the publishing firm of V. Giard & E. Brière began a series of booklets under the general title of "Bibliothèque pacifiste internationale." Its full incorporation into language came with the year 1912, when the International Bureau of Peace at Berne discontinued a biweekly publication and enlarged it with the new title of "Le Mouvement Pacifiste."

DENYS P. MYERS,
Corresponding Secretary and Librarian World Peace Foundation.

Boston, March 16, 1918.

AMENDMENT VOTES.

Two-thirds of the Houses or the Members Present.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the letter of Albert L. Shepard in your issue of March 16 it is argued at length that the two-thirds vote required (by Article V. of the Constitution) for the proposal of constitutional amendments by the houses of Congress should be interpreted as meaning two-thirds of the whole number of members of the two houses, respectively, rather than two-thirds of the members present at the time of voting. As this view has been expressed in letters and addresses of others, it may be of interest to consider the precedents in the matter and to realize that three of the amendments now a part of the Constitution passed the houses of Congress with less than a vote of two-thirds of the members of the respective houses. These amendments are the Twelfth, (establishing the present method of casting and counting Electoral votes for President and Vice President,) the Thirteenth, (prohibiting slavery,) and the Fifteenth, (prohibiting the denial of suffrage to citizens on account of race, &c.)

The proposal for the Twelfth Amendment passed the Senate on Dec. 2, 1803, with a vote of 22 yeas and 10 nays; as the whole number of Senators at that time was 34, a vote of two-thirds of the members would have been 23. The proposal passed the House on Dec. 9 by a vote of 84 to 42; there were 141 members of the House on that date; two-thirds of that number is 94. (Annals of Cong., 1st Sess. 8th Cong., P. 209 and P. 775.)

The Thirteenth Amendment (having passed the Senate by a vote of 38 to 6) passed the House on Jan. 31, 1865, with a vote of 119 yeas (including that of Speaker Colfax) and 56 nays. (Cong. Globe, 2d Sess. 38th Cong., P. 531.) As the total membership of the House on that day was 183, the affirmative vote fell three short of a vote of two-thirds of that figure.

The final vote in the House on the Fifteenth Amendment was 145 to 44; a vote of two-thirds of the whole number of members of the House would have been 140, as there were 223 members on Feb. 25, 1869. In the Senate next day the vote was 39 to 13, the favorable vote thus falling five short of 44, which is two-thirds of the 66 members of the Senate at that time. (Cong. Globe, 3d Sess. 40th Cong., Pp. 1563-4 and P. 1641.)

The specific votes in the houses of Congress on the first ten amendments are not recorded in the journals of the houses or in the Annals of Congress. The House Journal for Aug. 21, 1789, records that the amendments were "upon the question severally put thereupon agreed to by the House, as follows, two-thirds of the members present concurring, to wit," &c.; and in the Senate Journal for Sept. 9, 1789, the passage is recorded as follows: "Resolved, That the Senate do concur in the resolve of the House of Representatives on 'Articles to be proposed to the Legislatures of the States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States,' with the amendment, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein."

When the vote in the Senate on the Twelfth Amendment was announced (22 to 10) Senator Tracy of Connecticut "denied that the question was fairly decided. He took it to be the intention of the Constitution that there should be two-thirds of the whole number of Senators elected, which would make the number necessary to its passage 23." But "the President declared the question had passed the Senate by the majority required and conformable to the Constitution and former usage." (Annals, 8th Cong., 1st Sess., P. 209.) When the amendment came to the House the point was raised that the measure had not received the constitutional majority of the Senate. After a lengthy debate on this point the vote was put with the result indicated above. (Ibid., Pp. 646 ff.)

Again, when the President Pro Tem. of the Senate announced the vote on the Fifteenth Amendment the question of constitutional majority was raised, briefly discussed, and overruled by the President, who referred to previous precedents. (Cong. Globe, 3d Sess. 40th Cong., Pp. 1641-2.)

Obviously, the above considerations constitute in no sense an argument in favor of ratifying the proposed "prohibition amendment" now before the State Legislatures. They are offered by way of suggestion that opposition to ratification should not be based, even partially, on the technical argument that the proposed amendment passed the House of Representatives last December with a vote of less than two-thirds of the whole number of members. The precedents mentioned seem clearly to destroy the value of such an argument.

FRANCIS W. COKER,
Lecturer on American Constitutional History and Politics, Yale University.

New Haven, March 19, 1918.

DRUGS, DRINK, AND CRIME.

Objections to Judge Nott's Grouping of These Questions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter published in THE TIMES of March 16 relative to the pending prohibition amendment, Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., says that he is unable to see any difference between legislation affecting alcohol, and legislation affecting habit-forming drugs. There is this very great distinction; that millions of sober, temperate men and women use alcoholic beverages all their lives without injury to their health. Can this be said truthfully about habit-producing drugs? Does Judge Nott see no difference between a company of men and women sitting down to dinner where wine is served and a similar company injecting morphine into their arms, or smoking opium?

Judge Nott asserts that the strength of Federal prohibition lies in the fact that it would prevent the manufacture of alcoholic liquors everywhere in the country. Does he think that there is some magic in a Federal amendment that makes it automatically self-enforcing? Does he not know that Article XV. of the Federal Constitution, providing that no citizen shall, because of his race or color, be deprived of his right to vote, is openly and defiantly violated by at least a dozen Southern States?

The reason why a Federal amendment would not, and could not, prevent the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, is that the natural law of fermentation, under which saccharine solutions are converted into alcoholic liquors, cannot be set aside by prohibitory laws. Apple juice allowed to stand in a warm room quickly becomes "hard" or alcoholic. Grape juice, unless sterilized, soon becomes an alcoholic wine. Whisky can be made in every home with a tea kettle and a yard of rubber hose, at a cost of less than thirty cents a gallon. As stated by Senator Lodge in Congress, an army of 500,000 men could not prevent persons desiring liquor making it for their own use.

STATE RIGHTS.

New York, March 18, 1918.

JUGOSLAVS STIRRING

A Political Offensive Against Austria to Cause an Internal Explosion.

By VOYSLAV M. YOVANOVITCH,
Professor in the University of Belgrade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article of this morning concerning the "New Troubles in Austria" you have explained in a way sufficiently clear for even the most skeptical of your readers that there is at present only one method of getting Austria out of the war, namely, by "fighting her till she blows up from within." And as a proof that the internal situation of the Dual Monarchy is far from being very brilliant, that it is even facing the most grave prospects, you have quoted the discontent of the oppressed nationalities of this "ramshackle empire" demanding with emphasis their complete independence, founded on the principle of the self-determination of peoples.

Will you kindly permit me, however, to supplement your interesting documentation by certain facts which I did not find in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A week ago I received from Switzerland a document of international significance, the publication of which has been forbidden in Austria-Hungary. It is the manifesto of the Southern Slav group in the Viennese Reichsrath, addressed to the Austro-Hungarian, German, Russian and Ukrainian delegations at Brest-Litovsk, signed in the name of thirty-five Jugoslav Deputies (out of thirty-seven) by Dr. Anton Koroshetz, chief of the group. This bold and vigorous document demands a radical change in the internal affairs of Austria-Hungary by the establishing of an independent and sovereign Jugoslav State.

The manifesto begins with an emphatic protest against the refusal of the Austro-Hungarian Government to permit representatives of the oppressed nationalities of the Dual Monarchy to share in the negotiations, and, after reviewing the oppression of the past, continues:

> The terrific pressure of the present world war has resulted in the extermination of the flower of our youth, who have not infrequently found themselves opposed in battle to each other. At the same time there has been inside the monarchy a bitter persecution of Jugoslavs. Tens of thousands of families have been exterminated; men, women, and children have been assassinated with or without ostensible grounds their property plundered or destroyed. A still greater number of our people have been shut up under conditions of hideous tortures. Thousands of these have been driven away from their native soil. Thousands of citizens have been carried off as hostages by way of security for the Austro-Hungarian Army.
>
> Subsequently, after having been tortured, a large number of them have been done to death in various ways. In a warfare waged against civilians deprived of every means of defense the governing power has gained an easy victory. Yet, in spite of all, the real desires of the people have come to the light of day and found brilliant expression in public. The so-called "Constitutions" offered by the monarchy as affording the possibility of further development of the peoples are a farce; in reality these very "Constitutions" intrench the German and the Magyar in their organized oppression of the proletariat peoples. We demand:
>
> 1. A peace immediate, general, and democratic, with complete disarmament, with international guarantees and assurances for a free development of all nations, great and small.
>
> 2. Full recognition and security of the complete and freely applied right of peoples to self-determination, especially in the question to know if they desire a free State and in which form this State should be established.
>
> 3. We ask for our State nothing that belongs to another nation and is not belonging to our nation; we demand only that our State should consist of the territories inhabited by compact masses of our people, presenting no interruption of the continuity of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.
>
> 4. The seas, and especially the Adriatic Sea, must be free.
>
> Any peace which should attempt to perpetuate the existing situation would be no peace for the peoples of this Dual Monarchy.
>
> Such a peace would be the beginning of a struggle for life or death of the Austrian Slavs and a perpetual danger for new international conflicts.

Two days later, on March 12, I received a cable from Zurich, Switzerland, stating that the Vienna press gave details concerning a serious incident which occurred on Monday at Zagraeb, (Agram,) the capital of Croatia, on the occasion of the Great National Assembly of the Southern Slavs. Representatives of all the Jugoslav parties were convoked to form a national council, a kind of Constituante. At the meeting were present, among others, the Deputies from the Vienna Reichsrath, Dr. Koroshetz, the President of the Parliamentary group, who signed the above-quoted manifesto; Laghinia, Spinchitch, and Smodlaka; the Deputies of the former Diet of Bosnia, representatives of the Slovenian People's Party, and Jugoslav Democratic and Progressive Parties from Istria, Dalmatia, and Croatia.

While Dr. Koroshetz was making the opening speech, the police, who had surrounded the place, invaded the hall, ordering the immediate dissolution of the Assembly. On the refusal of the participants to comply, the police threatened to arrest them. The congress appointed a delegation to visit the Governor of Croatia to protest against the action of the police, while the crowds in the streets hurled threats at the Government.

Blood was shed during the encounter between the troops and police and manifestants, notably in Jelachich Square and in Ilitza Street. A large number of arrests were made.

All this is symptomatic of the situation in the South Slav provinces. It is the duty of the Allies to take advantage of the rising tide of revolt in that part of the Dual Monarchy by furnishing "aid and comfort" to the Jugoslavs. But it must be carefully kept in mind that the causes of this revolt are national and that it is not due to war-weariness or to economic conditions, bad as they both undoubtedly are. It differs from the Russian revolutionary movement, which was purely the revolt of a suffering proletariat against the intolerable economic conditions created either deliberately or by the incompetence of the Imperial Government. That it was economic was proved by the fact that the revolutionists at once left the fighting line and refused to continue the war. The result was Bolshevism and the present anarchy.

But in the Southern Slav provinces there is no such feeling. Like every other nation, they desire that the war should cease at the earliest possible moment, but (though they have suffered from it as no other people have done) they desire that it shall continue until the principle of nationalities and the right of every people to self-determination has triumphed. It is the duty of the Allies to take advantage of this and to give this people all the aid in their power. This will not only have far-reaching political effects, but also will be militarily of immense importance. The Slavs (Poles, Czechs, and Jugoslavs) and other oppressed nationalities occupy two-thirds of the territory of the empire, while they form 29,000,000 of a total of 51,000,000 inhabitants. If properly supported by the Allies two-thirds of the Dual Monarchy will become "enemy country" for the troops of the Central Powers. Every yard of railroad, every military storehouse, every munition factory will have to be triply guarded by German-Austrian or "agyar troops. The Slavs and other non-German or non-Magyar regiments can no longer be counted upon by their German or Austrian masters, which means that nearly two-thirds of the Austro-Hungarian Army cannot be utilized.

The welcome change of the last day or two in the relations between the Italians and the Southern Slavs still further increases the danger to Austria. Up to the present the Slav regiments facing the Russian and Serbian armies refused to fight and went over to the enemy by thousands, and even formed into Jugoslav and Czech divisions which fought alongside the Russians against their former oppressors. The only front on which the Jugoslav troops could be used with any confidence was on the Italian front. This was due to the impression made in the Jugoslav provinces by the exaggerated territorial claims made by the "irredentissimi," the extreme ultra-patriotic group in Italy, claims which, rightly or wrongly, the Jugoslavs thought had the support of the Royal Government. Under the circumstances they saw in an Italian victory not their liberation, but only a change of masters. In opposing the Italian troops on the Carso front the Jugoslavs were not fighting for Austria, but were defending the soil of their country against an invading force.

The agreement just concluded by Dr. Ante Trumbitch, President of the Jugoslav Committee of London, and Signor Torre, President of the Committee for negotiating with the Slav peoples of Austria-Hungary, appointed in the Italian Senate and Chamber of Deputies, has now happily put an end to this misunderstanding and laid the seeds of lasting friendship and community of interests between the two peoples. This agreement practically homologates the Declaration of Corfu, signed in July last by the Jugoslav leaders and the Serbian Government.

The wise and statesmanlike policy of President Wilson has undoubtedly greatly contributed to bring about the understanding between Italians and Jugoslavs. His clear and lucid enunciation of the principle of nationalities and the rights of all peoples to self-determination lifted the world war above a sordid conflict of interests and opened the eyes of the world to the real issue at stake—the liberation of oppressed peoples, great and small, and the triumph of democracy over autocracy and reaction.

VOYSLAV M. YOVANOVITCH.

Washington, March 18, 1918.

TRAINING FOR NURSES.

Qualities Not to be Gained by a College Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read your article in Sunday's TIMES, "Plattsburg College for Training Nurses," and I wish to say a few words in defense of our "ordinary registered nurse," many of whom have served, are serving, and will serve.

I am an ardent believer in the higher education of nurses, but I think you do thousands of registered nurses, executive and otherwise, a grave injustice by saying that "she is not fitted to take an executive position" and "hasn't the mental training and educational equipment to enable her to superintend the base hospitals of France." Too bad, isn't it, that this war and what we are fighting for cannot be deferred until these women are ready to manage hospitals and nursing affairs?

This "college training," with the newspaper promise of an executive position on completion, will undoubtedly attract many who otherwise couldn't acquire executive ability or even patriotism, and a number of whom will really believe that because of this same training they are blessed with executive ability; but permit me to remind you that the great majority of registered nurses who have had a college education and are holding executive positions were a number of years in the nursing world before they had sufficient practical experience to hold an executive position. And if you will investigate carefully you will find that many of our best and most successful executives (and among them some of our best physicians and surgeons) had only a high school education—some not even this.

I have had high school education and a year's college work, was a hospital executive for six years in the United States, and have served with our allies in British and French hospitals for two and a half years, and I fail to see wherein those who have been doing this work for nearly four years are in any way remiss because they are not college women. There are hundreds of base hospitals in France and England, the product of magnificent organization. They are manned and managed by workers who are not seeking advertisement, and we can well take many a hint from these wonderful executives, both men and women, (some ardent officers,) who have never been to college.

As long as base hospitals have to be, or as long as this war lasts, these same base hospitals will have an army commander, as well as a chief nurse. Patriotic workers will continue to work as ordinary nurses and executives, and permit me to say that I met many college women abroad, "war workers," who were the least prepared to make the sacrifice or do the actual hard work that a nurse or any kind of an executive must do in

CHAMBERLAIN'S BILL FOR WAR SEIZURES

Makes All Real and Personal Property Available for the Government's Use.

APPRAISERS TO FIX VALUES

Payment of 75% and Right to Sue for Rest Provided For In Cases of Dispute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Printed copies of the bill introduced yesterday by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon to authorize the acquisition by the Federal Government of any and all real and personal property during the war, were available today. The full text of the measure, which has been referred to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs for consideration, is as follows:

A BILL

To AUTHORIZE THE ACQUISITION BY THE UNITED STATES DURING THE PERIOD OF THE PRESENT WAR OF PRIVATE PROPERTY OF ANY AND ALL KINDS, REAL, PERSONAL, AND MIXED, NEEDED FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENSE, OR THE CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNMENT, TO PROVIDE A METHOD OF SUCH ACQUISITION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President, be, and he hereby is, authorized, either directly or through such executive department or agency as he may designate, to take over, for and on behalf of the United States, from time to time during the present war, the possession and use or ownership of any or all personal property and such use of, or such right, title, and interest in and to, any and all real property, or any part or portion thereof, as in his opinion is necessary for the national security and defense or conduct of the Government.

Requisition or Proclamation.

Section 2. That real property or any present or portion thereof taken under authority of this act shall be acquired by and through proclamation describing such real property with that particularity used in conveyances of real estate, or in leases thereof, and setting forth whether the United States takes title in fee or a lesser estate, or temporary use thereof, and the extent of the title or interest or use taken, and immediately upon the promulgation of such proclamation such title to or interest in or use of said real estate as is described and defined by said proclamation shall vest in and become the property of the United States, and it may immediately enter into the possession thereof.

Sec. 3. That personal property taken under authority of this act shall be acquired by written requisition therefor and thereof, describing the same with such particularity as in the particular circumstances of each case is reasonably practicable, and setting forth whether the United States takes the ownership or the temporary use thereof, directed to and served upon the owner or owners thereof, or upon the person or persons in charge thereof, or, when none of these can be found, then by posting said requisition, or a copy thereof, upon the premises where said property is situated, and immediately upon the service or posting of said requisition as aforesaid the right to the use of said property, or the ownership thereof, according as the one or the other has been named in said requisition, shall become lodged in the United States, and it may immediately takes possession thereof.

Sec. 4. That in case where it is impossible or difficult to determine whether the property to be taken under this act is real or personal, procedure must be by proclamation as provided by Section 2 hereof or by requisition as provided by Section 3 hereof, or by both proclamation and requisition.

Payment of Compensation.

Sec. 5. That compensation to the former owner or owners of property taken under the provisions of this act shall be ascertained and paid as follows: The property, or such right, title, or interest therein, or use thereof, as has been taken shall be appraised by an appraiser or appraisers appointed therefor by the President or by the head of the executive department through which he has taken over such property, and if the former owner or owners of said property elect to accept the amount of such appraisement in full payment for the property or interest or use taken, payment shall be made accordingly, otherwise such owner or owners shall be paid 75 per centum of the amount of such appraisal and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said 75 per centum, will make up such amount as will be just compensation therefor, and jurisdiction is hereby conferred, regardless of the amount in controversy, on the United States District Court for the district in which such property or any part thereof is situated to hear and determine all such controversies, in the manner provided for by Section 24, Paragraph 20, of the Judicial Code, but if in any case the title to or ownership of the property taken is in doubt or uncertainty, or is held by several persons and they shall not agree among themselves as to the division of the amount to be paid, or is encumbered or otherwise subject to a lien or liens, or involves rights of minors or remaindermen, or is for any reason in such condition that the President or said executive department head is of the opinion that said 75 per centum cannot be safely paid, then said 75 per centum shall be paid into the United States District Court for the district in which such property, or any part thereof, is situated, and contemporaneously therewith there shall be filed in said court in the name of the United States a bill of interpleader against all persons claiming an interest in said property, requiring them to appear and here their conflicting claims to said 75 per centum settled and determined, and any suit or suits brought to recover the difference between said 75 per centum and such sum as will be just compensation for the property, or the use thereof, as the case may be, as hereinabove provided, may be consolidated and tried with said interpleader proceedings.

Invoice by Appraisers.

In cases where personal property, or the use thereof, is taken, the appraiser or appraisers aforesaid shall, prior to making said appraisement, make an invoice of such property, and while so doing shall allow the former owner or owners thereof to be present and assist therein, and in cases where the use only of such property is taken they shall appraise and fix the value of the property itself, as well as the value of its use, and in all cases where a use only of either real or personal property is taken the compensation appraised and assessed as aforesaid shall be estimated upon a monthly basis, and payment of said compensation in the manner aforesaid shall be made either monthly or quarterly as the President or said executive department head may deem most convenient.

Sec. 6. That this act shall not be construed as repealing, altering, or amending any previous act or acts authorizing the acquisition of real or personal property by the United States, but shall be construed and considered as an additional grant of authority in those respects, and any appropriations heretofore or hereafter made that are available for the procurement of any of real or personal property may likewise be used in making payments for such property when acquired under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. That the President be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any property, real or personal, or any right, title, or interest therein, acquired under the provisions of this act for such consideration as he may deem just and reasonable whenever in his opinion the property thus acquired is or shall become unavailable or undesirable for Government use.

Sec. 8. That in any legal proceedings against the United States growing out of the acquisition of property under the provisions of this act wherein the value of such property is an issue in controversy, evidence as to the cost of such property to the former owner or owners shall be competent and shall be received and considered in arriving at a determination of such value.

Sec. 9. That in order to keep Congress advised as to the acquisition of property made under the provisions of this act a report shall be made to the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives and of the Senate, respectively, of property taken under this act within sixty days after each such taking.

Attorney General's Approval.

Sec. 10. That Section 355 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same hereby is, suspended during the period of the existing war emergency in so far as it would otherwise be applicable to real property acquired under the provisions of this act. But no money shall be paid to the owner of any real property acquired under this act until the Attorney General has, in writing, approved his title or until his right thereto has been determined by judicial action as hereinbefore provided.

States District Court," as used in this States District Court," as used in this act shall be deemed and considered to include the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and in all cases where property situated in the District of Columbia is taken under this act the owners of said property shall have their option to bring the suits for compensation herein provided for either in the Supreme Court of said District or in the United States Court of Claims.

Induct 85 More Volunteers for War

Total of 1,742 Thus Far Reported by New York City Local Boards.

NEW APPEAL MADE FOR MEN

Medical Department Tells of Opportunities for Supply Workers at Newport News.

Ten more local draft boards in the city have reported the voluntary induction into the military service of 85 men, making a total of 1,742 inductions so far reported.

The following appeal for men willing to enter the service immediately was received by THE TIMES yesterday from Major R. A. LaGrinder:

After March 31, 1918, no further voluntary inductions into the army will be permitted. The Medical Department at Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Va., is in need of men who are qualified in supply work; that is, checkers, packers, pharmacists, warehouse men, those who have a knowledge of drugs, accounting, bookkeeping, auditing, money accounts, disbursing, railroad and shipping work, general office clerical work, typists, and stenographers. A number of the latter are particularly desired.

Those wishing to take advantage of this last opportunity to voluntarily enter the service of their country should communicate immediately, by telegraph or letter, with Major R. A. LaGrinder, Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Va. Qualifications should be stated. Prompt action is necessary, as the men will have to report in person to that point not later than March 31, 1918. Induction papers will be furnished upon request.

It was explained at the office of Martin Conboy, Director of the draft in New York City, that the terminating of permission for voluntary inductions on March 31 referred to by Major LaGrinder applied only to such inductions as were made at the special requests of army officers seeking volunteers for particular work under their direction, who are authorized to obtain men through the means of voluntary induction until March 31. The general army authorities at Washington, however, will continue to call for men to be obtained by voluntary induction as they are needed, at least until April 10, it was said.

The situation in relation to voluntary inductions as reported to THE TIMES to date is as follows:

Borough.	Number of Boards.	Boards Heard From.	Men Inducted.
Bronx	22	15	345
Brooklyn	66	36	408
Manhattan	82	61	815
Queens	15	7	65
Richmond	4	4	109
City	180	126	1,742

The following names of men voluntarily inducted were reported yesterday and the day before:

BROOKLYN

LOCAL BOARD 51.

144 Devoe St.

MACHINISTS.

Gerardi, Nick, 78 Withers St.
Kornrumpf, Charles, 153 Engert Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fenster, Epanuel, 200 Maujer St.
Rubino, Anthony P., Washington, D. C.
Reiss, Louis F., 160 Jackson St.

MANHATTAN

LOCAL BOARD 139.

336 Lenox Av.

ORDNANCE.

Purdy, Clarence T., 103 Morningside Av.
Germain, William A., 2,472 8th Av.
Glick, Samuel, 370 St. Nicholas Av.
Fischer, Charles, 206 W. 114th St.
Rannow, Louis P., Jr., 43 W. 127th St.
Waters, Frank, 8 20th St., Elmhurst, L. I.

MECHANICS.

Levy, Alfred K., 320 St. Nicholas Av.
Woyworth, Louis J., 2,168 7th Av.
Tobias, Walter S., 53 W. 128th St.
Marais, Murray, 2,268 8th Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fagan, Rupert W., 262 W. 129th St.
Gibb, Harry N., 2,142 7th Av.
Meyer, William, 3,215 White Plains Av.
Rau, Thewaldson T., 1,488 Clifton St., Washington, D. C.
Howard, Lionel H., 546 Lenox Av.

LOCAL BOARD 146.

3,536 Broadway.

ORDNANCE.

Planick, Charles, 600 W. 150th St.
Butler, John M., 506 W. 147th St.
Kraft, Herbert G., 547 W. 147th St.
Starr, Joseph A., 505 W. 150th St.
Bell, Edwin H., 742 St. Nicholas Av.
Lawrie, William, Jr., 462 Convent Av.
Swanton, Allen F., 367 Edgecomb Av.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Jacobs, Milton M., 287 Edgecomb Av.
Alexander, Leon, 584 W. 152d St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tannenbaum, Nathan, 720 Riverside Drive.
Van Howe, Otto, 542 W. 147th St.
Feldman, David H., 565 W. 149th St.
Weiss, Victor, 561 W. 149th St.
Strother, Julian R., 435 Convent Av.

LOCAL BOARD 149.

St. Nicholas Av. and 181st St.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Nellenbogen, Arthur H., 720 W. 181st St.
Haas, Isidor, 140 Vermilyea Av.
Schmelzer, Joseph, 551 W. 178th St.
Pettit, Lester W., 550 W. 186th St.
Steinecke, Charles, Jr., 618 W. 187th St.
Hatzel, Richard S., 541 W. 138th St.
Smith, William H., 4,822 Broadway.
Parry, Idris, 835 W. 178th St.
Parry, Edw. J., 835 W. 178th St.

AVIATION SIGNAL CORPS.

Molloy, William V., 515 W. 184th St.
Whalen, James, care of Corbin, 10 E. 43d St.
Blauvelt, Daniel, 350 Audubon Av.
Dorn, Louis E., 364 St. Nicholas Av.
Steiner, Herbert, L., 60 Haven Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Byrnes, George S., 555 W. 186th St.
Hardy, Joseph Fay, 1,381 Macomb's Road.
Baker, Gerald, 1,400 University Av.
Spencer, Martin L., 39 Vermilyea Av.
Reynolds, William L., 3,496 Ft. Independence St., Kingsbridge, N. Y.
Ramson, William J., 571 Wadsworth Av.
Wilson, Richard S. L., 412 E. 179th St.
Fisk, Harry T., Apt. 21, 3,011 Heath Av.
Sparks, Edward A., 601 W. 91st St.

LOCAL BOARD 154.

60 W. 13th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Clements, Cyril Melchoir, 37 Madison Av.
Katsanis, Peter N., 60 W. 25th St.

LOCAL BOARD 155.

Lexington Av. and 96th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lattman, Morris, 1,493 Madison Av.
Finnis, Harry A., 115 E. 97th St.
Benson, Anders, 179 E. 95th St.

LOCAL BOARD 161.

119 E. 112th St.

MACHINISTS.

Favia, Frank, 1,897 Southern Boulevard.
Goos, Louis, 2,169 2d Av.

MEDICAL ASSISTANT.

Russo, Daniel, 1,740 Lexington Av.

LOCAL BOARD 167.

57 E. 125th St.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Greene, Walter A., 10 E. 131st St.
Minkens, Cyril, 570 Lenox Av.
Hernandez, Ransom H., 63 W. 139th St.

ORDNANCE CORPS.

Rock, James, 30 E. 130th St.

QUEENS

LOCAL BOARD 176.

Whitestone, L. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mers, Ernest J., 8 E. 3d St.
Baker, Edward S., 13 Linden Av.
Earl, Benjamin H., College Point.
Ferrer, Aloysius, Flushing.
Johnson, Martin T., Whitestone.
Benedict, Hal, 51 W. 37th St.

LOCAL BOARD 182.

Woodhaven, L. I.

ENGINEERS.

Phelps, Herbert S., 15 Oxford St., Richmond Hill.
Goold, James C., 519 Woodland Av., Woodhaven.
Haviland, George A., 140 Hillside Av., Woodhaven.

AVIATION CORPS.

Wadsworth, Edwin S., 8,343 Shipley St., Woodhaven.
McHollin, Charles, 4,084 Fulton St., Woodhaven.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

La Chappelle, Joseph E., 533 Woodland Av., Woodhaven.
Doran, T. Joseph, 415 Ocean View Av., Woodhaven.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Platt, Thomas, 740 Guion Av., Richmond Hill.
Collins, Edwin S., 1,464 Hamilton Av., Richmond Hill.
Sutton, Irving Y., 1,219 Guion Av., Richmond Hill.

NEW PROFITS TAX RULINGS.

Steady Influx of Questions Causes Fourth Appendix to Primer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper has found it necessary to issue a further appendix to the excess-profits tax primer owing to the steady influx of new questions from all parts of the country. These questions apparently arise as delaying taxpayers apply themselves to the task of making out their returns.

In a large number of cases business firms, partnerships and corporations have been obliged to employ expert attorneys to go over their books and work out from a careful analysis of the law the estimate of proper returns. The concrete cases, as they arise, always present some new question which has not hitherto been considered by the legal experts of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Commissioner Roper made public today this series of new questions and rulings:

"In the case of Corporation A the percentage deduction, carried out to two decimal places, is 8.50. In the case of Corporation B the percentage deduction is 8.23. Should A take 9 per cent. and B 8 per cent. as the percentage to be used in computing its deduction? In other words, should the decimal part be disregarded when less than half of 1 per cent. and be increased to 1 per cent. when it amounts to one-half of 1 per cent. or more?

"No. The exact percentage, including decimals, should be used. In figuring the percentage, carry out the result to as many decimal places as desired, but drop the remainder, if any, without increasing the final figures of the percentage.

"If a taxpayer, in making his excess profits tax return for 1917, wishes to be relieved from computing the pre-war data and accepts 7 per cent. as his percentage deduction, will he be precluded in subsequent years from submitting the pre-war data and taking whatever percentage deduction such data would show him entitled to?

"No.

"A corporation had a gross income in 1917 amounting to $4,000, but its net income was only $2,800. Will it be regarded as "having an income for the taxable year of $3,000 or over" and thus be required to file an excess-profits return?

"No. Under existing regulations (Article 10, Regulations No. 41,) an excess-profits return is required only when the net income is $3,000 or over.

"A domestic corporation has a net income of $8,000 and an invested capital of $100,000. It will be entitled to a deduction of at least $10,000 so that it will have no excess-profits tax to pay. Must it file a return?

"Yes. Whenever the net income is $3,000 or over, the excess-profits tax return will be required regardless of the amount of the deduction.

"In October, 1917, a corporation invested $200,000 of its current earnings in Liberty bonds. May this amount be included in the invested capital for 1917?

"No. Although the Liberty bonds are 'admissable' assets, their acquisition did not affect the invested capital for 1917. Profits of a taxable year, evei though carried to surplus account, cannot be included in invested capital for that year.

"An individual dealer in bonds began business in January, 1917, with a capital of $20,000. He carried on an average through the year $700,000 municipal bonds and $100,000 corporate bonds. His average indebtedness for the year was $600,000, on which he paid interest amounting to $30,000. His corporate bonds yielded interest to the amount of $5,000. The interest received from municipal bonds was $21,000, but the interest paid on indebtedness incurred for carrying municipals amounted to $26,250, leaving a deficit of $5,250. The municipals were sold at a loss of $8,000, but the industrial bonds were sold at a sufficient figure to leave the dealer net trading profits for the year—after deducting all expenses other than interest—of $48,000. His taxable net income then consists of $53,000, (trading profits plus interest on corporate bonds,) less deductible interest paid ($3,750) or $49,250; but since the non-deductible interest paid ($26,250) exceeds the tax-free interest received ($21,000) his net income as computed on his own books is only $44,000, and he is, in effect, taxed on a $5,250 loss. May he include any part of the municipal bonds in his invested capital?

"No. No part of the municipal bonds may be treated as admissible assets under Article 45, inasmuch as a trade loss and not a gain was sustained from their sale; moreover, indebtedness upon which an interest deduction is denied cannot be included in invested capital under Article 44 when incurred for the purchase of inadmissible assets. However, under circumstances such as those recited above, application for assessment under Section 210 (Article 52) will be considered."

MARTIN SHERIDAN ILL.

Detective of Athletic Fame In Hospital with Pneumonia.

Dective Martin Sheridan, of the First Branch Bureau, was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday suffering from pneumonia. It was reported last night that he was resting comfortably. Sheridan, who is 37 years old and unmarried, joined the Police Department in 1905. He is an all around athlete of national fame. He participated in the Olympic Games at Athens and carried off many prizes.

How Germany Devours The Little Nations

While his Turkish partner turns again to the wholesale murder of Armenians, the Kaiser, contemplating with satisfaction the heavy bag of little nations that is the reward of his sportsmanlike prowess, permits himself to "live again one of those great moments in which we can reverently admire God's hand in history." Moreover, "with gratitude toward God" in his heart, he faces the future "firmly trusting in the sword." The phrase, "no annexations and no indemnities" was still on its lips when Germany closed its mailed fist over Russia's Baltic provinces, Finland, Poland, the Ukraine, and Roumania, and now the same clutching menace seems to be moving toward Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. *Will Germany be able to digest what she is devouring?*

Read THE LITERARY DIGEST this week for a full account of Germany's ruthless seizure of nations and peoples and the opinion of America, as presented by its newspapers, on her action.

Other articles in this exceedingly interesting number of "The Digest" are:

How the United States Navy is Reducing U-Boat Damage

American Navy Doing its Part Toward Making Good the British Prophecy that the U-Boat May be Conquered by August

Germany's "Free Route to India"
Another Partition of Poland
No Russian Food For Germany
Making Shoes From Strange Skins
When the Sun Explodes
A Power Plant At a Mine-mouth
Cutting Out the Mentally Unfit
Postering the Third Liberty Loan
Important News of Finance and Commerce
American Soldiers in Poetry
La Follette Condemned At Home
Odin or Christ?
"Smoldering Fires" in Prussia
Premature Joy For Bulgaria
Niagara Already Spoiled
A Giant Tube to Test Submarines
Leaf-buds and Fruit-buds
School, Community, and Home Gardens (Prepared by the U. S. Food Administration)
A Grim Operatic Satire on Russia
Religion of the Recruit

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Never before perhaps in the history of the world has it been more difficult to arrive at the actual truth regarding the tremendous events that are occurring from week to week. Empires are falling, huge tracts of territory are changing hands, and the political complexion of States is being completely altered over night. To know the real facts regarding these epoch-making occurrences is a vital necessity for very one of us, yet there are innumerable influences, both domestic and foreign, that tend to keep the issues clouded and the exact developments in doubt. To obtain the truth you must find a newsmagazine that gives you the facts impartially, from whatever source they may be derived, that has no policy but to state conditions as they are, without gloss or concealment, and that leaves your judgment absolutely unfettered. Such a magazine is THE LITERARY DIGEST. You need it.

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SUMMONSES.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED States of America, to VINCENZO SCOCO, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded that you personally appear before the Judge of the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New York, in the Second Circuit in Equity, within sixty days after service hereof, wheresoever the said Court shall then be, to answer a bill of complaint exhibited against you in the said Court by the United States of America, and to do further and receive what the said Court shall have considered in that behalf. And this you are not to omit under the penalty on you of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Witness, Honorable LEARNED HAND, Judge of the District Court of the [Seal.] United States for the Southern District of New York, at the City of New York, on the 5th day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

ALEX GILCHRIST, Jr., Clerk.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, United States Attorney, Solicitor for United States of America.

The defendant is required to enter appearance in the above cause in the Clerk's office of this Court, within sixty days after service hereof, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against you.

ALEX GILCHRIST, Jr., Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, vs. VINCENZO SCOCO, Defendant.

To Vincenzo Scoco, the defendant above named: The foregoing writ of subpoena is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable Julius M. Mayer, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated the 13th day of February, 1918, and on that day filed with the writ of subpoena and bill in equity herein, in the office of the Clerk of the said United States District Court for the Southern District of New York at the United States Court House and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Dated February 14, 1918.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address: U. S. Court House & P. O. Bldg., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Dullness Succeeded by Brief Selling Onslaught at the Close—Prices Off.

For much of the session yesterday the stock market followed faithfully the course of other dull days recently. It showed a little strength in the early morning, sold off easily and then grew firm again, as the selling which had caused the recession was not followed up. In the final hour it yielded ground without much resistance when the amount of stocks offered for sale increased. The closing was irregular, but losses were the rule, and these ran up to more than two points in numerous issues, most important of which were Industrial Alcohol, Texas Company, Reading, Mexican Petroleum, Central Leather, Canadian Pacific, Bethlehem Steel B and American Sumatra Tobacco. United States Steel was less active than usual even for a small session, and its price followed the downward trend. In the bond department sales of Liberty 4s once more ran to large figures in the early part of the session, with prices rising, but after that the quotations shaded off.

Dealings on the Stock Exchange were not large enough to indicate any widespread apprehension over the outcome of the tremendous attack launched by the Germans against the fifty-mile front in France. Prices gave way on selling by traders who preferred getting out of stocks, even at the cost of moderate losses, to holding them through the period of uncertainty which must follow the resumption of widespread activity on the western front. It is too early to discover whether the long-awaited Spring offensive has materialized or whether the enemy is merely trying out the strength of particular positions, but there have been no signs in the financial markets of uneasiness over the outcome of any attacks which Germany may attempt.

Sometime today, according to news received after the conference of Federal Reserve Bank officials and loan committeemen with Secretary McAdoo, announcement may be made which will set forth the essential details of the Government financing, but, until that announcement comes bankers will continue to hold widely divergent views as to the best method of reaching the investment funds which have not been drawn out by the previous campaigns. The most cheering news which the statement could contain would be a decision to make the April offering not larger than $5,000,000,000. The transactions in the 3½ and 4 per cent. Government bonds were but little more than half as large yesterday as on Thursday.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 22.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 57 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs, 20 centimes. Five per cent loan, 88 francs, 20 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4½	Renewals	4½
Low	3½	Last	3½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERLS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4½@4¼%
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4½@4¼%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5¼@5%

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names,
30 to 60 days.....5%
4 to 6 months.....6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75.50	$4.7550	$4.7550	.....
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	.....
Francs—				
Demand	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	—.00⅛
Cables	5.71¼	5.71¼	5.71¼	—.00⅛

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8683 London	$4.7550	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.72½	5.71¼
China—		
Hongkong	75.25	75.50
Peking	112.50	112.75
Shanghai	105.50	105.75
19.30 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20 Holland	40.15	40.40
32.44 India—		
Bombay	34.50	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826 Italy	8.87	8.85½
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	51.875
Yokohama	51.75	51.875
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—	*12.60	13.00
Stockholm	33.50	34.00
Copenhagen	30.75	31.25
Christiania	31.75	32.00
19.30 Spain	25.40	25.50
South America—		
44.42 Rio	25.54	25.64
42.64 Buenos Aires	43.94	44.04
5.1826 Switzerland	4.35	4.33

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.71¾	$4.71½	$4.69¾

*Closing quotations based on local actual transactions in currency.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $485,461,283; balance, $32,540,213; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,060,863; Federal Reserve credit balance, $42,896,301.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $15.625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 45d, up ½d; in New York, 90⅞c, up 1c; Mexican dollars, 73½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$11,588,496	$119,510,478
Internal Revenue—		
Income and excess profits tax	17,588,428	88,405,711
Miscellaneous	62,102,556	512,247,526
Miscellaneous rev.	12,283,636	162,066,487
Total receipts	$103,543,018	$872,220,204
Exc. of ord. disburs. over ord. receipts	470,114,816	3,512,993,896
Exc. of tot. disburse. over total receipts	40,842,786	28,182,741
Expenditures	$573,657,835	4,385,214,101

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday and today:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.25	7.50	7.25	7.50
Spelter	8.00	8.25	8.10	8.30
Antimony	12.75	13.00	12.75	13.12½
Quicksilver	$125.00		$125.00	
Aluminium Iron, No.2X f'dry	32.00		32.00	
	34.25		34.25	

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	320	0	0	320	0	0
Tin, futures	319	0	0	319	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	12	13	Iron Blos	25	45
B S Gas	8	12	Iron Cap	15	19
Begole	50	75	La Rose	40	50
Black Mt	1¼	1⅝	Majestic	31	33
Bohemia	85	100	Mex Met	47	49
Bost Ely	1	1⅛	Molawa	8	9
Bost & M	60	62	New Balt	90	95
Butte & L	18	20	N Z & L	25	30
Bost & Ar	1⅝	2	N Cornelia	16⅝	17
Calaveras	1⅝	2	Nev Doug	90	93
Crown Res	20	25	Nixon Nev	1¼	1⅝
Con Ariz	1⅛	2⅛	Oneco	20	25
Cortez	10	15	Onondaga	20	25
Champion	7	8	Ray Herc	4	4¼
Chief Cons	2	2⅛	Rhode	2	3
E & B	2	2¼	*S W M	75	1¼
Earl Eagle	4	5	†S W M	80	1½
Fortuna	4	5	U V Exten	37	38
Gold Lake	1	6	Victoria M	70	90
Houghton	75	100	Yukon G'd	1	1⅛
Homa Oil	60	61			

*Part paid. †Full paid.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	313,260	1,010,788	460,767
Year to date	30,773,940	44,527,450	40,632,160

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	70	74	100	Adams Express	71	71	71	71	—2
	1⅜	1⅞	100	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	1⅜	2	13,500	Alaska Juneau	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	24½	24¾	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25	25	24½	24¼	— ⅜
	78½	79	300	Am. Beet Sugar	79	79½	78	78½	
	41⅞	42	3,300	Am. Can	42½	42⅞	41	42	—1
	77	77⅜	6,600	Am. Car & Fdry	78½	78⅝	76⅝	77½	— ⅞
	53¼	53⅝	100	Am. International	53½	53½	53¼	53½	
	32	32⅛	2,100	Am. Linseed	32½	33¼	32¼	33¼	
	64	64½	700	Am. Locomotive	65¼	65¾	64¼	64¾	— ⅝
	9	9¼	700	Am. Malting	9¼	9⅝	9	9⅝	— ⅛
	78	78¼	3,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79½	79⅝	78⅜	78½	—1⅝
	90	92	100	Am. S.S. pf. A w 30 f	92	92	92	92	
	63¾	64½	600	Am. Steel F'dries	64⅞	64⅞	63¼	63¼	— ⅛
	103	103½	1,100	Am. Sugar Ref	104⅝	104⅝	103	103	—1⅜
	88	88½	4,300	Am. Sumatra Tob	90¼	91	88	88¼	— ⅝
	100¼	100½	2,400	Am. Tel. & Tel	101	101	100½	100⅝	—1¼
	96	99	300	Am. Tob. pf. new	98	98	98	98	—3½
	50	51½	400	Am. Woolen	51	51	50	50⅜	—1¼
	13	13¼	600	Am. Zinc, L. & S	13	13¼	13	13⅛	
	62¾	63	7,400	Anaconda Copper	63⅝	64	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅞
	83⅞	84¼	300	Atch., Top. & S. F	84⅝	84⅝	84¼	84¼	— ⅞
	90⅜	91	100	Atlantic Coast Line	91	91	91	91	— ½
	106¼	107	2,100	Bait. Gulf & West I	109	109	108	106	—4½
	76	76¼	11,500	Baldwin Loco	77	77¾	76	76½	—1¾
	55¼	53½	2,100	Baltimore & Ohio	54¼	54½	53¼	53¼	—1¼
	64⅞	56	100	Baltimore O. pf	55	55	55	55	— ½
	17⅛	18⅜	400	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛	
	100⅞	77⅞	20,900	Beth. Steel, class B	79⅝	80	77⅞	77⅞	—2½
	39	101	200	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	101	101	100⅞	100⅞	—2½
	123½	41	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	39	39	39	39	— ⅝
	10⅝	124	300	Burns Brothers	123	123¼	123	123¼	— ¾
	19⅝	20½	900	Burns Brothers pf	110	110	110	110	
	39⅝	40	100	Butte & Superior	20½	20½	20	20	— ⅞
	14⅝	16¼	300	California Packing	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
		60	100	California Petrol	16½	16½	15¾	15¾	— ⅞
	13⅝	136¼	7,100	Calumet & Arizona	68½	68¼	68¼	68¼	— ½
	38	38½	1,800	Canadian Pacific	138⅝	138¾	135⅞	136	—3
	45	48	100	Central Foundry	39½	39½	38	38	—1⅜
	63½	66	7,400	Central Leather	47¼	47¼	47¼	47⅝	—1⅝
	200	220	200	Central Leather Co	67¼	67¾	64⅝	65½	—2½
	31⅛	31⅞	100	Cent. R. R. of N. J	216	216	216	216	
	41	42	500	Cerro de Pasco Cop	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
	71⅝	71⅞	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	58⅝	58⅝	57½	57½	— ⅛
	91	92	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	41½	41½	41	41½	— ⅛
	20¼	21	400	Chi. & Northwest	72½	72¾	71¾	71¾	— ⅜
	67⅞	68	1,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	92	92	91⅞	91⅞	+ ⅛
	57⅝	58½	500	C., R. I. & P. 7 p.c.pf	21½	21½	20½	20½	— ⅛
	15⅝	16	800	C., R. I. & P. 6 p.c.pf	68	68¾	68	68	— ¼
	40	41½	100	Chile Copper	58½	58⅝	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅛
	30	33	200	Chino Copper	16	16	16	16	+ ¼
	50	56	500	Clev., C., C. & St L	40¾	40⅞	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
	38	39	100	Cluett, Peabody	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
	31	32	300	Col. Fuel & Iron	55	55	55	53	
	85	86	200	Columbia Gas & El	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	
	36½	36⅝	500	Consolidated Gas	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
	86	86½	22,100	Corn Products Ref	86¼	86¾	85¼	85¼	—1¼
	85	86	17,600	Crucible Steel	37⅝	38	36⅝	36⅝	—1⅝
		86¼	100	Crucible Steel pf	65	65¾	63⅝	63⅝	—1⅝
	29½	29¾	900	Cuba Cane Sugar	88	88	88	88	— ⅝
	78½	79½	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	29½	29½	29	29¼	— ⅛
	39⅞	40	4,700	Distillers' Secur	79	79	79	79	+ ⅛
	8⅞	8⅝	100	Dome Mines	41⅞	41¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
	15½	15⅝	1,000	Erie	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	—1⅛
	25⅜	29	2,300	Erie 1st pf	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
	19½	20¾	200	Erie 2d pf	30	30	28¾	28¾	— ⅝
	30½	32⅜	100	Federal M. & S. pf	21¾	21¾	21	21	—1⅛
	78¼	80	400	Fisher Body pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
	137	138½	100	General Electric	75¼	76¼	75¼	76	+1¼
	118⅝	118⅞	1,500	General Motors	137⅞	137¾	137¼	137½	— ⅞
	89¼	90	100	Great Northern pf	110¼	110½	110	110	— ⅛
	27½	27⅝	400	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	— ⅛
	40	41¼	900	Greene-Cananea	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
	38½	39½	200	Haskell & Barker	40½	40½	40½	40½	
	35	96	100	Illinois Central	39½	39½	39	39	— ⅝
	44½	45	600	Inspiration Copper	44⅝	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
		7⅝	100	Interboro Consol	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	
	26½	27	3,000	Int. Harvester	93⅝	94	93⅛	93⅝	— ⅛
	93⅞	94	9,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	27½	27⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
	28½	28⅝	500	Int. Nickel	96¼	96¼	93¾	94	—2⅝
	30¾	31	500	Int. Paper	28½	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ⅝
	42½	43	200	Kelly Spring. Tire	31	31¼	31	31	— ⅛
	31	31⅜	300	Kennecott Copper	44	44	43	43	—2
	78⅞	78¾	100	Lackawanna Steel	31⅝	31⅝	31¼	31½	— ⅛
	100	117½	100	Louis. & Nash	78	78	77⅝	77⅝	—1
	93	95¼	11,800	Mexican Petroleum	115	115	115	115	—1½
	93⅝	94	500	Miami Copper	94¾	95½	93	93½	—2⅝
	30½	30⅝	900	Midvale Steel	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	— ⅝
	21	21½	700	Missouri Pacific	45¾	45⅞	44¾	44¾	— ⅝
	15	15½	200	Nat. Cond. & Cable	22¾	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
	487⅛	488	400	Nat. Enam. & St	15¾	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
	57¾	58	100	Nat. Lead	48½	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
	184⅜	185	700	Nevada Con. Cop	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
	125		100	N. Y. Air Brake	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
	70⅝	71	800	N. Y. Central	124	124	124	124	+ ⅛
	28¼	28½	1,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	71½	71½	70¾	70¾	—1¼
	20	21	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	28¾	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅝
	20	21	50	Do., odd lot	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
	103½	104½	900	Norfolk & Western	20	20	20	20	
	84¼	85¼	700	Northern Pacific	104½	104½	104	104	—1
	38	38¼	1,200	Ohio Cities Gas	85	85¼	84⅝	84⅝	+ ¼
	7½	7¾	2,300	Ontario Mining	38¾	38¾	38	38	— ⅛
	44½	44⅝	300	Penn. R. R.	8	8	7½	7½	— ⅜
	43	44	300	People's Gas, Chi	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅜
	12	12⅜	300	Pere Marquette	44	44	43	43	— ¼
	40	40	100	Pierce-Arrow	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
	53¼	53½	300	Pittsburgh Coal	39	39	39	39	— ⅜
	28	28⅜	900	Pitts. & West Va	53⅝	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅛
	62	66	100	Pressed Steel Car	28½	29	28½	28½	— ⅛
	94	96	700	Pressed Steel C. pf	62	62	62	62	— ⅛
	111	114	300	Pullman Co	96	96	96	96	+ ½
	52⅞	54	500	Railway Steel Sp	114	114	112	112	—2
	23	23¼	300	Ray Con. Copper	54½	54½	53	53	—1
	81½	81⅝	21,400	Reading	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
	78⅛	78¾	1,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	82⅝	83½	81½	81½	—2½
	97	97¾	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	79⅝	79⅝	78¾	78¾	—1½
	72	73	500	Royal Dutch t pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	—1½
	10½	11	600	St. Louis-San Fran	72½	72⅝	72	72	—1¼
	7⅛	7⅝	400	Seaboard Air Line	11¼	11¼	11	11	— ⅝
	17½	17¾	200	Seab. Air Line pf	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
	143¼	145	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
	29⅜	30	10,200	Sinclair Oil Refin	145	145½	145	145⅜	— ⅛
	53	54	300	Sloss-S. Steel & I	31⅝	31⅝	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅛
	85	85½	1,000	Southern Pacific	54	54	53¼	53¼	— ⅛
	27⅝	28	400	Southern Railway	85	86	85	85	— ⅛
	23⅜	23⅝	400	Southern Ry. pf	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
	29¼	29½	2,000	Studebaker Co	60¼	60¼	60	60	— ⅛
	46	46¼	200	Studebaker Co. pf	46	46¼	45½	45½	— ⅛
	91	91	200	Stutz Motor	91	91	91	91	
	41¼	41¾	200	Superior Steel	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	—2½
	36	36	200	Tenn. C. & C	36	36	35½	35½	— ⅛
	16⅝	16⅝	2,200	Texas Co	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
	148¾	149	1,400	Tobacco Products	145	145	145	145	—4½
	50⅝	50⅝	2,200	Union Pacific	50	50	50	50	—1
	121	121⅞	900	United Cigar Stores	120½	121	120½	121	— ⅛
	98½	86¾	100	United Fruit	86¼	86¾	86¼	86¾	— ⅛
	122⅜	122⅝	6,900	U. S. Indus. Alco	122⅜	122⅝	122⅜	122⅝	— ⅛
	124	125¼	100	U. S. Rubber	122	122	122	122	— ⅛
	55	55	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	55	55	55	55	— ⅛
	103	103	100	U. S. Sm. R. & M	103	103	103	103	+1
	43	43	42,000	U. S. Steel	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
	91¼	91¼	900	U. S. Steel pf	91¼	91¼	90	90¼	—1⅝
	109¼	109¼	1,400	Utah Copper	109¼	109¼	109	109	— ⅛
	78⅞	78¾	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	78⅞	78⅞	78	78	— ⅛
	68	70	100	Vulcan Detinning	70⅜	70⅜	68	68	— ⅛
			10	Do., odd lot	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+1½
	8	8¼	300	Wabash	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+1¼
	8	8	500	Wabash pf. A	8	8	8	8	
	22	22½	1,100	Wabash pf. B	42	42	42	41⅞	— ⅛
	14½	16	100	Western Maryland	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
	41	41½	200	Westingh. E. & M	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
	52	53	400	Wilson & Co	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
	97½	100	100	Wilson & Co. pf	53¼	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅝
	17½	17¾	1,800	Willys-Overland	98⅝	98⅝	98¼	98¼	+2⅝
					18	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	95½	95¾	8.20
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	95¾	96	7.10
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99½	100	6.00
City of Que.	5	Aug., 1920	93	97	6.65
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95	95⅛	8.30
Fr'ch Gov. con.	5½	Apr., 1919	95⅞	96⅛	8.50
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	94	97	6.60
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	101	102	5.50
Russian Govt.	6½	June, 1919	39½	41	...
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	38½	37½	...
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '20	88	91	...
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98	98	7.75
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	100¼	100¾	4.75

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1918	99	99¼	6.00
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	98	98	7.80
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	92	96	7.80
Am. Tr. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	98⅞	99⅛	7.20
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	97¼	97⅜	6.00
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	96	99	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	99⅝	6.25
B. & O. R. R.	6	July, 1919	98	98⅝	6.20
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	97¼	97⅜	7.80
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	93	94	...
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	92¼	92⅜	6.50
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98½	98¾	8.80
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2, '18	98⅝	99¼	7.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	97⅞	98⅛	6.30
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1919	98⅜	99¼	6.75
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	97¼	98	7.10
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	96¼	96¾	7.20
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97¼	98¼	5.75
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	98	98	...
Fed. Sug. R.	6	Jan., 1920	95	97	6.65
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	99¾	100	6.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	99¼	99¾	6.00
Gt. A. & P.	7	June, 1921	98	100	6.00
Gt. N. Ry. C.	5	Aug., 1918	98	99	8.00
Gt. Nor. Ry. S.	5	Sep., 1920	96¾	97	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	99	99¼	7.00
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	97	98½	10.00
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	98¾	98¾	5.30
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19, '21	93	94	6.50
Louis. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1918	99½	100	6.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99¾	99¾	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	99¾	99⅞	6.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	98¼	100	6.00
N. Y. N. H. & H.	6	Sep., 1919	98½	98⅝	7.20
N. Y. N. H. & H.	6	Apr. 15, '68	94½	95¼	7.80
Penn Co.	4½	June 15, '21	95¼	96⅛	7.75
P. C. C. & St. L.	5	Mar., 1919	99¼	99½	5.70
Phil. Elec. Co.	6	Feb., 1920	98¾	98¾	6.60
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	99¾	100¼	6.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	99¾	99¾	7.20
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	99¼	99¾	7.25
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	99¼	99½	7.15
Rem. A. Un. Stet. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19		89½	...
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '18	96¾	97¼	7.70
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99¾	100¼	4.25
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep. 15, '22	84	86	...
W. Penn. P.	7	Feb., 1920	97½	98.80	7.80
W. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	98¾	98¾	7.80
Win. R. Amal.	7	Mar., 1919	99½	99½	7.80
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	94	98¼	6.75

PAPER RUBLES ADVANCE.

Price Said to be 12 1-2 to 13 Cents Because of Limited Supply.

Following the published announcement yesterday that the Federal Reserve Board might take action with the view to curb

BETHLEHEM EFFORT DEVOTED TO NATION

No Extensions Made Not Vital to Production of Materials for the Government.

EMPLOYES NUMBER 64,783

Net Earnings $53,979,360, a Decline of $7,737,949, Being Due Largely to War Taxes.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation's annual statement yesterday reflected the extent to which the plants have been concentrated on the manufacture of war materials since the United States entered the conflict. Charles M. Schwab, Chairman, and Eugene G. Grace, President, who jointly signed the statement on operations for 1917, told the share owners that plant extensions not considered vital to the production of materials for the Government had been postponed or canceled. The various departments of the corporation, in the United States, employed an average of 64,783 employes during the year, compared with 47,013 in the preceding year.

The net earnings amounted to $53,-979,360 after deductions for operating costs and Federal war taxes. This was $7,737,949 less than in 1916, the major part of the decline being accounted for apparently by the war taxes, as the report said that an increased turnover of business had so far offset lower prices that receipts were not much changed from those of the preceding year. The management set aside $17,911,841 for depreciation and depletion of coal and ore lands, and had a balance of $27,-820,737 available for dividends. In the preceding record year the balance after all reservations was $16,273,231 larger.

In terms of the common stock the profit available for dividends was equal to $43.20 per share. The 1916 return was equal to $286 for each share, but then there was but $14,862,000 common stock outstanding. Dividend payments, including the Red Cross dividend of 1 per cent., absorbed $8,177,320, against $6,502,160 the year before. The management appropriated $17,500,000 for new construction and betterments, approximately half as much as in 1916. At the end of the year $11,013,615 was carried to the surplus account from the 1917 earnings, an increase of approximately $2,700,000 over the preceding year.

Discussing the year, Messrs. Schwab and Grace said:

"The increased volume of business, due chiefly to the demand of the Government for war materials and the related factors of higher unit costs, made the provision of additional working capital necessary. In order to meet this situation the corporation sold in February, 1917, $15,000,000 of its Class B common stock and the Bethlehem Steel Company issued $50,000,000 of its two-year notes. The entrance of this country into the war and the imposition of war taxes again made it necessary that the corporation have a very substantial amount of capital. This was secured by the sale of $30,000,000 of 8 per cent. preferred stock.

"The Government has recognized the inability of corporations to command, in competition with it, the capital necessary for executing its war orders, and has assisted to a large extent in financing such orders. Except for this assistance it would have been impossible for the corporation to have undertaken the work required of it by the Government."

The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation was formed, the report said, in order to centralize and facilitate the filling of orders for naval vessels amounting to approximately $273,000,000. The change brought encouraging results and moved the management to prepare to consolidate the ore properties in Cuba and Chile into a separate corporation.

The bonus system to employes, said the report, was continued, with excellent results in all departments. During the year $3,018,833 was distributed to the workers in such extra payments.

AGREE ON PIER SEIZURES.

House and Senate Conferees Plan Taking Over German Hoboken Terminals.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Legislative riders to the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill authorizing the sale of enemy property and the acquisition by the Government of German-owned ship terminals at Hoboken were accepted late today by the House conferees, completing agreement on the bill between representatives of the two houses.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for December—

	1917.	1916.
Gross	$339,370	$338,218
Net	39,849	169,543
Sur. aft. chgs.	11,003	77,500
12 mos. gross.	4,384,561	4,013,408
Net	1,394,148	1,574,101
Sur. aft. chgs.	493,174	496,012

MAINE CENTRAL for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Total op. rev.	14,125,576	12,824,676	1,300,900
Net op. rev..	3,163,912	4,022,837	*858,825
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,101,526	1,596,752	*495,226

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

ALABAMA POWER CO. for February—

	1918	1917.	Increase.
Gross	206,780	147,797	58,983
Net earnings..	127,420	101,329	26,091
12 mos. gross.	2,207,934	1,605,420	602,514
Net earnings..	1,345,887	1,018,724	327,163

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO. for January—

	1918	1917.	Increase.
Gross	1,163,848	1,030,875	132,973
Net earnings..	481,694	443,321	38,373
12 mos. gross.	11,522,632	10,425,677	1,096,955
Net earnings..	4,800,787	4,690,948	109,839

DAYTON POWER & LIGHT CO. income account for February—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$193,188	$167,246	
Total operating expenses	143,697	113,378	
Net earnings	49,489	53,867	
Total income	50,593	54,554	
Total deductions	33,423	25,406	
Net income	17,170	29,147	
Dividend on pfd. stock	14,812	14,812	
Surplus	2,357	14,335	

NEW ENGLAND POWER CO. SYSTEM—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Dec. gross	$267,515	210,726	56,788
Net aft. taxes	108,435	140,796	*51,132
Sur. aft. chgs.	560,048	91,221	*51,041
12 mos. gross.	2,645,973	2,088,436	577,536
Net after taxes	1,144,195	1,311,132	*166,937
Sur. aft. chgs.	546,450	711,670	*165,219

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORP. and subsidiaries for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net earn. on sub. Cos. and notes.	$53,979,360	$61,717,309	$24,821,408
Depr. & dep	17,911,841	14,350,786	2,842,596
Net income for year..	27,820,737	43,593,068	17,762,812
Dividends..	8,177,320	5,502,160	1,043,560
Prev. surp..	9,370,198	38,091,808	16,719,252
Total surp..	28,513,615	44,976,198	2,059,138
Approp.	*17,500,000	35,000,000	18,778,390
P. & L. surp.	11,013,615	9,370,198	12,500,000

*Total net earnings from operations of the corporation and its subsidiaries after deducting taxes and expenditures for ordinary and extraordinary repairs and maintenance. †Appropriated for and invested in additions to property and working capital.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.00	5.75
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.60	6.10
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	5	6.25	5.70
Chi. & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	6.00	5.40
Chi., R. I. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.40
C., S. L. & N. O.	1918-'28	5	6.00	5.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.50	6.00
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Illinois Central	1918-'28	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'27	5	6.00	5.40
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	5.90	5.40
No. Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	6.25	5.50
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'28	5	7.00	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.50	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.30	5.80
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.50	5.40
Ann. Gen. Fred.	1918-'23	4 @4½	6.50	6.00
Aboard Air Line	1918-'28	5 @6	5.80	5.30
Southern Pacific	1918-'28	4½	7.00	6.00
Southern Rwy.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.50	5.50

THE COTTON MARKET

May Contracts 24 Points Above Thursday's Close, Highest Price on Record.

The final closing out of dealings in March contracts was comparatively quietly accomplished on the local cotton market yesterday, the last sales being made at noon. The expected reaction from Thursday's high prices did not follow, however, and sellers with such a result in view were compelled to cover, after driving prices temporarily down, with May contracts, now the market leader, closing 24 points above even Thursday's close, the highest price on record. The entire list stood up remarkably under very strong selling pressure, all the offerings being absorbed in an unusually broad and active market. New crop months were off 2 points, but all the old positions were higher.

March did not fluctuate much, but there was still considerable business done in that month in the morning, about 5,000 notices for delivery being issued, and absorbed rapidly by spot houses at a premium of about 120 points over May, the opening price being 34.10, easing off to 33.98, and final sales being noted at 34.02. There were evidently a number of buyers entirely willing to pay around 34 cents for contracts, but none who had to bid higher, the short interest having succeeded in protecting itself at that level.

The failure of the market to work higher, together with some profit-taking and more favorable crop news from the South, encouraged some room traders to sell rather freely, and prices went off under these combined influences from 17 to 22 points. But trade demand for Mays and Julys developed strongly as soon as the prices became more favorable, and the bears rapidly became discouraged. For a time bidding was lively, with floor traders hunting cover and very few contracts to be had. New crop months remained easier, and there was a small renewed reaction near the close.

The New York Cotton Exchange will be closed on Good Friday, (March 29,) and the following Saturday, in accordance with a vote of members yesterday. Exports reported yesterday totaled 20,500 bales. It is rumored that considerably larger British imports will be permitted in the near future because of the scarcity of goods there.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thursday.
March	34.10	34.10	33.99	.....	34.05
April	.....	.....	.....	33.45 bid	33.21
May	32.90	33.23	32.74	33.15@33.18	32.91
June	.....	.....	.....	32.53 bid	32.32
July	32.15	32.37	31.97	32.23@32.30	32.17
August	.....	.....	.....	31.93 bid	31.84
Sept.	.....	.....	.....	31.35 bid	31.36
Oct.	31.02	31.22	30.85	31.05@31.13	31.05
Dec.	30.74	30.93	30.63	30.83 bid	30.85
Jan.	30.70	30.72	30.62	30.68 bid	30.70

The local market for spot cotton was 12 points lower at 34.90c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 33.70c; New Orleans, 33.13c; Savannah, 33¼c; Augusta, 34c; Memphis, 33.50c; Houston, 33.75; Little Rock, 33.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Friday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	11,330	15,900	15,057
Exports	20,500	11,617	9,776
Exports, season	2,991,206	2,962,266	4,257,196
New York stocks	134,426	183,160	130,887
Port stocks	1,553,250	1,523,429	1,238,629
Interior receipts	21,250	17,086	9,663
Interior shipments	16,272	16,287	8,841
New York arrivals	3,949	7,160	2,715

The weekend figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Week's into sight, 176,031 bales, against 119,676 last year; for the season, 10,333,512, against 11,280,258 last year; general visible supply, 4,758,018, against 4,821,300 last year; visible American, 3,464,018, against 3,-611,300 last year; increase in general, 17,663, against 53,480 increase last year; increase in American, 24,663, against an increase of 96,480 last year. Spinners' takings for the week, 184,943, against 216,156 last year, and for the season 8,399,310, against 9,903,209 last season.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in more demand; middling, old contract, 8 points higher, at 24.10d; good middling, new contract, 7 points higher, at 23.45d. Sales, 6,000; American, 4,000. Imports nil. Futures opened quiet, 10 to 12 points higher; closed quiet, at a net advance of 12 to 19 points. March 24.09d; April 24.61d; May, 24.55d; June, 24.44d; July, 24.31d. Manchester: Yarns in good demand; sales, a fair business doing.

LIGHTLESS NIGHT TOO LIGHT

Fuel Administrator Says Law on Thursdays Is Being Violated.

The County Fuel Administrator says that apparently many New York concerns have forgotten that under the regulations of the National Fuel Administration Thursday night is a lightless night. Upon two separate occasions officials have found that many firms are not making the slightest attempt to put out their lights on that night.

Deputy Fuel Administrator Edward A. Norman said yesterday that on last Thursday night he found nearly 600 violators of the regulation. In three instances, he said, the fault was so glaring that the offenders' lights are to be turned off.

"New York seemed entirely to forget the lightless night order last night," he said yesterday. "I have the names of more than 200 violators, but there were more than 500 to my knowledge. In the cases of the King Joy Low Chinese restaurant, at Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street; the Seventy-seventh Street Moving Picture Theatre, at Broadway, and Troeter's restaurant, at 155th Street and St. Nicholas Place, I am ordering their current turned off as they have violated the law after being warned several times.

"I made a tour of certain parts of the city, and I observed flagrant violations along Broadway from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth Street, along Broadway above Fifty-ninth Street, Third Avenue, and Second Avenue. Along East Forty-second Street they also failed to observe the order, as did Fourteenth Street. On Sunday I will make another tour, and I will have inspectors out to gather evidence."

Will Conscript Labor for Farms.

PIERRE, S. D., March 22.—Both houses of the South Dakota Legislature today passed a bill authorizing county councils of defense, under the direction of the State Council, to register and conscript men for labor on farms. The measure provides a penalty of three months' imprisonment and a $1,000 fine for attempts at evasion. The bill is particularly aimed at unemployed in cities who refuse to accept farm work.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Hale & Norcross	.02
Alta	.02	Jacket	.06
Andes	.1-	Jumbo Extension	.02
Best & Belcher	.02	Mexican	.13
Caledonia	.06	Ophir	.15
Challenge Con	.02	Overman	2.05
Chollar	.05	Potosi	.01
Confidence	.04	Sierra Nevada	.15
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con	1.00
Con. Virginia	.39	Mexican dollars	.73
Gould & Curry	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Goldfield Con	.28
Jim Butler	.60	Goldfield Merger	.03
McNamara	.12	Great Bend	.06
Midway	.08	Jumbo Extension	.13
Mizpah	.05	Kewanas	.16
Mon. Pitts	.05	Silver Pick	.04
Montana	.05	Spearhead	.03
North Star	.04	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.08	Big Four	.03
Tonopah Divide	1.80	Consolidated	.03
Tonopah Extension	.60	Morning Glory	.03
West End	.77	Union Amalg	.04
West Tonopah	.10	White Caps	.49
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.04
Booth	.04	Rochester	.30
Florence	.12	Round Mountain	.32
		United Eastern	4.75

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	4¾	Isabella	5	6
Dr. J'pot	3¾	4½	McKinney	5	8
Elkton	4	4½	Portland	99	100
El Paso	12	20	U. Gold M.	14	16
Golden Cycle	158½	163	Vindicator	30	45
Granite	35	39	Rose Nicol	10¾	12

MAYOR DISAPPROVES SHONTS 6-CENT FARE

Has No Sympathy with Dual Contracts and Wants City Represented on Boards.

IN FAVOR OF CITY OPERATION

Criticises Public Service Commission Suggestion That Help Be Given Contractors.

Mayor Hylan in a letter to Theodore P. Shonts indicated yesterday that he would not aid any attempt to increase fares on New York transportation lines, but would do all he could to have the lines taken over and operated by the city. The Mayor also made it plain that he heartily disapproved of the dual system contracts. The Mayor's letter was written in reply to the one from Mr. Shonts suggesting that as a war measure fares on all city lines be increased to 6 cents.

As an inducement Mr. Shonts promised to put the dual contract into operation at the same time that the increased fare became operative. He explained that this would enable the city to begin sharing the profits of the company, would relieve the city of the preferential payment of more than $6,000,000 a year and would provide a fund to meet the increased demands of labor which Mr. Shonts expects in September.

The Mayor's letter follows:

CITY OF NEW YORK.
Office of the Mayor.
March 21, 1918.

Theodore P. Shonts, Esq.,
President and Chairman of the Executive Committee Interborough Rapid Transit Company, 165 Broadway, New York.

Dear Sir: Your letter of March 16 received and contents carefully noted. If you remember, I most strenuously opposed the dual subway contracts and tried to make it plain to the people at that time that the city would run behind to the extent of millions of dollars. You now admit in your letter of March 16 that the city will have to pay to your company $6,000,000 in the next three years. In addition to this the city will have to pay the interest on its investment on that part of the subway to be operated by your company. This does not take into consideration the sum paid to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit in the dual subway contracts, which will no doubt involve the city to the extent of many more millions.

While the city has millions invested and will practically is in copartnership with the interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit it has no representation in the Board of Directors of either company and knows practically nothing about the management or the expenditure of the millions of dollars in connection with the operation of the system. Large salaries have been paid by the Interborough, bonuses have been voted by the Board of Directors, counsel fees have been paid on both sides of the case and the city's share of the obligation has been increased without the duly elected representatives of the people of the city having any voice in the matter.

I am not surprised, neither are those who opposed the dual subway contracts, that under them the city will be obliged to pay millions of dollars because they have no direct control over the management and operation of the dual system. I am not surprised that you now find it necessary to come to the people of the city and ask for more money.

Even if the people of this city would allow the 6-cent fare, they would not have any more representation in the management and operation of the dual subway contracts than they have now. Three years hence another application will no doubt be made for more money from the city.

Since a previous city administration together with the Public Service Commission entered into this dual scheme, at every turn the city has been compelled to pay deficiencies. The management of the Public Service Commission has brought about a condition whereby suits to the extent of millions of dollars have been instituted against the city, and some of the members of the commission appear to be deeply in sympathy with the contractors who are petitioning the city to assume their additional obligation to the extent of six or eight million dollars more.

There is an intimation that unless the companies can increase the rate of fare, many of the lines will be forced into bankruptcy. Notwithstanding this alleged financial condition of the rapid transit companies, powerful opposition is being exerted against the municipal ownership bills now in Albany, which if enacted into law would give the people an opportunity to take over and operate these lines. This to my mind, would stop once and for all the continual demand for millions of dollars from the people of this city.

Your letter adds that there are daily about 300,000 strangers in the city who use the transportation facilities and hundreds of thousands of commuters from nearby cities who make their money in New York City but spend their money and pay their taxes outside of New York City and are not an integral portion of New York city life. It is true that some way ought to be found to make these outsiders pay their portion of the burden that is now upon the taxpayer of this city.

I am opposed to the increase in fare for the reason that the burden borne by the rentpayer and taxpayer in this city is already great enough.

Very truly yours,
JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

Before making his 6-cent fare suggestion to the Mayor, Mr. Shonts had a long talk with him about it, and the intimation was that the details upon which the suggestion was based, were prepared because the Mayor asked for them.

HYLAN WARNS EMPLOYES.

Heads of City Departments Must Not Ask for Men or Money.

Heads of all of the city departments were instructed yesterday by Mayor Hylan not to make any more applications for extra employes, or for increases of salaries. All such applications must wait until the annual budget is made up in the Fall, and the Mayor suggests that heads of departments and their subordinates concern themselves with their duties, and not with such personal matters as more pay or lighter tasks.

"Commissioners and employes," he said in his public notice to them, "must get down to work at once and stop wire pulling, to the end that the city business may be improved and economy practiced."

If any employe, big or little, is dissatisfied the Mayor promises him immediate opportunity to better himself.

"I wish also to admonish all department heads," the Mayor says, "to make a careful survey of their departments so that they will be in a position to make an honest, intelligent departmental estimate for the budget of 1919. All Commissioners should be familiar with the items in their respective budgets. Excessive amounts should not be asked, anticipating that considerable cuts will be made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Budget making should not be left to subordinates or bureau heads. The people made a change in the administration of the city's affairs because they desired new life and new thought put into city problems."

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Ahmeek Mining	$2	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 29
Bklyn Trust	3½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Canada Cement	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Central Petrol. pf.	$2.50	SA	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
City Investing pf	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 27
Gen'l Motors Corp.	3	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Do pf	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Jones Bros. Tea	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
McAndrews & For.	2½	Q	Apr. 2	Apr. 2
Do	1½	Ex	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do pf	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Mass. Lighting	25c	—	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do pf	$1.50	—	Apr. 15	Mar. 25
Nat. Bank of Com.	2½	Q	Mar. 29	Mar. 25
Osceola Mining	$2	Q	Mar. 29	Apr. 1
Pan. P. & L. pf	1¾	Q	Apr. 30	Mar. 30
Warren Bros. 1st pf	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Do 2d pf	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Wash. Water Pr.	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
W. Kootenay P. & L.	2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do pf	1¾	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 28

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The action of the Senate in passing the Gore bill, which provides for a price of $2.50 for next season's wheat crop, has very materially upset the present wheat situation, and it is feared will bring about a further scarcity. It seemed to be the general opinion that even if the bill is finally passed in conference and goes to the President, that it will be vetoed, but even in this case there is going to be some delay in getting the question finally settled. Farmers can hardly be expected to sell their old wheat if by holding it until July they can secure higher figures, and on this account it was the opinion in many quarters that if any change in the price is to be made it should apply to the old wheat as well as to the new in order to keep wheat moving from the farms for export to Europe.

CORN.

The corn market felt the influence of the proposed advance in wheat and prices for contracts rose ½c to ¾c. Interior cash markets were all firm and higher with gains of from 5 to 15 cents, according to grade. The trade argues that if wheat is to sell at $2.50 corn should be worth more money and there was a disposition all along the line to raise other grains in proportion. The movement of wheat at primary points was considerably smaller than last week and it was feared that the movement in the future will show a further falling off as farmers are busily engaged in preparing for the new crop. In the local cash market kiln dried No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at $1.90¾, No. 4 yellow at $1.88¾, No. 3 white, $2.04¾, cost and freight, New York; Argentine corn, $2.50, free on board cars.

RYE—Market nominal.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	1.27⅛	1.27¼	1.27¼	1.27⅜	.....
May	1.26⅜	1.25⅛	1.26¼	1.25½	1.15¼

OATS.

Traders in the oats market also placed a bullish interpretation on the proposed advance in the price of wheat, and during the day there was a very firm undertone in the market, prices closing with net gains of ⅝c to ¾c. Cash prices in the West were firm and generally about ½c higher, with further evidence that exporters were willing to pay full premiums for cash oats laid down at the seaboard. Receipts were fairly liberal, but there were reports that in portions of Illinois the railroads had been forbidden to load oats even when corn was not moving. In the local cash market prices were firm, natural quoted at $1.07¾@$1.08½; clipped white, $1.08½@$1.10, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	92	91⅝	91⅝	90¼	.....
May	87⅝	87	87	86¼	60¼

PROVISIONS.

A lower level of hog prices brought about a moderate decline in the provision list, although part of the loss was regained on covering prompted by the firmness in grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 48,000; estimated for Saturday, 26,000; Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 18,700 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	26.30	26.20	26.25	26.27	19.75
July	26.30	26.25	26.25	26.27	19.75
Ribs—					
May	.....	.....	25.05	24.95	24.95@25.07	18.05
July	.....	.....	25.40	25.30	25.35	25.35	18.17
Pork—					
May	.....	.....	48.80	48.75	48.75	48.75	24.35

COTTONSEED OIL.

As far as contracts were concerned the cottonseed oil market was featureless, with prices nominally unchanged. The spot situation was comparatively firm and the trade was disposed to take a rather bullish view of the recent report of the last season's crush. Range of prices:

Spot	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	.....	.....	19.75	19.80
April	.....	.....	19.80	19.80
May	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
June	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
July	.....	.....	20.00	20.00

COFFEE.

There were further gains in yesterday's market for coffee futures, and after opening unchanged to an advance of 4 points prices worked gradually upward, closing net unchanged to an advance of 8 points. Shorts furnished a good demand in the May position, and the whole market was more or less influenced by the fact that spot coffee is selling at big premiums over contracts. Longs were not disposed to sell, and it is believed they are willing to take delivery, as Rio 7s are quoted at 9¼c in the Street, as compared with 8½c for the current month.

The Brazil cables showed a weakness in the market there, Rio spots showing a decline of 50 reis, with Santos spots 100 reis lower. Santos futures were 75 to 100 reis lower. Receipts at the two ports were 21,000 bags, compared with 18,000 bags a year ago.

In the cost and freight market prices were about 10 points below the previous day, and, while there were no offers here from Santos, Rio 7s were available at 8.80c and 7-8s at 8.70c, London credits, via steamer.

The local spot market ruled generally quiet, with prices firmly held. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	.....	.....	8.50 Bid	8.50
April	.....	.....	8.65 Bid	8.58
May	8.77	8.70	8.78@8.75	8.67
June	.....	.....	8.78@8.80	8.70
July	8.85	8.78	8.82@8.85	8.74
August	.....	.....	8.86@8.85	8.75
September	8.87	8.80	8.84@8.86	8.77
October	.....	.....	8.88@8.86	8.79
November	.....	.....	8.88@8.90	8.81
December	8.96	8.94	8.88@8.90	8.84
January	.....	.....	8.91@8.93	8.87
February	.....	.....	8.93@8.95	8.90

SUGAR.

The larger receipts of raw supplies at the ports here have, so far, had little or no effect on the volume of distribution of the refined article, and the demand far exceeds the supply. It is believed, however, that with refineries working at almost capacity general conditions will soon show improvements. There were large purchases reported through the International Sugar Committee, totaling 364,700 bags of Cubas, late March, early April shipment, at 4.985c, cost and freight.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,847 packages. There was delay in getting the fresh goods in, and the market developed a little stronger tone, prices advancing on the choice and fancy grades of fresh table butter about ½c. Demand seemed to be better, and the outlook was just a little better. No change in renovated, ladles, or packing stock; the demand for all of this class of goods was very light. Creamery, higher than extras, firsts, 88 to 91 score, 43@44c; extras, 92 score, 41@41½c; to 87 score, 38@39½c; thirds, 36@37c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 43@43½c; extras, 88½@40c; creamery, firsts, 40¼@41½c; seconds, 40½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40¼@41c; good to prime, 38@40c; common to fair, 35@37½c; renovated, extras, 38½@39c; firsts, 36@38c; lower grades, 33@36c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@35c; ladles, finest, current make, firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 30c; lower grades, 28½@29½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 30c; No. 2, 29c; lower grades, 26@28c.

EGGS.—Exchange, 32,354 cases. A good deal of this stock was received and disposed of earlier in the week. The market became rather more active Thursday afternoon and on Friday morning. Exchange sales were made more freely at fully sustained prices. The ungraded regular packings are selling generally at 38½@39c, the latter being more commonly obtainable. There is an especially good demand for good-sized, clean eggs, and some lots are bringing 39½@40c without much difficulty. Nearby white eggs firm. Some receivers have had an accumulation which they have forced on the market at cut prices, a good many exchanges sales being made at 43c. Others report a fair distributing demand and call for as many strictly fine eggs as they have to offer at sustained prices. Fresh gathered extras, 40½c@41c; storage packed, firsts, 39½@40c; regular packed, extra firsts, 39½c; regular packed, firsts, 38½@39c; seconds, 37@38c; poorer, 34@35c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 33@35c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 43@45c; ordinary to prime, 42@43c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 41@43c; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to finest, 42@43c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 40@43c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 41@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 39@40c; duck eggs, Long Island, 64@65c; Baltimore, prime to choice, 60c; Western and prime Southern, 58@60c; ordinary Southern and Far Southern, 50@55c; goose eggs, a dozen, $1@1.25.

REPORT RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Canadian Pacific's Net Income Falls Off Somewhat.

The report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the calendar year 1917 shows an increase in gross operating revenues of $22,907,449, as compared with the fiscal year 1916, the total for the calendar year being $152,-389,334. Operating expenses increased, however, by $25,587,351, so that the net income lost somewhat. The condensed balance sheet of the company as of Dec. 31, 1917, shows a net surplus of $33,848,192, as against $36,871,435 on June 30, 1916.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company reports for the calendar year 1917 net operating income of $23,815,405, a decrease of $4,020,325, and net income of $17,125,030 after all deductions. Operating revenues increased during the year by $10,286,139, but operating expenses increased by $13,638,161. The company's payroll alone increased during the year, partly because of wage increases and partly because of overtime, by $8,721,525.

The report of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company for the calendar year 1917 shows net railway operating income of $4,298,538, and net income after all deductions of $2,118,588. This represents a net loss in railway operating income of $1,887,442, due to an increase of over $2,500,000 in operating expenses compared with 1916. The regular dividends of 7 per cent. on the preferred and 5 per cent. on the common stock were maintained.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company announced yesterday that during the year 1917, as would be shown by the balance sheet of the company as of Dec. 31, a total of $7,500,000 had been expended out of the surplus for additions and betterments, partly in the shape of improvements to the property and equipment and partly in reduction of capital liabilities. This fund was appropriated in April, 1916, to be expended during the three years beginning May 1, 1916, but 1917 saw the expenditure of the entire sum. The surplus for the twenty months from May 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1917, totaled $9,-268,500, so that a balance remains of $1,768,500.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—Thirty-four new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $3,389,700, were chartered today. They include:

The Maloy Agency, Richmond, insurance, $10,000; J. E. J., and E. H. Maloy, West New Brighton.

Excelsior Trading Corp., Manhattan, stock brokerage; 1,000 shares preferred stock, $50 each; 1,000 common, no par value; active capital $55,000; C. F. Bryant, I. Riddle, H. C. Hall, 585 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Levy & Bronx Corp., Manhattan, shoes, $12,000; H. Greenblat, M. Brox, M. L. Levy, 243 East 18th St.

M. S. Ramos & Co., Manhattan, importing and exporting business, $50,000; M. S. Ramos, A. R. and J. H. Jube, Jr., 928 East 18th St., Brooklyn.

Rochester Certified Audit Corp., Rochester, $10,000; G. A. Mackson, R. W. Smith, F. W. Marcellus, Rochester.

New York Women's Publishing Co., Manhattan, $10,000; F. B. Ackerman, H. Todd, M. Sanger, 406 West 145th St.

Lafayette Shipping Corp., Manhattan, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $5,000; F. Tristan, E. De Journo, W. H. Jeffers, 128 Broadway.

South Brooklyn Forge Co., Brooklyn, $10,-000; T. W. Martin, G. Jacobson, J. T. Anderson, 545 76th St., Brooklyn.

Annetta Garment Co., Manhattan, women's wear, $10,000; S. Blatt, C. Rosing, D. Lobel, 224 East 115th St.

Century Mills Paper Co., Manhattan, $10,-000; J. N. Wallis, A. G. Halberstadt, H. S. Houghton, 13 West 129th St.

J. F. K. Hat Sweat Co., Manhattan, $25,-000; S. St. John, J. F. Kaiser, R. W. Todd, 2258 Broadway.

Screencraft Pictures, Manhattan, $100,000; T. F. McMahon, B. C. Elliott, S. M. Kelleher, 1,400 Broadway.

Sol T. Nevins Co., Rochester, make equipments, $10,000; B. G. Levin, H. JR. Hopcraft, E. Scheely, Rochester.

United States Trucking Co., Bronx, $5,000; C. Sarfaty, B. J. and B. Wittstein, 874 East 163d St.

Santen Realty Corp., Utica, $20,000; M. I., and R. E. and B. Santen, jr., Utica.

Gosho Corp., Manhattan, goods, wares and merchandise, $500,000; E. C. Bailly, S. E. Hall, R. J. Gallagher, 160 Wadsworth Av.

Trans-Oceanic Chartering Corp, Manhattan, $100,000; W. Aime, L. E. A. Konigsberg, S. Gran-Meyer, 90 West St.

Levin & Holding Co., Manhattan, $9,000; R. and J. H. and L. Levine, 119 Avenue B.

St. John's, N. F., Shipping Corp., Manhattan, 2,500 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 100 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $250,000; R. Babcock, J. R. Fox, R. D. Megee, no address given.

Murray Hosiery Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. Mandeberg, M. and M. N. Himwich, 2,380 Preston Av.

Elanco Realty Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; A. H. Lanborn, G. F. Logan, G. P

FAVOR SALARY TAX FOR PENSION FUND

Plan Proposed to Commission to Mayor Hylan Would Save City $2,770,000 a Year.

LEVY ABOUT 4 PER CENT.

Liability of City, Report Says, Would Be $107,130,670, Instead of $153,673,513 Under Present Plan.

The commission named to make a study of the mortality and service conditions of the city employes for the purpose of establishing a pension system that would not impose too heavy burdens on the proposed beneficiaries and at the same time provide a sufficient sum to meet all demands upon it, submitted its third report to Mayor Hylan yesterday. Several of the most expert actuaries in the city have been at work on the plan, and the report says the plan proposed on the basis of a $100,000,000 payroll will save to the city $2,770,000 a year. The report explains:

"The plan proposed for the new entrants resembles somewhat the plan adopted for teachers. It provides for participation in the cost of the benefits on approximately equal terms between the city and its employes. The latter, however, are protected entirely at the expense of the city against all accidents and disabilities arising as the result of the performance of duty."

The new plan provides:

Retirement allowances averaging one-half pay are provided on the attainment of certain ages, varying from 55 to 62, according to the employe's occupation. Employes are given the absolute right to retire upon attaining the required age, but if they remain in service they receive proportionally increased allowances.

Disability allowances are provided to employes disabled after ten years of service. These allowances vary from 25 per cent. to approximately half pay, depending upon the length of service. If disability is the result of the performance of duty, a pension is allowable regardless of length of service. Three-quarters pay is allowed as a minimum in such cases.

Employes dying in service are to be covered by insurance benefits provided by the city, and their families are to receive all of the employe's contributions with interest. If the employe's death is the result of performance of duty, his widow and children are covered by half-pay pensions, and in addition his contributions are repaid to them with interest. The majority of entrants will contribute about 4 per cent. of their salaries. If they resign or if they are dismissed, they are to receive back their contributions with interest.

It is proposed to ask the Legislature to enact a law permitting those now protected under the present pension system to come in under the new system. The report states that unless some such legislation is adopted the city will shortly be carrying a burden of $18,000,000 for pensions alone. "It even though thousands of clerks, laborers, and mechanics in the city service are not adequately covered by pension benefits."

"If every employe now in the service elected to enter the proposed system, the city would assume a liability saving a present value of $107,130,670. Under the existing plan, the corresponding liability not covered by employes' contributions is $153,673,513. The difference is $46,542,843 in favor of the proposed plan.

"These figures represent the liability as a discounted debt, which will bear 4 per cent. interest from now on, and consequently the amounts stated are very much less than the actual payments to be made to these employes and the dependents. Such payments to them under existing plans will probably exceed $300,000,000. The difference alone between the two plans is equivalent to a flat payment of $2,691,577 per year for the next thirty years."

EXPLAINS WAR TAX ON TRANSPORTATION

Revenue Bureau Interprets Law Affecting Travel by Rail, Water, or Air.

MANY COMMUTERS EXEMPT

8% on Tickets Costing More Than 35 Cents and 10% on Berths on Cars or Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Bureau of Internal Revenue today issued the regulations which will govern the collection of the war tax on transportation. This is the tax of 8 per cent. on transportation of persons by rail or water, by airplane, or any established means, such as an automobile, on regular routes where the charge is in excess of 35 cents, and of 10 per cent. on seats, berths, and staterooms in parlor cars, sleeping cars, or on vessels.

The tax applies to travel from a point in the United States to another point in this country or to a point in Canada or Mexico, where the tickets are sold in this country, and the travel is part of through transportation to or from a foreign country, other than Canada or Mexico. The tax is held to apply to each and every form of service and facility except passengers' meals and hotel accommodations rendered by or on behalf of carriers in connection with transportation. The tax applies to round-trip tickets, but does not apply to commutation tickets, where the travel is less than thirty miles. The language of the regulations as to this section is as follows:

"Commutation and Season Tickets.—The term 'commutation or season tickets,' as used in Section 500, Subdivision C of the act, is held to include all forms of tickets issued and intended for use for a certain number of trips between two given terminals whether limited or unlimited as to the time in which they are to be used.

"The phrase 'for trips less than thirty miles,' as used in said subdivision of the act in connection with commutation and season tickets, is held to mean for less than thirty constructive miles in instances where the rate for transportation is fixed on the constructive mileage.

"Zone System.—If a person pays or a carrier collects the fare for a continuous journey at intervals in amounts of less than 36 cents, as in the zone system, the tax must be collected on the total charges from starting point to final destination of such person, if the charges aggregate 36 cents or more.

"Combination Fares.—In cases in which continuous transportation is secured, either by the use of the same or different kinds or classes of tickets, or by the use of such tickets in connection with a cash fare, the tax applies, provided the lawful fare for such transportation exceeds 35 cents."

Levy on Mileage Books.

If a mileage book sold in the United States prior to Nov. 1, 1917, be presented for a mileage exchange ticket or on a train for transportation, the 8 per cent. tax applies on the sale value of the coupons or scrip remaining in such book, and shall be collected by the employe to whom such book is presented for transportation. Evidence of the payment of such tax shall be indorsed thereon by and over the signature and title of the employe collecting the tax.

The 8 per cent. tax applies to the gross amount paid for a mileage book purchased on or after Nov. 1, 1917, as and when collection is made therefor.

The 8 per cent. tax applies to the amount paid for the coupons lifted in the United States from mileage books purchased in Canada or Mexico when used for transportation (A) from a point in the United States to another, even though such journey involve passing out of the United States, or (B) from a point in the United States to any point in Canada or Mexico, or (C) from a point in the United States to another point therein not on a point of contact in Canada, when such transportation is part of through transportation to or from a foreign country other than Canada or Mexico, and shall be collected when the coupons are lifted.

The tax does not apply to the amount paid for the coupons lifted from mileage books purchased in Canada or Mexico when used for through transportation from a point in Canada or Mexico to a point in the United States.

The 8 per cent. tax applies to all cash fares paid on trains from a point in the United States to a point in the United States, Canada, or Mexico, provided the total cash fare for a continuous journey exceeds 35 cents.

The 8 per cent. tax also applies to the charge for a chartered or special car or train, excluding sleeping parlor, and private cars, for the purpose of transporting persons, if such charge be a lump sum or on a per capita basis.

Tax on Car Seats.

In the matter of parlor cars and sleeping cars the tax is to apply to the amount paid for each drawing room or compartment and to seats in observation or composite cars. In case of a chartered sleeping, parlor, or private car, the amount paid for the haul is subject to the 8 per cent. tax, and the balance of the charges, exclusive of meals, is subject to the 10 per cent. tax.

The 10 per cent. tax applies to amounts paid for all of the accommodations for use in connection with transportation between points in the United States or from a point in the United States to a point in Canada or Mexico, whether payment thereof is made in the United States or elsewhere, and even though such transportation be part of through transportation to or from a foreign country, other than Canada or Mexico. The tax also applies to amounts paid for commutation books purchased in the United States calling for any of such accommodations.

The 10 per cent. tax does not apply to amounts paid for tickets, including commutation books, paid for and partially used before Nov. 1, 1917, or to accommodations furnished free under the provisions of Federal or State laws.

The law of Dec. 1, 1917, imposes a stamp tax on every passage ticket, one way or round trip, sold or issued in the United States for passage by any vessel to a port not in the United States, Canada, or Mexico, if costing not exceeding $30, 2c; costing more than $30 and not exceeding $60, $3; costing more than $60, $5, provided that such passage tickets costing $10 or less shall be exempt from taxation.

Passage tickets issued to United States Government and foreign Government officials, employes, and military and naval forces, as well as officials of States and their political subdivisions, traveling in the course of their duty on vessels operated privately or by any Government are not taxable.

The taxes on this class of tickets must be paid in adhesive internal revenue stamps, to be furnished by purchasers. Such stamps must be affixed to the part of the ticket or on the order covering the vessel passage, and "the person, corporation, partnership, or association affixing the same shall write or stamp or cause to be written or stamped thereupon the initials of his or its name and the date on which the stamp is used."

REVOLT OF THE FARMERS.

How political grievances against Governor Whitman, and war time hardships have led to the formation of a new party in New York State, described in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BLOOMERS Wanted.—Sateen, open for quantity, 6 to 14 blacks. Call Chelsea 3005.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Also poplins, velours, and serges; any quantity; all makes; cash. Call, with samples, ninth floor, 384 4th Av.

BURELLAS Wanted.—Also velours, any quantity, for cash. Madison Square 2740.

CAPES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on capes and sport wear all day Saturday, 4th floor, 40 West 27th.

CASHMERE VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H. 8285, all colors; will pay highest price. Phone Greeley 3817.

CHEESE CLOTH Wanted.—Unbleached seconds, 20,000 yards, about 6 to 8 cents per yard. Spring 4160. 11 Waverley Place.

CLOTH Wanted.—Timney's or Dobson's cheap mole from last year; will buy any quantity, spot cash. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th. Farragut 4717.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at cloth and plush coats for Fall, ladies', juniors', children's and infants'. Third floor, 42 West 18th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobs of Spring coats. 38 West 28th St., first floor. Chelsea 4948.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for Boye's 3206, all colors. Slitter, Woolen Exchange, 1,265 Broadway, Room 712.

FANCY GOODS AND NOVELTIES Wanted.—Exclusive representation by New York buyers for foreign houses, also for domestic use. Answer in writing, 200 5th Av., Suite 414.

FRENCH SERGE and Poplins Wanted.—For cash. J. Goldman, 418 4th Av. Madison Square 4530.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Garfield 4866 navy serge, American Woolen 9038 navy and black. Murray Hill 3799.

GROS DE LONDRES Wanted.—State price and colors. C. G., 271 Times Downtown.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peco plush; will pay cash. Farragut 3189.

POM POM Wanted.—Liberal cash price paid for 0816-11. Gramercy 1660.

POPLIN Wanted.—Pekin and tan; Copenhagen storm serge. Stuyvesant 1648.

RAW GOODS Wanted.—At once, raw goods, spot cash. Phone Mr. Fish, Intervale 537.

SERGES Wanted.—6301 or 7301 Navies or Hamilton. Rich & Hoffberg, 21 W. 19th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Metcalf, style 649, 300 pieces, for cash. Phone 1857 Stuyvesant.

SERGES Wanted.—6234 American Woolen Co., black and navy. Mad. Square 7425.

SERGES Wanted.—7614-7120 Amoskeag, for cash. Phone Spring 2716.

SERGE Wanted.—Pencil stripe, for cash. Farragut 5752.

SILKS Wanted.—Stripes, plaids, plain taffetas; also Georgette; any quantity; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d.

SILK AND WOOL POPLIN Wanted.—Navy blue, for cash. Telephone 1160 Madison Square.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted. — Open for quantity; Spring shades. Telephone Greeley 2138.

SILVERTONE VELOURS Wanted. — Samuels & De Maio, 6 West 32d.

TRUCK Wanted.—Hadd truck for piece goods wanted, by cloak and suit house, second hand preferable. Phone Farragut 6264.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Also serges, silvertones and Fall coatings. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

VELOUR DU NORD Wanted.—State how wide and price. Mad. Sq. 8313.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Pom-Pom and Silvertone; any quantity; cash. Morris Nagel & Co., 105 Madison Av.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS AND SUITS.—The best selling number on racks for immediate shipment. N. Hurwitz & Sons, 100 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Large sizes always on hand in crepe de meteor, crepe de chine, Georgette, foulards, and taffetas, $8.50 to $18.50. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples at reductions. King & Appelbaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses for immediate delivery. International Dress & Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Uptown showroom, Blate Brothers & Love, 32 East 31st St.

GINGHAMS, [illegible] and [illegible], all widths and Qualities. U. S. Textile, 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

GINGHAM DRESSES.—For immediate delivery. The Redfern Costume Co., 22 West 27th.

GINGHAMS.—Assorted patterns and makes; immediate delivery. Berger, Farragut 9910.

METAL GOODS.—We are in a position to take on more business for a short time on stamped, blanked, drawn, or pierced metal goods of all kinds, such as buttons, medals, fountain pen parts, badges, checks, and similar articles that are produced automatically; send samples of whatever you might be in the market for and we will render quotations upon receipt of same. The Geo. S. Kelley Co., Inc., 85 Sprague St., Providence, R. I.

POPLIN.—American Woolen Co.'s poplins and Delhis in all shades. Phone Farragut 4531.

POPLINS.—To sell, all high shades. Madison Square 8477.

POPLINS.—American 06077, high shades. Farragut 3377.

POPLINS.—Sammy; also clay velour. Chelsea 8864.

SERGES.—1,000 yards Bachman's 8201-2, manipulated 60-inch, $1.02½ net. The Lester Company, 268 Green St. Spring 5397.

SERGES.—Americana 0036, navy, $2.27½ net; Jullards 4408, $1.22½ net. Madison Square 4845.

SERGE.—50 pieces of Botany serge, for sale, No. 11483, at $2.15 per yard. Farragut 2381.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, 50 pieces, navy, $2.87½ net. Madison Square 6916.

SILK PONGEE, imported, 900 pieces of Ninghai, Shantung, Honan, 800 pieces of each, for ladies' dresses, waists, suits, coats, kimonos, children's wear, men's suits, shirts, pajamas; now in warehouse. Telephone Klein, Hanover 2142.

SILKS.—2,000 yeards printed champrints, last year's patterns; also silk foulards in all colors, at a price. 1755 Madison Square.

SUITS of the better grade, in all prevailing materials, for immediate delivery. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

SUITS.—$6.75 up to $16.50, all shades, for immediate delivery. Edelsack Garment Co., 32 West 32d.

SUITS.—250 Spring suits to close out; poplins and serges. Room 407, 1,181 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS to close out. Call Room 905, 27-35 West 24th St.

SUITS.—100 tailor-made suits very reasonable. 16 W. 18th St.

SUITS for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

VELOURS.—U. S. 153, 60 pieces, Fall shades, $3.35 net. Madison Square 6916.

WOOLENS.—20 pieces 54-inch tan coverts, $2. net cash. Madison Square 1755.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, wanted by cloak house. 1. Arbus & Sons, 158 W. 27th St.

GIRL wanted, to make herself useful in hosiery department. Frank Bros., 588 Fifth Av.

SHOE SALESMAN (female) wanted, with experience and references; salary. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

SHOE SALESMEN wanted, with experience and references; salary. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, seven years' experience, wants line of merit, responsible concern, covering New York to Kansas City. Goldstein, 119 West 114th.

SALESMAN, experience ladies' neckwear, wishes line for city and nearby territory. W 184 Times.

SKIRT DESIGNER and cutter, experienced, desires position; give best references. O 589 Times Harlem.

WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR BUYER.—The advertiser is at present associated with one of the leading mail order houses in the country as buyer and manager of a women's wearing apparel department doing business of over a million dollars; he is desirous of making a change with any progressive mail order or retail concern, where big things could be accomplished; would go out of town if necessary; highest credentials. P 7 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....6 per cent. for the best names Thursday.....6

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Sale of Untrimmed Hats.

Untrimmed hats in lisere, milan, five-end milan, reversed lisere, and jap piping are very popular in both large and small shapes, according to the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. As a natural result, it adds, trimmings are being sold to a great extent. Most popular among these are flowers, wings and quills, burnt ostrich or ostrich fancies, and pompons and ribbon bows.

Jewelry Imports to Australia.

Ernest Hall, the official representative in this city of the Department of Trade and Customs of Australia, has received a cablegram from the Controller General of the Commonwealth modifying the recent prohibition of the importation of jewelry and imitation jewelry into that country. It states that importation of the following articles is allowed: Imitation precious stones; rolled gold and gilt articles, viz., brooches, safety pins, alberts, and necklets; silver articles, viz., bags, purses, men's chains, studs, match boxes, and links.

Fall Lines Withdrawn.

The American Woolen Company has now withdrawn all but one of its Fall lines from the market. The one line still remaining is from the Puritan Mills, but even this is practically sold out, it is reported, and may be withdrawn almost any day. A number of the other large factors in the wool goods market have withdrawn most of their lines, and there is very little merchandise left for belated buyers to choose from. There is always the likelihood, of course, that from time to time small lots will be available, and it is in this that many who are still short of goods are placing their hope.

Black Patent Leather Oxfords.

Jobbers and manufacturers of shoes report that during the last few weeks there have been a large number of buyers in town looking for black patent leather oxfords for women. In the retail stores of the metropolitan district and other large cities there is said to have been a rush for this particular style of footwear, and merchants have been finding it difficult to meet the demand. Whether the sudden popularity of these shoes is simply a passing fancy or whether it will last out the Spring and Summer season, no one can say, but the fact remains that just now the great crying need is black patent leather oxfords.

Beginning on Fall Suits.

Though the Spring season is not yet over, local manufacturers of coats and suits for women have already begun to turn their attention to Fall merchandise. There is a very general feeling throughout not only the wholesale end of the trade, but among the retailers as well, that tailored suits will be the best line next Fall, and for the sake of variation more or less long coats will be preferred. More manufacturers seem to be working on the theory that, if you design and make your garments right, they will sell, and are consequently planning to devote more time to working out the finer details of the designs, and less time to watching what Paris and the other fellow are going to do.

Getting Sweaters Early.

Though normally Fall sweater lines would not yet be of interest to most buyers in this city, this year it is said that retailers generally have been unusually anxious to get most of their staple stocks bought as early as possible. The condition of the woolen market and the labor shortage make it almost certain, some authorities say, that not only will prices be much higher later on but that the supply of sweaters is likely to be very limited. For this reason many retailers are showing a disposition to plan safe and to buy what they can when they can, and for the best price possible now. There is also every indication that novelty lines will sell earlier this year, though these are necessarily something of a last minute development.

Bathing Suits Well Sought.

Bathing suits for women, according to reports from local manufacturers, have been in unusually good demand for the last few weeks. Jersey and knitted styles have been the best sellers, with the former perhaps the leader of the two. Fibre silk is being used very effectively as trimming on the jersey models. Bright colors are selling, among them light blue, green, and black and white combinations. Solid colors, with trimmings of a contrasting shade, are the most favored. Models developed from the Chinese mandarin coat are preferred in some sections, while in others princess effects in all their variations and surplice effects, with double belts tying in the back, are most sought.

Warns Against R. O. G. Terms.

The fact that many retailers of waists have been asking for R. O. G. terms on placing their orders has caused considerable discussion in the local trade as to just how desirable such terms were under present conditions. George Levy, general manager of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, consequently has issued a bulletin to the members explaining that R. O. G. means receipt of goods, and that such terms place the responsibility for delivery on the seller instead of the buyer. If the goods do not arrive at all the buyer does not have to pay, or if they are delayed in transit he need not pay until after the receipt of goods.

More Activity in Gray Goods.

A little more activity marked the trading in gray goods in this market yesterday, but it was mainly confined to printcloths. Prices were very firm, and in one instance showed a marked advance. This was in the case of 38½-inch 60-48s, which rose from 14½ cents to 15 cents on quite large transactions. Other notable sales were of 38½-inch 64-60s at 16½ cents for March, April, and May; of same width 60-52s at 15½ cents for March and April, and 60-48s at 15 cents for March, April, and May. There were also good sales of 36-inch 68-72s at 18½ cents for May, June, and July. Transactions were mainly from first hands. Few sheetings are in the market. Printcloth prices closed as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s	22c	38½-inch, 64-60s	16½c
39-inch, 72-76s	21c	38½-inch, 64-56s	16c
39-inch, 68-72s	18½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	15½c
39-inch, 56-44s	14½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	15c
38½-inch, 64-64s	17c	27-inch, 64-60s	12¼c

DRY GOODS TRADE BUSY.

Road Sales Show Gain Over 1917—More Customers in Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"The current wholesale distribution of dry goods is greatly ahead of the corresponding period a year ago. The volume of road sales for both immediate and future delivery shows a large gain over the same week in 1917. Customers have been into market in greater numbers. The market on domestic cotton continues strong. Collections are good."

Thanks State Police for Aid in Raid.

Thomas F. Freel, Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has written a letter to Major George B. Chandler, head of the New York State Mounted Police, congratulating him on the work of the members of the force who assisted the society in a recent raid on a cock-fight near Oyster Bay, L. I. Mr. Freel said yesterday that the Sergeant, the Corporal, and two privates of the mounted police did splendidly in the raid. The five men, with Special Officer Bosch of the society, went to the hall where the cock-fight was in progress and arrested fifty-four men.

BUSINESS NOTES.

M. Cohen, resident buyer for the Leader Mercantile Company, dealer in ready-to-wear, Minneapolis, Minn., has his office in 223 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

W. H. Lippert takes the place of J. I. Garwin as notions buyer for the M. O'Neil Company, Akron, Ohio, with city offices at 37 West Twenty-sixth Street, care of E. M. Sostman. Mr. Garwin has become the notions buyer for the Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburgh, whose city office is with Alfred Fanti, 116 West Thirty-second Street.

The March monthly meeting of the Credit Education Committee of the New York Credit Men's Association will be held in the Hotel Astor on March 26 at 8 P. M. The subject under discussion will be the "Protection Against and Prosecution of the Commercial Crook." The speakers will be District Attorney Edward Swann, John C. Knox, Assistant United States District Attorney; Willard Haff, Chairman of the Prosecution Committee, and Julian A. Gregory, counsel of the association.

Morris Weiss of Gross & Weiss has been elected President of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, succeeding M. Stern, who retired owing to other duties. Alfred G. Son of Son & Ash, a new member of the Executive Board, was elected Second Vice President. Other officers of the association were re-elected.

SUGAR SUPPLY INCREASING.

Output of Refineries Little Below That of 1917.

Figures compiled by Frank C. Lowry, sales manager of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, made public yesterday, show that refiners have melted almost as much sugar thus far in 1918 as they did in the corresponding period of 1917. Refineries of the Atlantic ports, it was shown, from Jan. 1 to March 19, 1918, produced 402,000 tons of sugar, against 472,000 in 1917, and exported considerably less than last year. New Orleans melted 93,000 tons to March 9, compared with 92,000 tons last year, and exported only 46 tons to March 1, as contrasted with 2,494 tons in 1917.

These figures show that the cane sugar refiners have distributed in the domestic market approximately 490,000 tons of sugar since Jan. 1, against 512,000 in 1917, a difference of only 22,000 tons. That this supply has not been more visible to the eastern housewife is due to the extreme shortage of the early Winter, which cleaned up all hidden stocks.

"It is not likely that our Government will permit exports of refined sugar for some time," Mr. Lowry said yesterday, "and the probabilities are that raw sugars will now be received more freely. It is natural, therefore, to expect a steady decrease in the existing scarcity, but there is a big hole to be filled up, and there is also a desire on the part of consumers to accumulate supplies."

Mr. Lowry said Cuban dispatches showed more "centrals" operating than ever before in the history of the island, and continued accumulation of raw sugar at points of export. Figures for the domestic beet sugar crop indicate that about 70 per cent. of the 1917-18 yield of 15,276,416 bags had been distributed up to March 1 and that final returns were considerably below earlier estimates. The 1916-17 crop totaled 16,408,000 bags and the 1915-16 some 17,463,000.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AUSTIN—, Texas—E. M. Scarbrough & Sons; E. M. Scarbrough, dry goods; 350 4th Av.; Park Avenue.

BALTIMORE—Abrahams Bros.; H. Abrahams, clothing, men's furn. goods; Union Square.

BOSTON—Crawford Plummer Co.; A. Crawford, cloaks, suits, 12 W. 31st; Herald Square.

BOSTON—W. Bloom & Co.; W. Bloom, woolens; Chatham.

BOSTON—Farley, Harvey Co.; C. E. Holt, linens, white goods, blankets; 103 Franklin.

BOSTON—Paine Furniture Co.; H. B. Watson, upholstery goods, draperies; Chatham.

BRIDGEPORT Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; I. Lewis, upholstery goods, rugs, carpets; 103 Grand.

CARPATENA, Colombia — Gabriel-Abiband; M. Levy, gen'l dry goods, piece goods; Miss Stern, women's wear, jewelry; Mr. Mayer, gen'l fancy goods, notions, novelties; Room 414, 200 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Ryan, women's cloaks, 1107 Broadway; Endicott.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; B. Silverman, ready-to-wear, basement; 476 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; W. L. Williams, harness; 110 5th Av.

DALLAS, Tex.—Kellstrom Bros., Inc.; E. C. Kellstrom, waists, Fall coats; 1,199 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—Weiman-Marcus Co.; A. L. Weiman, dry goods; 1,140 Broadway.

DECATUR—W. H. Aycock & Co.; W. H. Aycock, dry goods, notions, hosiery; Grand.

DETROIT—J. Hudson Co.; H. Rich, men's furn. goods, hats; 554 4th Av.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Wolf & Dessauer; G. J. Latz, cloaks, suits, waists, furs, underwear; 1,239 Broadway.

LANCASTER—Rose Bros. & Co.; D. R. Houser, mfrs. umbrellas, parasols, raincoats; 1,184 B'way.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A. Hamburger & Sons; J. R. Collins, toilet goods; 225 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; J. H. Hartig, mfrs. dept., men's neckwear; 43 Leonard.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—D. Loveman, Berger & Feitlebaum; S. W. Berger, cloaks, suits, women's, infants' wear, hosiery; 1,150 Broadway.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The E. Malley Co.; Miss M. Flynn, vellings; 105 Grand.

NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; C. F. Mulvey, upholstery goods; 404 4th Av.; Flanders.

PHILADELPHIA—Hannah, Seligman & Co.; J. Fisher, trimmings; B'way Central.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores, Inc.; J. Glaser, shoes; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co.; W. McKelvy, notions, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.

SCRANTON—M. B. Cohen, furniture, carpets; Aberdeen.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; C. B. Hitchcock, carpets, rugs, pictures, frames; 230 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Meyers & Goessling; L. J. Meyers, mfrs. waists, dresses; Herald Square.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co.; A. Steedman, linens, white goods, handkerchiefs; 295 Broadway.

TICONDEROGA, N. Y.—I. Rothchild; gen'l mdse; Marlborough.

TORRINGTON, Conn.—W. W. Mertz Co.; E. F. Knapp, dry goods; Park Av.

WASHINGTON—R. T. Shelton, furs; Herald Square.

WASHINGTON—Miss I. Levy, millinery; Imperial.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Clark-Shilling Co.; R. B. Clark, fancy notions; Somerset.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Strouse - Hirshberg Co.; R. J. Beacom, coats, suits, dresses, knit underwear; 353 4th Av.; Park Av.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

MAX LEMPERT, mfr. of coats and suits at 120 West Eighteenta Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Nathan Cohen, 440; Waldman, $110, and R. Leonard, $300. He made an assignment on Thursday.

GEORGE A. VAN NOSDALL, hardware dealer at New Paltz, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,414 and assets of $2,210.

LOUIS J. NUNNALLY, dealer in auto accessories at 1,089 Third Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the Yorkville Auto Supply Depot, a creditor, for $684.

ISRAEL RAPPELFELD, laborer in a pickel factory, at 130 East Second Street, formerly a dealer in provisions, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,788 and assets of $1,582, consisting of fixtures, $500, and accounts, $1,082.

WILLIAM WISSER, farmer, at Monticello, N. Y., formerly a truckman in New York City, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $19,700 and assets consisting of three shares of stock in the William Wisser Trucking Company, which are worthless. Among the creditors are George Mosher, $2,000, and Henry Borenstein, $3,000. Most of the creditors are in New York City.

ABRAHAM CHIRICH, dealer in buttons at 10 East Fourteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,100 and assets of $1,451, consisting of stock, $1,000; fixtures, $25; accounts, $414, and cash in bank, $12.

ABRAHAM GOLD, a butcher, of 72 East 106th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,062 and assets of $1,811.

ANNA GLADOWSKY, dealer in at Port Chester, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $1,836 and assets of $690.

POTCHIE.—An assignment has been made of the business conducted under the name of Potchye by Lillian Kaplan and Ada Rosenberg at 2,666 Broadway to David W. Kuhn. The deal was signed only by Lillian Kaplan.

SPRINGDALE REALTY CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Springdale Realty Co. of 1,162 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, by Henry G. Young for $8,088.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 237 business failures in the United States during the week, against 226 for the previous week and 282, 371, 275, and 209 for the corresponding weeks of 1917 to 1914. The Middle States had 51, New England 38, Southern 33, Western 58, Northwestern 24, and Far Western 23. Canada had 17, same as for the preceding week, about 90 per cent of the failures has less than $5,000 capital and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, March 23.—William J. Doogue & Co., florists of this city, filed a petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of $14,672 and assets of $2,642.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the U. S. District Court today by the Economy New England Drug Co. The liabilities are scheduled at $25,431 and the assets at $35,884, consisting of $1,500 of real estate in Waterbury, stock in trade in the four stores in New Britain, Middletown, and New Hartford, $16,000; fixtures, $16,000, and book accounts of $2,034.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., March 22.—W. Scott Servis, Jr., a carpenter contractor of Herkimer, formerly of White Plains, filed a petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of $12,172 and no assets.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, March 22; the first name being that of the debtor:

New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Avarez, Felix L.—Ciales Morovis Tobacco Co.	$6,565.49
Barth, Abraham—F. Masur	563.96
Berger, Fred P.—H. Wadler	167.75
Beller, Abraham J., and Annie Feldman, executors—B. Rothberg	230.40
Bruno, George N.—F. R. Smith	250.22
Commonwealth Comedy Co.—Plimpton Epic Pictures	508.77
Clang, Nelo J.—Seco Realty Corp.	121.96
Crocco, Louis A. and George—M. Josephsohn et al.	289.15
Clifton, John W.—Hillard Hotel Co.	2,058.25
Chapkowsky, Meyer—E. S. Brice	10,445.02
Calhoun, Joseph C.—B. Rosen	581.65
Cirker, Hannah and Michael—I. Cleary, by guardian	16,154.19
Campbell, Marie—F. R. Coudert	2,958.94
Consoli, Alfredo—J. Carey	581.15
Doty, Madeline Z.—A. C. Barnes	101.95
Dallin, Abe—J. Lieberman	519.00
E. I. S. Motion Picture Corp.—C. Donverth	1,021.36
Elo Building Co.—Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Co.	1,988.61
Frankenthaler, Louis—B. Walsh	2,648.08
Franck, James C.—Stowe and Eddy Co.	255.80
Fabisz—Vogue Co.	752.20
Fifth Av. Boot Shop—J. Halperin	1,511.27
Goodwin, Harry L.—Brooks Bros.	118.30
Guttman & Rayner—G. C. Siebrecht	546.55
Hixon, Martha B.—E. J. Gano et al.	1,078.84
Herbert Brenon Film Corp.—Albert Fixture Co.	859.87
Henry Elias Brewing Co.—S. Feller	200.00
Hagerman, Ray, and William Lang horst—J. H. Clarke, et al.	124.26
Ideal Tile Co. and Israel Lippman—Westchester Avenue Bank	458.80
John T. Williamson & Son—E. A. Newman	580.20
Krout, Meyer—Matawok Land Co.	1,592.58
King, Mollie—Lewis Publishing Co.	853.80
Levy, Archibald L.—Eagle Investing Corp.	1,241.73
La Vien, Mary—Lincoln Trust Co.	6,899.78
Mallory, Grace W.—J. C. Flon, et al.	680.88
Miller, Walter H.—Brooks Bros.	184.72
Macauley, Charles R.—Press Publishing Co., costs	188.10
New York Telephone Co.—C. Schiff	100.65
Newman, James H.—Wendell & Evans Co	453.50
O'Reilly, Catherine—T. D. Merrigan	368.91
O'Brien, Mary J. C. Cosgrove	129.01
Ortega, Esteban—M. Fernandes	130.77
Ogden Picture Corp.—Albert Fixture Co.	333.45
Rosenfeld, Edw. A.—Guaranty Securities Corp.	1,330.31
Rechstelt, Hyman and Wachsman—H. Wilkenfeld	988.98
Roth, Annie, and Leon Laski, executors —M. Lahm	4,342.57
Same—same	3,110.55
Rose, Nathan E.—I. Epstein	1,037.63
Roeser, Christian—M. B. Cash	1,778.24
Sanchez, Antonio J.—N. Y. Edison Co.	188.54
Schwartz, Emanuel—L. Schleifer	120.65
Sorkin, Harry—W. J. Brown	130.38
Shilvek, Samuel—Henken & Willenbrock Co.	206.07
Silverman, Frank—J. Hill	211.16
Seymour, Mary M.—A. A. Welss	1,226.91
Town Taxi Co.—M. Schuster	1,833.63
Themelis Bros. Co.—H. Thomas	1,302.00
Walsh, Frederick—Fuller Bros. & Co.	190.75
Webb Constance E.—Vanity Fair Shop	311.16
Wilcox, Marie H.—H. Heller	180.63
Whitaker, Thomas—J. Mayer Bros.	948.45
Worthy, George J.—J. L. Druck	948.45

In Bronx County.

Bloom, Jacob, and Beckie Fishkin—N. Brounstein	$937.78
Becker, Alfred—D. Schwartz	72.15
Bohle, Martin H.—C. Stringone	250.00
Bell Amors, Frank J.—S. Myers	145.00
Diamway, Frank B.—F. Frazer	139.72
Davies, Albert F.—C. E. Davis	65.95
Ford Motorcycle & Auto Supply Co.—William W. Ford, and William A. Ford—L. Muller	1,765.26
Gochovitz, Morris—H. Gochovitz	36.77
Herzog, Nettie—Burns Bros.	110.29
Markham, Nathan—K. Gilman	36.41
Milanesa & Gennaro—R. Rasa et al.	182.22
Wilson Bryant Co. and Samuel Horowitz—Germania Bank of New York	1,131.38
Weisel, Abraham, and Charles Kirsch—Austin, Nichols & Co.	92.32

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—7:46—J. Hallazan et al., plain., v. S. A. Dowell.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiffs.

240—The Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co., plain., v. the State of Wis.—Argued.

242—G. N. Jefferson et al., plain., v. W. J. Cook et al., as administrators, &c.—Argument commenced for plaintiffs and continued for defendants.

Adjourned until Monday, March 25. Call for March 25: 242, 243, 245, (and 246, 247, and 248,) 249, 101, 250, 254, 255, 256, and 257.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Building, 12th floor.—At 10:30 A. M.

Equity argument—Gen. Elec. Co. (Continental Fibre Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323 at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal.

U. S. (Samuel L. Chemman.

Same (Ernest Zobel Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. DECISIONS.

Columbia Trust Co., respt., v. Norske Lloyd Ins. Co., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to serve amended answer on payment of said $10 costs at Special Term. No opinion. Order filed.

Doty & Orr Co., aplt., v. Redesdale Corp. et al., defts.; Gertrude A. Vanderbeck et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Adolph Roth, an infant, &c., respt., v. N. Y. Railways Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Dowling, J., dissenting on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence.) Order filed.

Morris Roth, respt., v. New York Railways Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Dowling, J., dissenting on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence.) Order filed.

In the matter of Michael Paterno, decd.—Decree reversed, with costs to the aplt., and proceeding remitted to Surrogate for further action. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

In the matter of John Sullivan, dec'd.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. James F. Page and Frank D'Andreau, aplts.—Judgment reversed and defendant discharged on authority of People v. Eastman, 188 N. Y. 470. Settle order on notice.

The City of New York, aplt., v. New York Railways Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Frank J. Valenti, aplt., v. New York Theatre Co., impld., &c., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Shearn, J., dissenting in so far as the judgment disallowed claim for $450 repairs to billiard room.) Order filed.

United States Wood Preserving Co., aplt., v. the City of New York, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Morris Jasper, respt., v. Jacob Rosinski, impld., &c., aplt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Mary E. McDonald, respt., v. Aetna Life Ins. Co., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

Gordon R. McAllister, respt., v. Emanuel K. Krulewitch, impld., &c., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Louis M. Shear, as admr., &c., respt., v. S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to aplt., unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $2,500, in which event the judgment, as so modified, and the order appealed from are affirmed, without costs. No opinion. (Shearn, J., dissenting and voting for affirmance.)

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate: Annie S. Seedorf, Virginia N. Allen.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Barnum (Barnum—Phoenix Ingraham, Kennelly (Crowley—John J. O'Connell. Re Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. (Dowd.)—James Dunne.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Equitable Life Assurance Society (Casserly Assets Corp. —James M. Vincent. Kalman Haas et al (Sellwell Realty Co.—Charles L. Hoffman. Charles Wolf (Francis Frey.—Emil A. Palpke.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Otto (O'Hara et al—Emile Schultze. Kalikow (Finkelstein and another—C. Arthur Arnstein.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Helene Fuld (Checchina Carucci et al—James Federicci.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department DECISIONS.

D. Allen, aplt., v. H. Wolkof and Aetna Accident and Liability Co., respts.—Motion for reargument and leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied, without costs.

W. A. Case & Son Mfg. Co., aplt., v. Young Imp. Corp. and S. Brill, respts., and others, defts.—Motion denied, without costs.

L. W. Ely, respt., v. W. M. Barrett, as Pres. of Adams Express Co., aplt.—Motion granted.

G. W. Flanagan, respt., v. A. E. Grip, aplt. —Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

F. Trani, respt., v. S. Gerard, aplt.—Motion granted on payment within five days of the cost in the interlocutory judgment and costs of this appeal; deft. may have leave to answer within 10 days from the date of this order.

A. Clarke, respt., v. L. Hughes, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

H. Dann, an infant, by A. Dann, his guardian ad litem, respt., v. J. Cappellino, aplt.—Judgment and order of County Court of Kings County affirmed, with costs.

L. B. Hamilton, as exec'r, &c., of L. D. Phillips, decd., respt., v. Elizabeth H. and Edward H. Muncie, aplts., and others, defts. —Judgment modified and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

In re application of S. Kaufman, aplt., for a peremptory writ of mandamus, W. A. Prendergast, &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

A. Leahy, respt., v. the City and County Contract Co., aplt.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed.

The same, respt., v. N. Y., Westchester & Boston Railway Co., aplt.—Judgment modified and as so modified affirmed, with costs to the aplt.

M. Milner, respt., v. W. D. Hoag, as surviving executor and trustee, &c., aplt., and another, deft.—Order reversed and motion granted, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Milton-Alvin Holding Co., Inc., respt., v. M. Williams, aplt., and others, defts.—Determination of the Appellate Term affirmed, with costs.

G. Strassburger, aplt., v. R. D. Goodman, respt.—Order modified and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

York Building Co., Inc., respt., v. Madral Amusement Co., Inc., aplt., and others, respts. and defts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair and colder Sat.; fair Sun.

S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ala.—Rain Sat.; fair Sun.

Miss.—Rain and colder Sat.; fair Sun.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy and colder Sat.; fair and warmer Sun.

Ind.—Fair Sat.; fair and warmer Sun.

Mich. and Ohio—Fair Sat. and Sun.

La.—Unsettled Sat.; fair Sun.

Ark.—Fair and cooler Sat.; fair and warmer Sun.

Okla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Texas—Fair Sat.; fair and warmer Sun.

Ill.—Fair and cooler Sat.; fair Sun.

Mo.—Cloudy Sat.; fair and warmer Sun.

Wis., Minn., and Iowa—Fair Sat. and Sun.

N. and S. Dak.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

Neb.—Fair and warmer Sat.; fair and cooler Sun.

Kan.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25604. —In Bankruptcy.—AMOS B. SNOOK, Bankrupt.

Amos B. Snook was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on March 8, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on April 4, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25694.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM J. HYLAND, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupty are hereby given notice that on March 18th, 1918, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on April 4th, 1918, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Demand for Business Buildings in Various Sections Is Feature of Market.

Deals involving business properties on Worth and South Streets were features of an active market yesterday.

James F. White & Co., Inc., a new corporation succeeding the firm of James White & Co., purchased from the White estate of Dundee, Scotland, the buildings at 54 to 56 Worth Street and 39 to 41 Thomas Street. They stand on leased ground owned by the New York Hospital Society. This lease, which still has a number of years to run, has also been purchased by the same buyer. The land and buildings, measuring 34 by 184 feet, are assessed by the city at $225,000. Daniel Birdsall & Co. negotiated the transaction

It is the intention of the White corporation to remodel the entire building and rent the upper portion in separate floors. Negotiations for the leasing of these floors are now under way and will be completed shortly. The owners of the building will continue to occupy the ground floor, as they have for many years.

$185,000 South Street Deal.

E. N. Chapman, E de C. Chisholm, and Edgar D. Pouch sold to Joseph F. Cullman, who represents in the transaction Cullman Bros., H. Duys & Co., and E. Rosenwald & Brother, the eight-story and basement warehouse building 84 and 85 South Street, covering a plot of 7,700 square feet and containing about 100,000 square feet of storage space. It is understood that the purchasers will organize a company to take title to the property and this company will hold the property so as to control storage space for Sumatra, Java, and Havana tobacco, although other storage will be permitted in the building.

It is now leased to C. C. Hamilton & Co. until Oct. 1, 1918. Goldsmith, Cohen, Cole & Weiss were the attorneys for the purchasers, and Norman Johnson represented the sellers. The Charles F. Noyes Company was the broker in the deal.

Westerner Buys Brady House.

The executors of the estate of James Buchanan (Diamond Jim) Brady have sold to a Western business man for occupancy the four-story residence at 7 West Eighty-sixth Street, on a lot 25 by 100, near Central Park West. Mr. Brady spent nearly $100,000 on interior decorating and furnishings for the house. Pease & Elliman negotiated the sale.

Builder Acquires Old Waldo Residence.

Building interests have purchased the famous old Waldo house at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street, which was built seventeen years ago by Mrs. Gertrude Rhinelander Waldo, but was never occupied. The Samuel A. Herzog Construction Company bought the property from the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, which acquired it at foreclosure in 1912.

The house covers a plot fronting 102.2 feet on Madison Avenue and 40 feet on Seventy-second Street, with a southerly line of 58 feet, and will be either remodeled by the new owner into small suits or demolished to furnish an apartment house site when building conditions improve. Hughes & Hammond were the brokers in the sale.

Important West Fifty-seventh Street Lease.

Another important addition to the Fifty-seventh Street colony of dressmakers, furriers, and millinery will be made as the result of a transaction closed yesterday. The Tiffany Studios Corporation leased the new six-story fireproof building recently erected for them at 13 West Fifty-seventh Street, size 25 by 100, to Stein & Blaine, for a period of twenty years from May 1. The same tenants also leased the adjoining property at 15 from Mrs. Helen M. Schurman for a period of twenty years from May 1. Carmichael, the dressmaker, now occupies the building, and this lease was also purchased by Stein & Blaine in order to obtain possession.

Extensive alterations to both buildings will be made from plans by Renwick, Aspinwell & Tucker, who were the architects for the Tiffany Studio building at 13. Stein & Blaine are now at 6 to 8 West Thirty-sixth Street. The brokers in the various deals were Frank D. Veiller and J. L. Robertson.

Martin-Rockwell Company Leases Bronx Factory With Option to Buy.

A $500,000 lease carrying an option to purchase the big factory owned and operated by the Murray & Hill Company in the East Bronx was closed yesterday by Fish & Marvin, in conjunction with Varick D. Mulligan.

The Murray & Hill Company is among the largest manufacturers of house trim in the East, and its plant, a five-story modern brick structure, occupies an entire block, bounded by the Southern Boulevard, Wales Avenue, 143d and 144th Streets.

The lessee is the Martin-Rockwell Company, which operates a chain of six factories at or near Norwich and New Haven., Conn., and Philadelphia, and is engaged in the manufacture of radiators, machine guns, bearings, &c.

It is understood that the new Bronx plant will be used exclusively for the manufacture of radiators. Only three days were occupied in closing the transaction.

$90,000 Deal on Madison Avenue.

Benjamin F. Romaine purchased from the Lawyers Title and Trust Company 160 Madison Avenue, a four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 24.7 by 85, located between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets.

The property was taken over in foreclosure proceedings by the seller in 1916, and held at about $90,000. It will be remodeled by the buyer into stores and apartments. A. H. Mathews negotiated the sale.

Buyer for Harlem Dwelling.

Leo Freedman purchased for occupancy from I. Ollendorff 135 West 119th Street, a three-story and basement private dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100. Goodwin & Goodwin negotiated the sale.

Brooklyn.

Realty Associates sold the dwelling at 327 Decatur Street to Mrs. Sarah Kaplan through Frank Krefetz. The company also sold dwellings at 257 Bay Ridge Avenue to Edward Fox; at 1,147 Fiftieth Street to Mrs. Katherine Glackin, and at 1,149 Fiftieth Street to William Atanasio.

The McInerney-Klinck Realty Company sold to Joseph Shavelson for occupancy the three-story business and apartment building on the west side of Flatbush Avenue, 37.6 feet north of Regent Place, on a lot 21 by 90.

Frank H. Malone has sold the Colonial dwelling 8,302 Ridge Boulevard, occupying a plot 80 by 102, on the southwesterly corner of Eighty-third Street and Ridge Boulevard, Bay Ridge, for the estate of William L. Dowling to a client for occupancy. The property was held at $25,000.

Queens Borough Sales.

J. Albert Johntra sold for George L. Kelly the dwelling at 102 Congress Avenue, Flushing, on a lot 25 by 125.

A. Caso sold to M. Scafiro a plot 50 by 105 feet on the southeast side of Catherine Street, Jamaica.

K. Pope sold to E. J. Dietrich the dwelling at the southeast corner of Kimball Avenue and Vine Street, Morris Park.

The Queens-Nassau Mortgage Company sold to F. E. Kauth the dwelling on the south side of Pacific Street, 100 feet west of Vine Street, Jamaica.

Staten Island.

Moffatt & Schwab sold for Wilfred J. Funk of Montclair, N. J., to Miss Alva E. Forssell, a plot of ground, 40 by 90, on College Avenue, Westerleigh.

Westchester County.

Loring J. Whiteside, President of the Community Chautauqua, has purchased from Clarence O. Baring his home on Brayton Road, in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale. Harvey W. Craw was the broker.

New Jersey.

Joseph P. Day sold to F. G. Smith a ten-room frame private residence on a plot 75 by 200 in Westfield, N. J.

The Clifton Milling Company has purchased a plot of about forty city lots along the Erie Railroad main line at the foot of Olympia Street, Clifton, N. J., from the Henry Doherty Silk Company and will erect a four-story concrete factory in which corn and rye will be ground. The company is incorporated for $250,000. The plant will have a capacity of 500 barrels a day.

Commercial Lease.

George V. McNally has leased for a term of years for Mrs. Gertie A. Gorman the store at 24 Spruce Street to H. Schneider & Co., leather merchants. The new rental represents an increase of 50 per cent. over the amount paid by the previous tenants.

Queens Borough Brokers Increase Their Fees.

The Fourth Ward Realty Brokers Exchange of the Borough of Queens has adopted a new scale of brokerage fees which will obtain hereafter throughout the sections covered by the organization. For city property, which will include all the territory in the greater city, the fee will remain 2½ per cent. The fee for the sale of good will and chattels will be 10 per cent., with the minimum fee $100.

For rentals the charge will be 2½ per cent. of the first year rental, 2 per cent. on the second year and 1 per cent. on succeeding years. For collection and management 5 per cent. on the gross rentals, with 2½ per cent. additional for effecting the rentals.

Realty Notes.

The Record and Guide celebrates today its fiftieth anniversary of continuous publication. Since it was founded on March 21, 1868, the paper has been furthering the interests of all identified with the real estate and building fields in the metropolitan district.

Supreme Court Justice Delehanty has appointed Chester J. Byrns, receiver of the premises located at 130 West 116th Street, size, 32 by 100.11 and improved with a five-story apartment, pending a foreclosure action.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

Pike St, 52, w s, 49 ft n of Monroe St, 24x 86, four-story tenement and stores; C. M. Cannon et al, executors, &c., against Celia Broder et al; W. N. O'Neil, attorney; due, $16,700.16; taxes, &c., $200.75; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

South St, 61, n s, 20.7 ft e of Wall St, 23.3x 60.2x irregular, five-story lodging house; F. E. Gunnison against M. E. Kelaher et al; Johnston & M., attorneys; due, $10,859.71; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alteration.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

Broadway, 177, to a five-story stores and offices; Crouch & Fitzgerald, owners; F. P. Platt, 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, w s, 160 ft s of Rivington St, 20x100; Jennie Reich to Rose Leader, 15 St. Nicholas Av, ½ right, title, and interest, all liens, March 15.....$1

DELANCEY ST, 276, n s, 75 ft w of Cannon St, 25x75, foreclosure March 20, 1918; Abr. S. Gilbert, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, March 21; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.

HENRY ST, 166, s s, 26x100; Anna Kotzen et al. to Harry Hastorf, 889 St. Nicholas Av, all liens, Feb. 28; attorney, A. A. Kotzen, 51 Chambers St.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,301, s e corner of 117th St, 19.11x75, foreclosure; John H. Regan, referee, to Excelsior Savings Bank, 72 West 23d St, March 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$15,000

LUDLOW ST, 213, n w s, 20x87.6; Joseph Rabinowitz to William Rosenthal, 941 Glenmore Av, Brooklyn, mtg $22,000; attorneys, Shapiro & Travin, 116 Nassau St.....$200

MADISON AV, w s, 73.11 ft n of 32d St, 24.7x98; lawyers Title and Trust Co. to Benjamin F. Romaine, West Islip, L. I. b. and s., all liens, March 21; address, 160 Broadway $100

MERCER ST, 117-119, w s, 200 ft n of Spring St, 50x100, foreclosure March 20; Maurice Delches, referee, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, March 21; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place $35,000

MULBERRY ST, 227, w s, 141.9 ft n of Spring St, 25x88.11x irregular, foreclosure March 19, 1918; George F. Harriman, referee, to Lincoln Trust Co., executor, &c., 204 5th Av, March 21; attorneys, Secor, Gerard & Bowne, 46 Cedar St.....$7,000

RIDGE ST, 69-71, n w corner of Delancey St, 51.10x41.10; Annie Zwerdling to A. Z. Holding Co., 51 Chambers St; attorney, S. S. Zwerdling, 1,067 Gates Av, Brooklyn.....$100

RIDGE ST, 52, e s, 150 ft n of Broome St, 25x100, foreclosure, March 21, 1918; E. Jean N. Penfield, referee, to Elizabeth S. Brice, 100 Hamilton Place, March 21; attorney, William R. Adams, 50 Broad St.....$10,500

2D ST, 308 East, n s, 71 ft w of Avenue D, 22x46.10; Julius Belman to Harry Rosenwasser, 537 West 150th St, all liens, Feb. 25; attorney, Mortimer Lauzit, 10 Wall St.

7TH AV, 1,028, e s, 20 ft n of 58th St, 20x94; Lincoln Trust Co. to Santo J. Puglise, 72 West 47th St, b. and s., March 21; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

8TH ST, 43 West, n s, 600.5 ft w of 5th Av, 28x98.11; Caterina G. Susia (Gonfarone) to Arthur J. Blank, 2,781 Bainbridge Av, April 3, 1917; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 848 Broadway $100

8TH ST, n s, 600.5 ft w of 5th Av, 23x98.11; A. J. Blank to Anacleto Sermolino, 42 West 8th St, b. and s., all liens, April 30, 1917; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 848 Broadway $1

16TH ST, 640 East, s s, 238 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3, foreclosure; Orson A. Raynor, referee, to the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer in State of New York, at 626 59th St, Brooklyn, March 20; attorney, George V. Grainger, 150 Nassau St. $8,500

18TH ST, 421 East, n s, 315 ft w of Avenue A, 22.9x92; Eva M. Spear to H. E. Tapecoti, 63 Grove St, Plainfield, N. J., mtg $14,000, all liens, March 18; attorney, Alfred Kuhlke, 101 West 25th St.....$1

85TH ST, 217-219 East, n s, 147.4 ft w of 7th Av, 42.1x98.9; Helene M. E. Richter to Elsa Richter, Tenafly, N. J., q. c. recorded from March 4, 1918, Feb. 28; attorneys, Greenbaum, W. & E., 2 Rector St.....$1

86TH ST, n s, 201.5 ft e of 8th Av, 33.8x 98.9; Florence B. D. Reynolds to Millbianche Realty Corp., 68 Broad St, Jan. 29; attorney, C. J. Gregory, 68 Broad St.....$100

123D ST, 170 to 174 East, s s, 25 ft w of centre line of old Post Road, which point is 186.1 ft w of 3d Av, runs s 89.4x e 18.6x s 24.2x w 35.4x s 90.5x n 100.10 w 41.11 to street x e 68.11 to beginning; J. Manheimer to Christopher J. Chapman, 130 East 124th St, March 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

123D ST, 100 East, s s, 50.1 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.11; Ann O'Meallia to James S. Duffy, Brooklyn, all liens, Jan. 18, 1903; attorney, E. J. Flanagan, 26 Court St, Brooklyn...$1

165TH ST, 552 West, s s, 132.6 ft e of Broadway, 18x104.10x16x106.8, foreclosure Feb. 21, 1918; Leo C. Dessar, referee, to J. G. William Pilgrim, 321 West 101st St. Feb. 26, 1917.....$9,000

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, 148, e s, 20x75; John H. Friend to Lillian B. Friend, 148 Alexander Av, mtg $3,000, March 11; attorneys, Kadel, Van K. & K., 370 East 149th St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Lillian B. Friend to John H. Friend and another, 148 Alexander Av, mtg $3,000, March 11; same attorneys $100

BEEKMAN AV, 535, w s, 50x100; Louis J. Schwartz, referee, to Loomis L. White, Shrewsbury, N. J., trustee, March 15; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 80 Broadway $1,482

BOSTON ROAD, 2,094-6, e s, 50x100; Robert N. Shepperd to Margaret M. Merz, 2,094 Boston Road, March 22; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 900 East 180th St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Margaret M. Merz to Robert N. Shepperd and another, 2,094 Boston Road, March 22; same attorney....$100

CRESTON AV, s e corner of 170th St, 80x 76.2x80.7x97.3; Charles Reinhart to Louis D. Rostenberg, 1,827 Washington Av, mtg $8,000, March 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FAILE ST, 636, e s, 20.10x100; Leo Hesinsky to Gertrude Belgard, 887 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, March 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

FOX ST, 907, w s, 40x110.7; George A. Steves, referee, to Realty Co., Inc., 528 Westchester Av., March 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, ...$30,500

FOX ST, 911, w s, 40x109.11; same to same, March 22; same attorney.....$30,500

FOX ST, 915, w s, 40x109.11; same to same, March 22; same attorney.....$30,500

HOE AV, e s, 225 ft s of Jennings St, 37.6x 100; also Hoe Av, e s, 262.6 ft s of Jennings St, 37.6x100; Mary L. E. Johnson to Mitchell Smoleroff, 1,029 Kelly St, mtg $60,000, Feb. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 271 to 275, map of Hunts Point Estates; Yetta Block et al. to Jacob Block, 54 East 100th St, Dec. 26, 1917; attorneys, Alderman & A., 150 Nassau St.....$1,000

ROEBLING AV, 2,895, s e s, 20 ft n of Tolnet E. Miller, 2,888 Roebling Av, March 19; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av $100

TRINITY AV, 510; same to Frieda B. Hayden, 513 Trinity Av, March 21; attorney, same $100

TRINITY AV, 518 and 520; Barbara Brautigan to John Brautigan, 537 Tinton Av, March 21; attorneys, Kadel, Van K. & K., 370 East 149th St.....$100

133D ST, 730 East, s s, 16.8x100; Barbara Brautigan to Joseph A. Brautigan, 520 Trinity Av, March 21; attorneys, Kadel, Van K. & K., 370 East 149th St.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, 375, n e corner of West Broadway, 801-805, 23.11x75.6x86.9x89.1, March 22; John F. Dour to Carl J. Ulmann, 155 West 74th St, et al., executors, due April 1, 1923, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$17,000

CHRISTOPHER ST, 100-104, s s, 123 ft w of Bleecker St, 69.6x82.4x69x90.3, Nov. 17, 1917; John Dondero to Giuseppi Dondero, on the premises, due Jan. 2, 1923, prior mtg $58,000; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 846 Broadway $2,500

LENOX AV, s w corner of 143th St, 99.5x50, leasehold, May 10, 1917; Lenox Bridge Hotel to A. Hupfel's Sons, 842 St. Ann's Av, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 37 Wall St.....$25,000

MADISON AV, w s, 73.11 ft n of 32d St, 24.7 x95, March 21; Benjamin F. Romaine to Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 3 years.....$25,000

1ST AV, 1,028, e s, 20 ft n of 56th St, 20x94, March 21; Santo J. Puglise to Lincoln Trust Co., 204 5th Av., 3 years; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$7,800

7TH AV, 2,226, w s, 24.11 ft n of 131st St, 20 x25x25x75, Feb. 5; Marion A. Daniels to Richard J. Brown, 503 West 161st St, due Aug. 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. A. Singerman, 35 Nassau St.....$1,300

10TH ST, 269 WEST, n s, 52 ft w of Greenwich St, 21x51.5x23.8x42.8, March 22; Annie Bins to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, due and interest as per bond; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane.....$1,000

54TH ST, 154.56 East, s s, 70 ft w of 3d Av, 49x100.5x irregular, Jan. 1, First Universalist Mission Society to Ella B. Van Bouren and Mary B. Van Etten, 233 West 11th St, demand, 6 p. c., prior mortgage, $10,000; attorneys, Pressinger & N., 60 Wall St. $2,000

123D ST, 170-74 East, s s, 25 ft w of centre line of old Post Road, or 186.1 ft w of 3d Av, runs s 89.4 x e 18.6x s 24.2x w 38.4x s w 38.9x n 100.10x n w 41.11 to street x e 68.11 to beginning, March 21; Christopher J. Chapman to Jacob Manheimer, 574 St. Nicholas Av, due March 14, 1921; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $22,000

Bronx.

CRESTON AV, s e corner of 173d St, 86x 76.2x80.7x47.8; Louise D. Rostenberg to Charles Reinhart, 152 East 179th St, March 21, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,200

FOX ST, 907, w s, 89.4x110x irregular; Cos Realty Co., Inc., to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, March 22, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$27,000

FOX ST, 911, w s, 40x110.6; same to same, March 22, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, same $27,500

FOX ST, 915, w s, 40x109.11; same to same, March 22, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, same $27,500

LOT 188, map Forster-Schmidt property; John Eppler to William E. Ahrens, 825 West 179th St, March 21, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $450

MAPES AV, s e corner of 178th St, 73x 145.2; Joseph Diamond Construction Co. to Abel King, 148 East 65th St, and another, prior mtg $68,000, March 12, due Sept. 20, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. Lese, 35 Nassau St. $8,000

MORRIS AV, e s, 310 ft n of 165th St, 20x95; Daniel H. Jackson to Justine Strnad, 123 Wythe Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $7,500, Feb. 20, due June 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Anton Gronich, 200 Broadway.....$1,500

ROEBLING AV, 2,890; Violet E. Miller to John T. Shaw and another, 2,888 Roebling Av, March 19, due March 19, 1918; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av. $4,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

CANNON ST, 123-25, mtg $33,000; Paul Armitage & ano, trustees, to Ardolas Co., 233 Broadway; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$33,500

SAME PROPERTY; Ardolas Co. to Benj. M. Gruenstein, 119 West 71st St.; attorney, same $33,500

HAMILTON TERRACE, 62; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to New York Investors Corp., 176 Broadway.....$8,000

RIDGE ST, 112-114, mtg $50,000, reduced to $12,000; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Emil Frank, 970 Park Av; address 176 Broadway $12,000

64TH ST, 171 West, mtg $25,000; Daniel H. Jackson to Atlantic Finance Corp., 192 Broadway; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway $1

118TH ST, 402 East, mtg $3,200; Harriet W. Henry, admx., to H. D. and Sigmund D. Greenwald, 1,239 Madison Av.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $3,248

153D ST, 618 West, Grenville L. Winthrop & ano, extrs, to Jennie W. Lewis, 3 Union Park Av, Jamaica, B. of Q. et al, extrs, Edmund Lewis; attorney, Geo. A. Lewis, 46 Cedar St. $4,000

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, 2,847, Esperanto Mortgage Co. to Marion B. Isaacs; attorney, J. C. Levi, 87 Liberty St.....$8,000

BASSFORD AV, 2,242; A. Starr Best, trustee, to Clara Sears, 176 Wall St, Montclair, N. J.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

CHARLOTTE ST, 1,427; James A. Heaney, trustee, to Builders' Brick and Supply Co., 172d St. and West Farms Road; attorney, J. A. Heaney, 172d St and West Farms Road $1

GILBERT PLACE, n s, 150 ft w of Faile St, 25x100; Joseph E. Frey to Christian Bierack, 280 East 203d St; attorney, Gustave Frey, 3,429 3d Av.....$1,500

HOE AV, e s, 262.6 ft s of Jennings St, 37.6x 100; Lavinia A. Burden to Lavinia A. Winter, 408 Vanderbilt Av, Borough of Queens, N. Y., ½ part; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Theron H. Burden, 449 Ditmars Av, Borough of Queens, N. Y., ½ part; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Francis T. Riker to Louis M. Ballister, 1,104 Steuben Av, Utica, N. Y.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,500

LORING PL, 2,253; Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Co. to New York Investors Corp., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, corner of Taylor Av, —x—; John J. Reichert to John Miller, 1,966 3d Av; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,000

WHITLOCK AV, 950; Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Co. to New York Investors Corp., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

6TH ST, s s, 405 ft w of Avenue A, 150x83, Unionport; Eliz. R. O'Brien, executrix, to Eliz. R. Brien, 480 Marion Av., Brooklyn; attorney, Raphael Brill, 220 Broadway....$1

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, s w corner of 145th St, 99.11x 50, all; Crimmins Operating Co. to Lenox Bridge Hotel, 603 Lenox Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1917; address, 842 St. Ann's Av.$7,000

PARK AV, s e corner of 131st St, 99.11x110, all, party first part to erect garage; Keats Co. to Well Fargo & Co., 51 Broadway, 10 years from completion of building; address, C. V. Fowler, Superintendent, 61 Broadway $5,000

1ST ST, 14 to 24; also Extra Place, 2 to 8, and 2d St, 29, as now occupied by theatre building not included in this parcel, 35 24 Av, all; 2d St, 35, first floor and basement; George F. Johnson to Joseph Edelstein, 45 West 110th St, 21 years from Sept. 1, 1919, lease dated June 14, 1918.....$48,400

134TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of Madison Av, 100x 99.11; Stewart Realty Co. to Herman Goldberg, 1,241 39th St, Brooklyn, and another, from completion of building to May 1, 1928; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway $5,400

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

3D ST, 60 East; Albert Sigel against Jay-Eff Realty Co., Inc., contractor and owner.

27TH ST, 454 West; J. H. Jasker, Inc., against N. Y. Edison Co., owner; George Sykes, Inc., contractor $288.65

27TH ST, 454 West; Trinity Contracting Co., Inc., against N. Y. Edison Co., owner; George Sykes Co., Inc., contractor.....$414

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

5TH AV, 509; Percy Coon against Dyckman Building Corp. et al., Nov. 14, 1917.

53D ST, 46 West; Josephine Goldstein against Wilbur P. Marple et al., Jan. 26, 1916 .....$77.60

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROAD ST, 127-129, and South St, 15-16; Expanded Metal Engineering Co. against Broad Street Hospital in the City of New York et al., action to foreclose mechanics

At the new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, advertisements and subscriptions are received for The Times and all other publications of The New York Times Company.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

80TH, 223 WEST.—Beautiful six-room, corner apartment; shown between 10 and 2. Bowman, 3772 Schuyler.

85TH, 252 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Exceptionally attractive, cool five rooms; two baths; living room, 26x15; newly decorated and furnished; until Oct. 1. Front Apt. 3B.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Private house; floor, two, three, four rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity; service; $90-$100; cozy studio, $45

91ST, 27 WEST.—1, 2 room apartments, high-class, furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary; open evenings.

97TH, 316 WEST.—High class, next Drive; seven well furnished rooms; reasonable; immediate possession; references. Mariager, Riverside 6780.

98TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Seven rooms, completely furnished, May 1-Oct. 1. Seen by appointment, A. M. Phone Riverside 9210.

104TH, 304 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, high-class, furnished apartment; $75 a month; apply on premises or office of 215 Manhattan Av. Telephone Academy 1647.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Beautiful apartment, all light rooms, to sublet, baby grand piano, library. Morningside 2896, Apt. 2L.

118TH, 460 WEST.—Nicely furnished, seven rooms, high-class apartment house; two rooms facing Morningside Drive. Apt. 5....

122D ST., 620 WEST.—Well furnished, large, five-room apartment, one door from Drive; rental $125; only persons of approved responsibility considered. Phone Morningside 3077, Apartment 43.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator; outside; southern exposure; 6 rooms, bath, $65. Rose.

130TH, 660 WEST.—Beautiful six-room apartment, all outside, $80; sublet. Alexander.

APARTMENTS—Beautifully FURNISHED, 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH, with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $40 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway. HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St. Near Broadway. Telephone Riverside 6100.

Apartments, Handsomely Furnished.—Riverside Drive, West End, best buildings; other choice localities; concessions to October. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM APARTMENT for bachelor in private house. Telephone Plaza 2200.

BROADWAY, 2,534, at 96th St. Subway Station, (The Martha.)—Two, three rooms and bath; maid service and linen; $70 to $80. Tel 1126 Riverside.

For Rent.—A desirable seven-room apartment on 79th St. near Drive. View of Hudson, delightful Summer quarters; longer lease if required. Phone Schuyler 4297.

HIGH-CLASS apartment, furnished, to sublet; seven rooms and three baths; West End Av., near 86th St. Phone Plaza 9063.

LOELING PLACE, 2,322.—Furnished 4-room apartment, all outside rooms; University Heights. Price.

REAL home, magnificently furnished in mahogany; five rooms; high-class elevator; shower; ideal location; beautiful view. Apt. 6, Broadway 3905.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (Apartment 3G.)—6 rooms, 2 baths, fully furnished, April 15 to Sept. 15; facing Drive; elevator; $90.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 67.—Four rooms, overlooking Hudson; immediate possession. Meek, Apartment 4 N. E.

Six attractively furnished rooms, corner Broadway; immediate possession. Inquire Fridays, 624 Broadway.

SUBLET, Furnished 3 rooms and bath, with service. 55 West 46th St.

TO SUBLET on Riverside Drive, a desirable furnished apartment, from May 1 to Sept. 30; seven rooms, two baths; commanding view of Hudson, Riverside Drive, and Columbia College; all outside rooms; exceptionally low rent; may be seen by appointment. Telephone Morningside 6645, Apartment 83.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES. Handsomely furnished sublet apartments. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 280 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, (31 Bennett Av.)—Attractive 5-room elevator apartment, completely furnished; sublet April 1 to Oct. 1; convenient subway, bus. Apt. 4S. St. Nicholas 9090.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.—Elegantly furnished floor; suitable studio; modern improvements. W 163 Times.

WEST END AV.—8 rooms, 3 master bedrooms, 3 baths, perfectly furnished, beautifully located new building, southeast exposure, every room outside; full view Hudson River and Long Island. Phone Academy 1284, before 12, after 5.

WEST END.—Seven rooms, 3 baths, exquisitely furnished, sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

ONE TO TEN ROOMS. Attractively decorated and fitted, in the most exclusive buildings in the city. Personally inspected by my representative. THOMAS J. O'REILLY, Broadway at 100th Street.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, (131 Joralemon St., near Borough Hall subway station.)—High-class furnished apartments in new modern elevator house, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $95.

HENRY ST., 144.—Six minutes from Wall St., Borough Hall subway; two rooms and bath, maid service; $50.

Unfurnished—East Side.

34TH, 120 EAST, (Ground Floor West.)—Best in $1,400 modern apartment; conveniences.

61ST, 217 EAST.—Permanent, quiet business gentleman, two desirable rooms; private family; moderate.

78TH ST., 42 EAST.—New elevator apartment, 2 or 3 large, light rooms, with bath. Agent on premises.

84TH, 114 EAST.—Sublease to Oct. 1, unfurnished, at sacrifice; eight rooms, three baths. See supt. building.

MADISON AV., NEAR 59TH ST. 5 and 6 room apartments, $125. Corner, southern exposure; large rooms. Regent Realty Company, 33 West 42d St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

13TH, 106 WEST.—Three rooms and bath; modern housekeeping apartment; rent reasonable; lease until October; can renew. Chelsea 5070, Apartment 7.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 5 rooms, $1,500 to $4,800; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC., 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

82D, (465 West End Av.)—Corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; all outside rooms; light, attractive; sublet immediately. 3992 Schuyler.

99D, 325 WEST.—Seven-room apartment to let. Superintendent.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Near Riverside Drive; attractive suites of two rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, $50 monthly up; dining room in building. R. A. McIntee Co. Telephone Morningside 1891.

113TH, 526 WEST.—Beautiful, modern, 5-room apartment; sunlight in every room; possession April 15; reasonable rent.

144TH, 619 WEST.—5 rooms, all improvements; rental $38-$40.

161ST, 522-528 WEST.—5-room apartments; telephone; all improvements; rent very reasonable. Agent on premises.

180TH, 660 WEST.—Beautiful six-room apartment; all outside; $60; sublet. Alexander.

CHRISTOPHER ST., 17.—Studio apartment, four rooms and private bath, electric light; heat furnished; rent $52.50. Rienecke, Spring 9456.

DENTIST'S office and three rooms, bath; excellent location; bay window; north light; new building; service. 55 W. 46th St.

FOUR-ROOM front apartment, unfurnished, near Columbia University; all outside rooms; river view; leaving town, wish to sublet immediately to Oct 1st. P 37 Times.

MANHATTAN AV., 278, (corner 111th St.)—Beautiful elevator apartment facing Morningside Park; all modern 4, 5, 6 and 6 room apartments; convenient to all cars; day and night service; rents moderate; agent on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 800, (Apt. 3A.)—Seven large, outside rooms, 2 baths, for rent about May 10. Phone Audubon 5520.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—To sublet, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,000 yearly. Superintendent, on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Cor. 141st.)—Apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths; possession. Manager.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL-ON-HUDSON.—Detached sunny 4, 5 rooms, kitchenette, fireplaces, porches. Inquire Lepley, 608 W. 227th.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

WEST END AV.—Unfurnished seven rooms, three baths, to Oct. 1st, 1919, annual rental $2,400; twelfth floor, unobstructed view; all outside rooms; southern and eastern exposure. Charles E. Rice, Jr., No. 52 Wall St. Hanover 5710.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Couple desire to sublet furnished apartment, April 15 to October; two rooms, bath, kitchenette; Riverside Drive or Central Park preferred. V 286 Times Downtown.

Couple want two rooms, bath, kitchenette, in East fifties or sixties, three months or longer. F 148 Times.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished housekeeping apartment, corner or front rooms; three rooms, kitchen, bath; west side, 60th to 110th; preferably non-elevator; references. B. L., 7 Times.

LIST your apartments with us, furnished or unfurnished; large number of clients waiting. Remco, Broadway and 98th St.

3 or 4 room apartment or 2 or 3 room apartment, with kitchenette; one west side; rent $30 to $35 monthly. Y 257 Times Annex.

Two or three rooms, kitchenette; good locality; reasonable rent. V 376 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST.—Nicely furnished suite in modern apartment; all conveniences; reference. Henderson.

18TH, 114 EAST.—Sunny 2-room apartment, bath; housekeeping; large, small rooms; conveniences.

30TH, 133 EAST. — Quiet room, adjoining bath; phone, electricity, steam; gentleman. Hearn.

35TH, 30 EAST.—Large front room; one flight; electricity, bath; $11; gentleman.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's room with bath; residence art collector; references.

62D, (883 Lexington Av.)—Neat large, small rooms; all conveniences; excellent board.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Attractive large, small, comfortably furnished rooms; ideal location; conveniences.

80TH, 155 EAST.—Private house; large, front room for two; private bath.

86TH, 244 EAST.—Large room; elevator apt.; conveniences. McMahon, Apt. 2F.

EXCEPTIONAL, large, well-furnished room; all modern conveniences; references. Telephone 3800 Plaza.

LEXINGTON AV., 515, (48th St.)—Beautifully furnished corner room, 3 windows; electricity, telephone; elevator apartment; $6; reference. Baruga.

SMALL, well-furnished room, 4th floor, neighborhood Washington Square. Telephone 1348 Stuyvesant, before 11 A. M.

West Side.

17TH, 300 WEST.—Two newly furnished rooms; elevator, steam, bath; gentlemen. Apartment 14.

47TH, 27 WEST.—Attractive, large back parlor with private bath, kitchenette, all conveniences.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Attractive two-room suite, private bath; electricity; every convenience; elevator.

52D, 236 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful room, private bath; other rooms; homelike.

56TH, 201 WEST. Rooms attractively furnished, Southern exposure, conveniences.

58TH ST., 40 WEST. High-class suites, 2 rooms and bath.

64TH, 149 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; large private bathroom, phone, electricity; reasonable.

65TH ST., 12 WEST.—Large, front room, connecting bedroom; steam; board optional; medium-sized room; running water; large closet; gentlemen or business lady. Ring Bell 5. Col. 9719.

65TH, 12 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, steam heat, hot water. Third bell. Columbus 6812.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Back parlor, with private bath, for light housekeeping; other rooms.

68TH, 31 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortably furnished rooms in private family.

69TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms; private baths; exceptional accommodations.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Suite of three rooms, bath, also large room; all conveniences; breakfast optional; select house; gentlemen preferred.

70TH, 112 WEST.—Large, light rooms, running water, private baths, twin beds, housekeeping; $8-$12.

70TH ST., 215 WEST.—Attractive room, southern exposure; suitable for one or two gentlemen.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Single room, with hot and cold water; references exchanged.

74ST, 62 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY; MEDIUM AND SINGLE ROOMS; RUNNING WATER; BATH ADJOINING; REASONABLE.

72D, 22 WEST.—Attractive large basement studio, running water, electricity, separate, single room.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; private bath; steam heat; breakfast; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished medium-sized room; bath adjoining; telephone.

73D, 271 WEST.—Attractive room and bath; subway express; reference.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished double and single rooms, en suite if desired; private baths; electricity; maid service; breakfast optional; English house, adjacent Central Park; southern exposure. 0918 Columbus.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Handsome second-story suite; delightful private residence; for Spring and Autumn; tiled bath, parquet floor; long or short lease; special rates.

74TH, 252 WEST.—Attractive rooms for refined people; maid service; convenient subway express.

74TH, 33 WEST.—ONE LARGE, SUNNY ROOM; PERFECTLY APPOINTED; BREAKFAST; PRIVATE HOUSE.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; electricity, rooms, private baths; $10-$12-$14.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cheerful, neatly furnished large and small rooms.

75TH, 158 WEST.—Front and back room, second floor; private bath; all conveniences; references.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room, all conveniences, maid service, electricity.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large back parlor, private bath; electricity, phone; select residence; $14.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room, adjoining bath, southern exposure.

75TH, 184 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room adjoining bath; also hall room.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Floor in private house; modern; telephone, bath, electricity; will divide.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, private bath, electricity, kitchenette privileges; 2 small rooms.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath, electricity; parquet floors; private house; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—A large, comfortable front room; electric light, telephone.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small room; running water; separate or suite.

76TH, 42 WEST.—Unusually attractive front double room with private bathroom.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, private bath, electricity, phone, references.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, en suite or single, with private bath in refined home, electricity; phone; gentlemen.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Furnished, large rooms, southern exposure; private baths, kitchenette optional.

78TH, 223 WEST.—Large room, newly decorated; furnished or unfurnished; other rooms.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Largt front room; southern exposure; running water; reasonable.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable rooms; every convenience.

80TH, 116 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor, bedroom; private bath, electricity, $10; reference.

81ST, 263 WEST. (West End.)—Delightfully arranged three-room suit, or separately; southern exposure, shower; large, modern; 4th floor. Pearson.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant, large room or suite, overlooking park; private baths; porch; maid service. Schuyler 1826.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; convenient "L;" private home; references.

82D, 226 WEST.—Studio suite, with private bath, piano; kitchen conveniences; $12.

82D ST., 30 WEST.—University professor's home, two large rooms; references.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms, continuous hot water, electricity; reasonable.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Large room, with bath; smaller rooms. Telephone 3460 Schuyler.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Attractively furnished front suite; single family; reference, water; adjoining bath; elevator apartment; gentlemen; references. King.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside rooms, southern exposure; elevator apartment.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Fine, large room to let; gentleman; private family; reference, water.

88TH, 71 WEST.—Attractive large front room, alcove, bath adjoining; electricity, telephone; suitable one, two gentlemen; $10-$12 week.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large, attractive room; private bath; all conveniences; references.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.) — Exclusive bachelor dwellings; large room, private bath; small room.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Attractive suite; one, two rooms, bath; single room; steam, electricity.

90TH, 121 WEST.—Cozy room; heat, phone, all conveniences. Gadeau.

91ST, 130 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water, telephone, electricity. Apartment 2, West.

91ST, 4 WEST, ("L.")—Attractive furnished room, conveniences; homelike; elevator apartment; private. Munde.

93D 259 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms or suite; private dwelling; one flight; modern conveniences; also single rooms. Tel. Riverside 7174.

94TH, 696 WEST END AV.—Large, sunny, well furnished bedroom, adjoining bath; $8; also other, $10; phone; private house.

94TH, 156 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences; references.

95TH, 65 WEST, (Roselle.)—Elegantly furnished, large rooms, suitable couples; table boarders.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone; gentlemen; $6.

103D, 303 WEST.—Large, sunny room, running water; newly furnished; next to bathroom; in private house.

103D, 122 WEST.—Large front parlor; steam, telephone; French family; references. Jallade.

103D, 203 WEST.—Room, large closet, near bath and shower. Phone Apt. 2A.

104TH ST., 60 WEST, near "L."—Light, pleasant room, for gentleman. Reardon.

110TH, 500 WEST, Apt. 1-A.—Elegantly furnished room; running water; all latest improvements.

111TH ST., 507 WEST.—Nicely furnished back parlor; all conveniences. Apt. 43.

112TH.—Wonderful opportunity, business people, October 1; two large connecting rooms; cool, southern exposure; overlooking Hudson. Morningside 7457.

113TH, 548 WEST.—Large room and bath; strictly private; no other roomers.

114TH, 514 WEST, (opposite Columbia.)—Room adjoining bath; reasonable. Apt. 1.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—La Porte Hotel, opposite Columbia University; 8 minutes from 42d St.; large and small rooms, suites, private baths, $5 weekly up; transients accommodated; Flying Fame Cafeteria and Restaurant.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Clean, well furnished room; suitable 2; reasonable. Brockway.

121ST, 323 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms for girls; home environment; select neighborhood. Seller.

122D, 600 WEST.—Large, outside, three windows; single; all conveniences; reasonable. McKinnon.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large double room, kitchen; $6.50 week; elevator. Rose.

126TH, 267 WEST.—Two rooms, adjoining bath; independent entrance; conveniences; $8. Pardon.

148TH.—Beautiful front rooms and alcove bedrooms; gentleman. 3,003 Broadway. Apt. 30.

148TH ST., 402 WEST.—Light, airy room, with bath. Apartment B.

183D, 190 WADSWORTH AV., Apart. 33.—Outside, pleasant, single room; conveniences; $3.50.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished 1 or 2 rooms, vicinity Columbia; no other roomers; references. Morningside 5783, before 2 o'clock.

BROADWAY (216 West 56th).—Large, lovely furnished room; small room; electricity, Apartment 16.

BROADWAY, (77th.)—Attractive, large front suite, kitchenette. Inquire Toussaint, 262 West 85th.

BROADWAY, 2,647, (100th.)—Private family will rent large light room adjoining bath; exclusive elevator apartment; $7. Apartment 6 South.

CLAREMONT AV., (116th St.)—Large, exceptional room, high-class apartment, private bath; Christian family; subway and Riverside bus, two minutes; large French windows to balcony; ideal Summer room; references. Phone Morningside 1388.

CLAREMONT AV., 140 (125).—Large front room, overlooking Grant's Tomb; private family; gentlemen; references. Apartment 34. Phone Morningside 5400.

COMFORTABLE ROOM, en suite; accommodations par excellence visitors in city. Columbus 6776.

COMFORTABLE room, en suite, private; accommodations par excellence visitors city. Phone 2356 Academy.

LARGE ROOM, 2 meals; private family; Christian; 90th subway. Phone River 1624.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can find superior accommodations with refined private family; references. Cathedral 9088.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575.—Elevator house, shower bath, overlooking Hudson, beautiful new furniture; private family; single room; $5; room, twin beds, $10; respectable, permanent business gentlemen only; references required. Apartment 34.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (110th subway.)—Elegantly furnished front suite overlooking Hudson, twelfth floor, $75 month; or one large room, $35 month; gentleman; immediate possession. Phone 672 Morningside, Apartment 12B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th St.)—Attractively furnished bedroom and living room, suite; reasonable. Riverside 9881, Apartment 6.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 608.—Sunny, well-furnished room; business man, woman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (94th-95th.)—Attractive parlor and bedroom, facing Drive; exceptional opportunity.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76, (between 79th and 80th Sts.)—Large, light room with kitchen; also large room with bath.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Attractive studio, $100; single rooms, adjoining bath; strict reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 82d.)—Single room, facing river; private house.

TWO sunny front rooms, (or single,) private; suitable two gentlemen or business couple; $9, $11; references. Schuyler 9365.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION (198 WEST 4TH).—A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED; RESTAURANT CONNECTING; REFERENCES.

WEST END AV., 936, (corner 106th.)—Corner room; private elevator apartment; gentlemen. 3 West.

WEST END AV., 284, (73d.)—Attractively furnished room, bath, electricity.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

WEST END AV., 326.—Large, beautiful studios and rooms; quiet house; reasonable.

48TH ST., 63 WEST.—Large rooms, 2d floor; private baths; large closets; gas, electricity.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Very large room or suite and board wanted; electric light, steam heat, private bath; in strictly private house, with agreeable and refined social surroundings by middle-aged, educated business man; good connection with downtown section essential; only parties meeting all requirements are requested to answer with full details and to state price. J 177 Times.

GENUS HOMO, male, middle age, single, desires well-furnished room, private family preferred, within three blocks of a subway station, 72d to 116th, April 1; describe, state rental. W 179 Times.

Refined young man wants room with private American or English family; state particulars. J 172 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

21ST, 47 EAST. — Handsomely furnished suite, piano; single room; excellent table; table guests.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large, sunny room, with private bath; also small room, studios.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Beautiful atmosphere, outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

57TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths; electricity; switchboard; refined service.

47TH ST., 47 WEST. Large, sunny room, bath; exceptional table.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Attractive sunny small, large rooms, private bath; table board; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive single room, near bath; excellent table; references; table guests.

16 WEST 55TH ST. Small rooms, bath, with board: references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—One large double room, with board; table guests; references.

57TH, 32 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with excellent board; table guests accommodated.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; parlor dining; convenient location.

58TH ST., 41-45 WEST.—MADISON ARMS: ELEVATOR.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people; handsomely furnished rooms, private bath; electric light; Southern cooking; also front parlor.

70TH, 200 WEST, (opposite Sherman Square.)—72d subway express; large front room; attractive, homelike; running water; suitable couple; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Table guests; wholesome home cooking; dinners, day or week. Hubbell.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

72D, 228 WEST.—Steam heat, electricity, elevator; large room; April 1; subway express.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; electricity; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, private bath; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractive room with private bath; table guests accommodated.

73D ST., 302 WEST.—Comfortable two-room suite, large double rooms, private baths, all conveniences, home cooking; overlooking Hudson.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Front suite, second floor; private bath; also other rooms; steam, electricity; private phone; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable two; excellent cuisine; table guests. Schuyler 1425th St.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.) Beautiful front room, bath, steam, electricity; also medium; home cooking; table guests.

76TH, 125-129 WEST.—Sunny, single, double rooms; excellent table; homelike atmosphere; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and medium, attractive front sunny room; excellent tables.

76TH ST., 151 WEST. Large room, with private bath; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 173 WEST.—Diabetic cooking; excellent service; well furnished room; lady or gentlemen.

80TH, 124-128 WEST. — Attractive rooms; electricity; good home cooking; special permanent.

82D ST., 13 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, electric light; excellent cuisine; table guests; references.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny rooms; refined environment; home cooking; references. Schuyler 8609.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front room; bath; smaller room; parlor dining; reasonable.

86TH ST., 164 WEST.—Large front room; excellent meals; agreeable surroundings; references exchanged.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, private bath, electricity; excellent table; table guests.

91ST ST., 50 WEST, (Near Park, Subway, L.)—Beautiful suite, private bath; also medium room, electricity; refined surroundings; American family.

92D, 48 WEST.—Attractive medium-sized room, running water, adjoining bath; parlor dining.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

102D, 305 WEST. (Riverside.)—Attractive room, second floor, adjoining bath; owner's private home.

102D, 250 WEST.—Sunny, single rooms, also second floor; home cooking; table guests.

111TH, 545 WEST. (Corner Broadway.)—Large handsomely furnished room, bath, exceptional table; gentleman or couple. Preager.

113TH, 544 WEST. (Near Riverside Drive.)—1, 2 rooms and bath, suitable for man and wife or 2 gentlemen. Telephone Morningside 1891.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Attractive large room, southern exposure; electricity, telephone; home cooking; references.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near subway.)—Healthy, beautiful location. "The Audubon," newly renovated, bright, clean rooms, single, en suite; board optional; surprisingly reasonable; every comfort. 2757 Audubon.

277TH, 606 WEST, (Spuyten Duyvil.)—Country, city limits; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222. (94TH.)—Beautiful large, sunny room; congenial family; also medium-sized room; home cooking; references. Apartment 24.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large, sunny, double room; suitable for studio; piano; overlooking Drive; opposite Claremont Inn; reasonable. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers beautiful, large room, facing the Drive; first-class board. Audubon 4570, Apartment 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Attractive room, facing Riverside; exclusive Hebrew boarding house. Schuyler 9957.

THE EVELYN LODGE, Charming Family House of Highest Standard. 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight. Good Air. Quietness. Social Parlors. Smoking Rooms. Comforts. Weekly, $11-$18 per adult, with meals. No Enemy Aliens Admitted. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Large, newly furnished; private bath; suitable two or three; table guests; table guests accommodated; references.

WEST END AV., 871.—Family speaking French, Spanish, offers large, sunny room; all conveniences; excellent meals; 103d subway.

WEST END AV., 801, (74th.)—Large rooms, private baths; meals; also singles. Columbus 1747.

BOARD WANTED.

YOUNG MAN desires room and board in refined, private family, with young people, no other roomers, location between West 80th and 100th, near Central Park; moderate. F 143 Times.

Gentleman wants room and board with refined family; good neighborhood; state particulars and price. M. L., 2,036 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER.—Trial balances; typist; 12 years' experience; knowledge French; $25. K 266 Times Downtown.

CASHIER, experienced, wants position; references. Heilig, 1,591 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic, expert fitter, street, dinner, dancing frocks, remodeling; out, home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Circle 1158.

MASSAGE.—Ladies, graduate nurse gives massage treatment at your home. Phone Miss Forde, Chelsea 5248, appointment.

MASSEUSE, licensed, wishes a few more patients; by appointment only. Miss Wahlberg, 232 East 61st. Phone Plaza 8061.

STENOGRAPHER, 18, high school graduate; knowledge of bookkeeping; excellent beginner. K 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Law and trust company experience; state salary. Box 170, 852 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist, Assistant Bookkeeper.—$9. Ethel Harris, 202 West 116th. Morningside 1480.

TYPIST-CLERK, experienced, desires position in office. W 120 Times.

YOUNG LADY, with good education, wishes position which offers opportunity for development and advancement; I have lots of ambition and determination to succeed; unquestionable references. Y 274 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, experienced as nurse, desires to travel with invalid or as companion. Miss Burgess, 329 West 28th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, (19.) experienced, knowledge cost accounting, handled several audits, Columbia student, desires good connection. Public accountants, what have you to offer? K 273 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Cost accountant, office manager; 17 years' broad manufacturing experience, factory costs, modern system; age 35 years; married; salary $2,500, with opportunity. Y 212 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, trial balance; bookkeeping done for firms not employing bookkeepers; terms reasonable. Louis Fallig, 21 West 20th St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Income tax reports, trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, Tribune Building. Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT—PUBLIC. Books opened, closed, audited; financial statements; &c.; reasonable rates. F. O. Martin, Room 1430, 46 West 24th St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangement firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104, Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, systematizer, part time, Sunday and evening engagements; reasonable. T 306 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Competent supervise office force; capable filling corporate position of trust. W 167 Times.

ADVERTISING MAKEUP, Copy Man.—Capable managing details; publisher, agency, or department. 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, draft exempt, executive ability, thoroughly experienced, recently employed motion picture industry, desires responsible position. W 160 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; 20½ years; double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance. K 272 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, (25,) exempt, able, experienced systematizer, correspondent. ($30.) F 126 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, capable, with several years' thorough business experience; excellent references. W 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (25,) seeks permanency; thoroughly competent. Herbst, 1,448 5th Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored, (light,) mechanic, desires position; long years' experience Pierce-Arrow; best references. O 577 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR.—25, Irish, wishes position; private, city, country; references; experienced. Joyce, 158 East 45th St., city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEURS. — Professional Chauffeurs' Club of America is in position to furnish on short notice thoroughly competent, reliable chauffeurs with long experience whose references are guaranteed. Address 240 West 55th St. Tel. 2495-4362 Circle.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC. Swiss, machinist by trade; six years' factory, nine years' private car experience; have own tools for repairing; best references. J. Walter, 571 Carlton Av., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 7600.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 32; safe driver, expert mechanic; competent in every respect; city, country. Chauffeur, care of Fisher, 508 West 145th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 31, expert, wishes private position; sober, good references. Write E. B., 263 W. 125th St.

CHAUFFEUR, competent, wants first-class position; traveling preferred; A1 references. J 164 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, six years' drafting and engineering experience, seeks position forenoons. K 274 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN-TRACER.—Mechanic; 3 years' experience; salary $100 monthly. K 278 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—I am an American, Christian, 34 years of age, married, well educated, and can give highest references as to character, ability, &c.; from present employed in executive capacity a good salary, but opportunity now limited; 15 years' experience in manufacturing and executive work, including the adoption of efficiency methods within reasonable limit; I am in position to invest in good proposition. Would interview be of mutual benefit? Box W 44 Times.

EXECUTIVE. — University graduate, ten years' experience in public institution, desires to change to business corporation. V 338 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, SALES AND ADVERTISING; CORRESPONDENT, SYSTEMATIZER, EFFICIENCY MAN. W 76 TIMES.

GARDENER — SUPERINTENDENT.—First-class experience estate management, all branches horticulture, landscape, farm, stock; A1 references; Englishman, married, age 39. T. H., 64 50th St., Corona.

LAWYER, HIGH STANDING, ABILITY TO JUDGE AND DEAL WITH MEN; 8 YEARS' ACTIVE LEGAL AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, DESIRES TO CONNECT WITH LARGE BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT; EXCELLENT REFERENCES FURNISHED. V 398 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MAN, married, American, wishes steady position. James Hyde, 138 West 101st St.

MASTER MECHANIC. — One who has a thorough knowledge of the repairs and maintenance of steam plants and factory machinery is open for position; have worked in this capacity for the last four years with the American Sugar Refining Co. of Brooklyn; as to ability, character, &c., apply to above firm; wages expected, $50; no objection to going out of town. Charles Ruder, 26 Jennings St., Elmhurst, L. I.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Am holding a responsible position; open for a larger one; can straighten out your books, handle your credits with skill, collect many of your hard accounts where others have failed, and work long hours, (my present employer says I have always done two men's work;) expectations $60 to $75 a week; 6 feet 3 inches; understand human nature, can get results, and never say die; exempt. Ellis, care Baumann's, 2,930 3d Av. Phone 7400 Melrose.

SALESMAN, seven years' experience, wants line of merit, responsible concern, covering New York to Kansas City. Goldstein, 119 West 114th.

SALESMAN, 6 years' experience, selling groceries to wholesale, retail trade; what have you got to offer? 233 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experience ladies' neckwear, wishes line for city and nearby territory. W 184 Times.

SKIRT DESIGNER and cutter, experienced, desires position; give best references. O 589 Times Harlem.

STEWARD and wife, English, (exempt;) country club; first-class cooking and service; excellent references. Ansell, 300 West 112th.

STEWARD country club desires change; six years' reference present position; last year's business $80,000. X 370 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT, middle-aged mechanic, American; thoroughly understands all branches of mechanical work; expert on warm-air heating; can estimate, read plans, and lay out work; can handle men to best advantage; best of reference. Address O. B., 605 Arbuckle

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HELP WANTED—Male.

PRINTER-MANAGER.

A man with original ideas and creative ability, not over 40 years of age, with full knowledge of the printing business from estimate to delivery, is wanted in a large plant. Apply with references and full details covering former positions.

P. O. Box 147,
Boston, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVE.—A drop forging plant, located in Central New York, solicits correspondence with a live, bright, energetic young man, calling on the manufacturing trade as a sales representative in New York and vicinity; straight commission basis; reply, giving experience, firms you are now representing. Y 264 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Exceptional chance for a high-class representative to handle a line of children's shoes; "Dressup and nurses" uniforms, for New York City, New York State, and New England States, with a drawing account and commission. Y 230 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.

We are in need of high-grade men who have had keen selling experience; insurance, automobile, cash register, or successful book salesmen preferred; commission basis. If you have made $2,000 a year or over, phone Murray Hill 3112 for appointment.

SALESMEN.—An old company working along new lines requires immediately six high-grade men of proved ability for work in New York City and Eastern territory; only men of good health, appearance, and character will be considered; drawing account against commission, with transportation, &c., paid. J. J. Moonan, 288 4th Av., 15th floor.

SALESMEN.—A large concern has opportunities for several young Americans of good education and pleasing personality; men between 23 and 35 desirable, who are strictly honest and hard working; drawing account against commission to start. O. P., 46 Times.

SALESMEN can earn $50 and upward on commission selling Ford cars for authorized agents; experience unnecessary. Call any morning, 10 to 12, Scharin Bros., 156 2d Av.

SALESMAN, mechanical rubber goods, to take New York account for Western manufacturer; state age, experience, and whether you are now working on salary or commission. Y 273 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.

Thoroughly experienced sweater salesman for city and route; first-class man only; salary and commission. Address Box 70, Oleck Advertising, 1,133 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—College education and pleasing appearance more essential than experience; state salary and full details. F 132 Times.

SALESMAN.—Retail; experienced men's clothing. Lambert, 124 Nassau St.

SHIPPING ASSISTANT.

Settled man, experienced in shipping department, marking and checking. Apply

AMERICAN CHICLE CO.,
Harris & Ely Av., L. I. C.,
2 blocks south of Bridge Plaza subway and elevated stations.

SHOE SALESMAN wanted with experience and references; salary. Frank Bros., 588 6th Av.

SHOE SALESMAN on women's fine shoes, (retail;) must furnish reference. H. W. Baldwin Co., 508 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SOLICITOR.—Young man, teacher preferred, to obtain students for merchant marine training camp; liberal commission basis. T. S., O 199 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Large downtown bank requires the services of an experienced stenographer; in replying state age, experience, religion, and salary expected. Address C. B. D., P. O. Box 822, New York City.

STENOGRAPHERS for U. S. Fuel Administration; war service in Washington; start $90; rapid advancement; no civil service. Room 801, 70 Wall St., Sat., 10 to 1.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, an experienced male stenographer; good position and salary. Frankel & Brooks, Inc., 215 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn.

STOCK CLERK. — Young man; wholesale fancy goods; good chance for advancement; age and salary expected. S. B., 230 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK, who has had experience in drug and chemical business, either retail or wholesale, to fill position in stock department; call with references. Powers, Weightman, Rosengarten, 145 Front St.

STOCK CLERK.—Clothier's linings; draft exempt; state age, experience, salary expected. R., 345 Times Downtown.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—An experienced man for leading instrument house, or young man without experience who is technically or scientifically inclined; good opportunity. W 190 Times.

TOOL AND GAUGE MAKERS.

Services of several expert tool and gauge makers required; must be mechanical; Government work. Telephone Kingsbridge 271 after 6:30 P. M. for interview.

TOOL AND GAUGEMAKERS.

Men who like up-to-date, high-grade work on Government contracts, with good wages; 50 miles from New York. Apply 390 Broadway, Room 1011.

TYPISTS.

SEVERAL RAPID AND ACCURATE TYPISTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY; GOOD SALARY; CALL IN PERSON. MR. LUDWIG, WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP., NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

TUTOR-COMPANION WANTED.

For boy of seventeen years to prepare for college 1919; must be college man, or high education; must be athletic and able to keep up exercises and sports; to live steadily with the boy, either at home, camp or travel.

Liberal compensation for qualified gentleman.

Address, giving sufficient details to assist early personal interview, Tutor, Y 240 Times Annex.

WANTED—A REAL MAN WHO IS MAKING GOOD IN A BIG JOB; MUST HAVE TWO PRIMARY REQUISITES — BE A SALESMAN AND KNOW STEEL; HE WILL BE PLACED IN CHARGE OF THE REPRESENTATION IN NEW YORK OF A GROUP OF LARGE STEEL MILLS AND FABRICATING PLANTS; ON A SALARY, COMMENSURATE WITH A GREAT OPPORTUNITY; MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE STATEMENT OF HIS EXPERIENCE WILL BE HIS ABILITY TO GRASP THE POSSIBILITIES SUCH A POSITION OFFERS. P 68 TIMES.

WATCHMAKER.—Wanted, at once, first-class watchmaker; $32 per week; watchmaker and optician preferred; steady work. J. Clinton Tripby, 3,115 M St., Washington, D. C.

YOUNG MEN,
19 TO 35 YEARS,
WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION,
TO LEARN
telephone switchboard installation work; good opportunity for rapid advancement; steady work; $12 weekly to start; paid while learning.

APPLY 8 TO 11 A. M.,
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INSTALLERS,
121 WEST 17TH ST., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN for clerical work; must be accurate and write neatly and rapidly; hours midnight to 8 A. M., six days a week; state age, experience, salary desired and telephone number. Y 245 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN.—Good correspondent; familiar with hurrying orders; excellent opportunity for advancement; state experience and salary desired. B. K., 310 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted to learn manufacturing business; state schooling and experience; salary to start, $15. Address K 218 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, laboratory assistant on large commercial farm, northern New Jersey, who can operate Ford car and be generally useful; good opportunity for advancement; $12 a week to start. Alphano Humus Co., 17 Battery Pl.

YOUNG MEN wanted for beginners' position in large National bank. V 350 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN with ambition can find an unusual opening with a well-known manufacturing house; hustlers will be started at $15 per week and advanced as rapidly as ability and reliability are proven. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M. at our employment office, 1,104 2d Av., between 58th and 59th Sts., Manhattan.

YOUTH Wanted, with typewriting experience, for certified public accountant's office; salary $10. K 254 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

ARE YOU INTERESTED in a well-paying profession? Many of our graduates earn $5,000 to $10,000 yearly. Our method of instruction develops experts. Write for Booklet G. NATUROPATHIC INSTITUTE, 254 West 34th St., New York City.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling; write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. National Salesmen's Training Assn. Suite 1906D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Free Booklet 70: "Your English" enables you to test your knowledge and suggests method for overcoming defects. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

ACCOUNTANTS in demand everywhere. Bulletin 25 gives details of training necessary. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

...ool Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager, $30; bookkeeper-salesman, $25; assistant manager; renting, (real estate,) $20. Chelsea Agency, 423 6th Av.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BODY, touring, 1917, for Pierce-Arrow; "6-38" or "6-48," almost new; complete, with cowl and slip covers. Burr, 1,778 Broadway, care Rippeth, 351 Columbus.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC Suburban Sedan, 1917.
PIERCE "38" coupe; latest model.
PIERCE "38" touring, latest model.
LOCOMOBILE 1917 "38" 4-pass. Sport.
STUTZ Bulldog Special 1917.
STUTZ 1917 16-valve Speedster.
LANCIA Sport Roadster, 1916.
HUDSON 1917 4-pass. Sport.
Burrelle, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 9008.

CADILLAC.—Bargain; 1916 Cadillac touring car, seven passenger, excellent running condition. R. W. Ennever, 11 Grove St., White Plains, N. Y. Phone 2645 White Plains.

CADILLAC roadster, 1915, in fine condition mechanically; paint, tires, and upholstery; price absolutely right. Art Schlobohm, 35 Halsey St., Newark. Tel. Market 2137.

CADILLAC "8" Landaulet, Westinghouse shock absorbers; like new; $1,300. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 Landaulet; Westinghouse shock absorbers; practically new. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1914 touring, $375; like new; any test. Phone Morningside 2562.

CADILLAC 1916, SEVEN PASSENGER.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

CASE 1916, seven passenger; mechanically perfect; tires like new. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway, Columbus 4048.

CASE 1917 six-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

CHANDLER Model 17, 7-passenger limousine and Model 16 landaulet; rebuilt; repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER Model 17, 6-passenger sport runabout; wire wheels; rebuilt; repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER Model 16, 7-passenger touring; rebuilt; repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER Model 17, 7-passenger touring; rebuilt; repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER Model 17, 4-passenger chummy roadster; rebuilt; repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER Model 17, 4-passenger coupe; rebuilt; repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

CHEVROLET ROADSTER, $235;
1916, model 490; excellent, economical car; self-starter and electric lights.
JOHN MOORE & CO.,
2,004 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

CHEVROLET TOURING 1917.
Baby Grand; used three months; not hurt in any way; sell cheap.
JOHN MOORE & CO.,
2,004 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

COLE 1917 six-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

DETROIT ELECTRIC brougham, 1914 model; thoroughly overhauled and rebuilt, new paint; price $1,250; will demonstrate. J. D. Stilwell, 20 Central Park West, New York. Phone Columbus 3725.

DETROITER.—Five-passenger touring, 1916; bargain; all new tires; starting and lighting system; fully equipped; $350. C. L. Haring, 252 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

DETROIT ELECTRIC brougham, 1917, same as our 1918 $3,075 car; practically new; a bargain at $2,750. W. Menefee, 20 Central Park West. Phone Columbus 3725.

FRANKLIN 1918, Serial Nine, five-passenger; 1918 Cole Eight, club roadster, 4 passenger; 1915 Pierce-Arrow 6-48, 7 passenger. 2887 Market, 588 Broad St., Newark.

HAYNES 1917 5-passenger touring. Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th St.

HUDSON 1918 Raceabout Special, 2-passenger.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

HUDSON 1917, 4-passenger speedster; like new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

LANCIA.—Smart speedster; must sacrifice. Telephone Lieutenant Blake, Col. 2228.

LANDAULET 1914, 4-cylinder, 4-passenger, Brewster body, $500. Klinker, 886 Webster Av., Long Island City.

LEXINGTON, latest model, seven-passenger, equipped slip covers, wire wheels; practically brand new; cost $2,800; will sacrifice. Anelli, F 18, Produce Exchange. Broad 4980.

MARMON late 1916 five-passenger touring, almost new, 1,700; no dealers. S. W. Menefee, 20 Central Park West, New York.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1917 touring, just overhauled, first-class condition; private owner. X 302 Times Annex.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

MARMON, 1917 touring car, also Marmon roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MAXWELL ROADSTER, $235;
1916 model; practically new; Sterling non-skid tires, electric starter; dependable condition.
JOHN MOORE & CO.,
2,004 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

NATIONAL TOURING, 1916, seven passenger; mechanically perfect; original paint, like new; guaranteed; bargain. Garage, 154 West 124th St.

OVERLANDS. — Overhauled and guaranteed cars at bargain prices, on liberal payment proposition; from manufacturer; for satisfactory service. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

OVERLAND Model 81 1915 5-passenger touring; fine condition; extra shoe and tube; used very little. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

OVERLAND 1916 2-passenger runabout; two extra shoes in good shape; bargain. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

OVERLAND 1916 5-passenger touring. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

OWEN MAGNETIC, latest model 4-passenger touring; condition new. Phone Columbus 8963.

PACKARD 1915 "3-38" 7 pass. touring
PACKARD 1915 "2-38" 7 pass. touring
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 W. 60th St.

PACKARD 1917 "2-35" Touring.
PACKARD 1916 "1-35," like new.
Wallace, 236 West 59th.

PACKARD 1918, 3-35, seven-passenger touring. Clark & Kendricks, 143 West 51st St.

PACKARD 2-35, 1917, 7-passenger, touring. Condition new. Telephone Columbus 8963.

PAIGE ROADSTER.—4-passenger, disappearing seats; good condition; can be seen. Knickerbocker Motor Service Co., 318 West 48th. Bryant 5997.

PEERLESS.—I desire to dispose of my 6-cyl. 48-horse power Peerless limousine at once on account of leaving town; both the interior and exterior have been thoroughly done over by Brewster & Co. at an expense of $1,400; will sell quickly for same. Lenox 8785, Apartment 6, 903 Park Av.

PEERLESS, 1917 limousine; practically new.
Wallace, 236 West 59th.

PIERCE-ARROW 6-38 touring car; in excellent condition, fully equipped; dealers need not apply. Phone Astoria 402, after 6 P. M.

SIMPLEX 1915, special built "75," shaft drive, four-passenger; Hollbrook; run 6,000 miles. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 90 h. p. touring; 4 passenger; sports type; price $850. George Wallace Copley, 665 5th Av., Plaza 4837.

SPEEDSTER, special built, aluminum body, 120 H. P., Most exclusive sport car in city. Worth seeing. Harris, 1700 Broadway.

STEARNS 1917 five-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR ADOPTION.—A HOME OF ABSOLUTE refinement is sought for an adorable, bright, happy orphan girl, 3 years old, of excellent parentage. J 152 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.

An ideal combination of the most efficient motor and handsome car construction. We offer for immediate delivery three newly painted, overhauled cars; very desirable at this season. 1917 coupe. 1916 Cloverleaf, 1916 runabout, "Light 4." Guaranteed. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Columbus 7600. (Driscoll, Used Car Manager.)

STEARNS-KNIGHT "BIG 4" RUNABOUT, VERY ATTRACTIVE, NEWLY PAINTED, NEW BODY, JUST OVERHAULED; NEW CAR GUARANTEED. SILENT KNIGHT MOTOR REPAIR SHOP, 549 WEST 53D. COLUMBUS 1092.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 Landaulet "8," superb body, mechanically perfect; tires excellent; big bargain. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4048.

STUDEBAKER, Series "18" Coupe; like new. Harris, 1,700 Broadway. Main entrance.

STUDEBAKER 1916 3 passenger chummy roadster, also Chandler 6 roadster; choice $350. 216 Pacific St., Brooklyn. 422 Main.

STUTZ Roadster, 1914; condition guaranteed; full equipment; good tires; paint good; electric starter; new battery; Bosch magneto; can be seen 218 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn, or will arrange demonstration any day after 4 P. M. Phone 2533 Worth, or write H. E. Stout, 317 Washington St., N. Y.

STUTZ ROADSTERS,
1917--LIKE NEW--1916.
These cars look brand new; they have every equipment, including wire wheels; paint without a scratch and mechanically O. K.; open to mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday. Brighton Auto Exchange, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ, 1917, beautiful; almost new; wire wheels; first reasonable cash offer buys car. 1,930 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog Special; 4 passenger touring. George Wallace Copley, 665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

STUTZ Bulldog 4-passenger 1916, perfect mechanical condition; original paint; owner drafted. Vesterberg, 30 East 23d St.

STUTZ 1916, four-passenger bulldog; condition new; many extras. Phone Columbus 8963.

STUTZ, 1917 speedster, also four passenger touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ 1915 RUNABOUT.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th St.

STUTZ 1916 roadster; wire wheels; fine condition. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
"White" Town Car.
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHTS.—Rare bargains in overhauled and guaranteed cars, all models; act quick. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 59th.

WINTON 33 h. p.; overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Motor Trucks.

PIERCE-ARROWS.—New 5-ton Pierce-Arrows for hire; short or long haul; special New York-Philadelphia-Baltimore rate. Ireland, Clarke, Broadway. Phone Circle 4349.

TRUCKS, 1, 2, 3½, and 5 tons, to hire by day, week, month, or contract, at reasonable rates; long distance a specialty. Vanderput & Co., phone Bushwick 2998.

SANDOW Truck, 1½ tons; almost new; special delivery body; guaranteed perfect condition. H. E. Stout Co., 317 Washington St., N. Y.

TRUCKS.

Pierces, Macks, Packards, Whites, &c., at bargain prices. Pacific, 221 West 53d.

AUTO TRUCK, 2 tons, to hire day or week. Gramercy 2963.

HUDFORD.—For hire, one-ton Hudford, $10 per day. Flad. Bushwick 828W.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
MERCER SPEEDSTER; condition like a brand-new car.
1917 FRANKLIN Brougham.
1917 CHALMERS Town Car, Little "6"; almost new.
1917 CHALMERS Little "6" Touring.
CHALMERS Speedster, special C. T. Silver body; brand-new; big discount.
1916 MERCER Touring; elegant condition.
1917 STUDEBAKER Roadster; like new.
1917 PULLMAN.
STUTZ 4-passenger, $950.
STUTZ Roadster, fine condition, $850.
1917 OLDSMOBILE Touring.
1917 JORDAN Touring.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
RENAULT TOWN CAR LANDAULET, suitable for taxi; price $450.
PEERLESS light "6," late model, Touring.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
1,977 BROADWAY, 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.
RIGHT PRICES.

1918 HUDSON touring; mileage, 800.
1917 MITCHELL, small touring; new.
1917 STUTZ Roadster; wire wheels.
1917 MAXWELL touring car.
1917 BUICK "4" roadster; little used.
1917 MAXWELL Sedan; special prices.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6," seven-passenger.
1917 CHALMERS small "6" Runabout.
1917 REO, three-passenger roadster.
1917 CHANDLER Springfield Sedan.
1916 REO, seven-passenger.
1916 CHANDLER touring car.
1916 STUTZ roadster; exceptional.
1916 HUDSON, 6-40, roadster.
1916 STUDEBAKER 3-pass. roadster.
1915 JEWETT, seven-passenger.
1915 BUICK "C" 25 touring.
1915 COLE "8," touring; like new.
1915 OVERLAND small touring.
1914 PACKARD 3-48, touring; exceptional.
CHOICE OF FIFTY OTHERS.
OPEN DAY, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.

THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade.
1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

AUTOMOBILE MOVING. — Long-distance hauls our specialty; trips to Albany, New Haven, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland; estimates given carefully; reasonable rates. Vanderput & Co., phone Bushwick 2998.

Beautiful limousine, guaranteed perfect condition, run 1,700; no dealers. $5,000; run very little; owner (responsible) guarantees fully. Address W 103 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS.
Best private service at taxi rates.
Hour, day, week, or month.
Touring, limousine, and landaulet.
HOTEL AUTO RENTAL SERVICE,
411 West 55th St. Columbus 2892.

CLASSY 7-passenger touring car; hour, day, or monthly; special rates from office to home. Telephone Rhinelander 368.

MINERVA LANDAULET, WELL EQUIPPED, FOR HIRE MONTH OR YEAR. APPLY OR TELEPHONE 200 EAST 64TH. PLAZA 9368.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4210-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD TWIN SIX, beautiful limousine landaulet; careful owner drives; reasonable rates; hour, week or month. Telephone Riverside 5316.

PACKARD, Twin-six touring, for hire; monthly preferred. Andrews, Columbus 8785.

PACKARDS, Twin Sixes, Pierce-Arrows; hour, day, week; moderate. Muldoon, Columbus 7245.

PACKARD twin sixes, hour, week, or month. Wilmarth, 8080 Columbus.

RENAULT for hire; beautiful Renault landaulet, by month preferred; owner drives; reasonable. Columbus 9694. H. Mills, 435 West 57th.

RENAULT. Latest imported 7-passenger touring; also Packards; month, season. Morningside 3300.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED.—8½-ton automobile truck, 40 H. P. Continental automobile engine; small farm tractor; spot cash. Benton, Box 416, Livingston Manor, N. Y.

100 AUTOMOBILES wanted immediately; all good makes, for export order. Bring autos or telephone. 1,763 Broadway. Circle 2476.

CADILLAC, HUDSON Wanted.—Touring, 7-passenger, 1917 or later model. Spring 9647.

WILL pay cash, all kinds cars, in good condition. Meyers, 1,930 Broadway.

WILL PAY Highest Prices any make car. Karp, 1,700 Broadway. Columbus 8322.

Automobile Bodies.

CADILLAC OPEN TOURING BODIES, LIKE NEW.

Can be seen day, evening, or Sunday; will fit eight-cylinder chassis. 1,077 Atlantic Av., Corner Franklin, Brooklyn.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty and Success." Prospers on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Signal Reserve Corps.

Following to participate in flights:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Smith, L. H. | Estill, F. S.
Allen, E. T.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Smith, W. C. | Harwood, W. B.
Fidler, C. F. | Jones, K.
Neuburger, L. B. | Pound, M.
Kindig, P. P. | Hedlund, T. E.
Heafer, H. W. | Rieder, L. D.
Washburn, W. C.

Following to Rich Field:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Albro, A. S. | Leonard, A. V.
Close, W. E. | Pollock, F. H.
Estabrook, F. R.

Following to Eberts Field:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Pond, R. V. | Hardie, L. M.
Cahill, H. J. | Nielsen, G. A.
Conover, G. S.

Following to Selfridge Field:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Crawford, L. D. | Kennedy, C. E.
Fenderson, G. E. | Kinsmon, H. B.
Hinkley, R. A. | Sawyer, G. P.
Hawes, H. R. | Scarborough, W. B.

Following to Park Field:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Altman, H. L. | Sherman, H. S.
Birmingham, W. J. | Turner, K. E. O.
Schemmel, P. P. | Perry, W. H.
Whelan, S. S.

Following to Scott Field:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Bouvier, J. V., III. | Morrison, W. R.
Groom, W. F. | Wilcox, L. B.

Following to Love Field:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Sharon, R. A. | Forbes, W. H.
Dunbar, J. A. | Gibson, M.
Elliott, J. H. | Glynn, M. E.
Godfrey, F. H.

Following to Post Field:
Allen, Capt. H. C.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Host, T. P. | Wright, S. W. V.
Bausher, J. G. | Gibson, J. R.
Coles, P. D. | Brefft, R. E.
Johnson, J. K. | Graham, J. A.
Wright, P. L. | Jones, K.
Burr, D. O. | Heafer, H. W.
Ristig, W. B. | Kindig, T. P.
McMahon, M. J. | Wiehe, T. A.
Ray, P. M.

Following to Gerstner Field:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Prendergast, J. P. | Edens, R. M.
Buell, A. A. | Emmons, B. W.
Dillon, M. S. | Nugent, C. W.
Dworschak, J. F.

Miller, 2d Lt. E. A., and Burks, 2d Lt. C. N., to Carlstrom Field.

Vieh, 2d Lt. W. J., and Moncrieff, 2d Lt. H. F., to Taylor Field.

Following to Ellington Field:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Henry, W. L. | Steele, J. L., Jr.
Jones, E. D. | Crane, O. P. H.
Jenkins, B. Jr. | Knight, J. H.
Black, J. E.

Ray, 2d Lt. R., and Powers, 2d Lt. H. W., to Morrison, Va.

Disque, 1st Lt. R. C.; Cassell, 1st Lt. A. T.; Gayton, 2d Lt. F. L., and Phipps, 2d Lt. L. C., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Felsenthal, 1st Lt. G.; Beck, 1st Lt. H. L., and Hull, 1st Lt. L. N., to Camp Sherman, with 325th Field Sig. Bat.

Following to Kelly Field, No. 2:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Barker, N. E. | Moore, R. S.
Blackwell, F. N. | Stemgridge, A. R.
Brant, T. J. | King, W. C.
De Van, H. G. | McDonald, B. F.
Merrill, H. L. | Tilden, G. A.
Messner, A. W. | Manookin, K. M.
Miller, C. L.

Following to Wilbur Wright Field:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Boisseau, M. E. | Valentine, M. S.
Cooper, R., Jr. | Weigler, W. R.
Nisbet, K. R. | Wright, G. S.
Thayer, L. H. | Wortham, G. S.
Underwood, R. W.

Following to Brooks Field:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Hurst, E. Le R. | Sullivan, J., Jr.
Reardon, C. S. | Taft, G. H.
Strong, D. H.

Cobb, 2d Lt. E. W.; Bower, 2d Lt. R. F., and Reiland, 2d Lt. A. F., to Chanute Field.

Smith, 1st Lt. C. H., orders of Feb. 23 amended; he will report to Cmdg. Gen., Western Dept., as aeronautical off.

Kirchen, 2d Lt. F., to Dallas.

Flanders, 1st Lt. C. K., to Camp Vail.

Barry, 1st Lt. C. W., relieved from duty.

Landon, 2d Lt. C. H., to Call Field.

Wade, 2d Lt. H. R., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Bradshaw, 2d Lt. H. C., Jr., and Sherwood, 2d Lt. C., to Indianapolis Repair Depot.

McNamara, 2d Lt. S. E., will report to Chief Sig. Off. for duty with Balloon Section, Supply Division.

Millar, 1st Lt. L. L.; Downing, 2d Lt. J. J.; Burlingame, 2d Lt. B. O., and Link, 2d Lt. L. W., previous orders directing them to proceed to Little Silver, Del., to Washington, are amended to relieve them from duty in office of Chief Sig. Off. and direct them to proceed to Camp Vail in Radio Div.

Jordan, 1st Lt. R. C., orders of March 6 amended to direct him to proceed to report to Chief Sig. Off.

Smith, 2d Lt. P. J., to Taliaferro Field.

Bradbury, 1st Lt. F. M., to Call Field.

Heywood, 1st Lt. W. P., to Hoboken.

Billesby, Maj. H. M., promoted to be a Lt. Col.

Talbot, 2d Lt. W. C., orders of Feb. 12 revoked.

Weeks, 1st Lt. P. T., to Camp Vail with research sec. radio laboratories.

Simon, H. J., previous orders appointing him 1st Lt. in Av. Sec. amended. He is appointed a 1st Lt.

Boulton, 1st Lt. H., to Garden City.

Cavalry.

Bernheimer, 1st Lt. C. M., orders of Feb. 18 rescinded, he having declined commission in N.G.

Stretton, Capt. R. P., 2d., to Ft. Myer, and join 1st Squadron.

Meade, Maj. W. J., designated as a member and recorder of the Nat. Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, vice Lt. Col. A. P. Osborn, Ord., N.A., relieved.

Infantry.

Achors, 2d Lt. G., hon. discharged.

Kinsley, 1st Lt. A. C., 14th, and Wheeler, 1st Lt. F. C., 38th, orders of Feb. 9 revoked.

Danforth, Maj. C. H., orders of March 6, appointing him Lt. Col. in Sig. C., revoked, he having declined the appointment.

Pope, Maj. W. R., 368th Inft., to Army and Navy Hosp., Hot Springs, Ark., sick.

Barlow, Maj. E. D., 3d, transferred to 11th.

Wieser, Maj. G. A., 11th, transferred to 3d.

Following of 50th promoted to be 1st Lts. in N.A.:
TEMP. SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Henderson, F. | Kaufer, C. G.
Doran, P. H. | Knight, W. E.
Primm, 2d Lt. C. J., and Streng, 2d Lt. J. T., promoted to be 1st Lts.

Church, 2d Lt. M. D., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Univ. of Tex., for inst. as pilot.

Settle, Col. D., transferred from 41st to 6th; Bennet, Col. J. B., 49th, transferred to 11th; Pickering, Col. A., 11th, transferred to 41st; Irons, Col. J. A., assigned to 49th.

Signal Corps.

Gantz, Capt. H., to participate in aerial flights.

White, Lt. Col. J. R., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Graham, Capt. H., to Kelly Field.

Shute, Capt. M. H., S. C., previous orders amended to read Capt. M. H. Shute, Qm. C.

Bown, Capt. R., to Camp Vail.

Coast Artillery.

Payne, Capt. R. G., to Wash. for temp. duty, upon completion to proper station.

Davis, 2d Lt. R. S., will report to Chief of Staff.

Taylor, Lt. Col. H. K., to Central Dept., Chicago.

Compton, 1st Lt. B., to Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Willis, 2d Lt. J. A., and Nelson, 2d Lt. M. V., hon. discharged.

Baumeister, Capt. T. A., to Camp Sevier.

Dinnison, 2d Lt. A.; Dalkowitz, 2d Lt. C., and Reiff, 1st Lt. M. C., previous orders revoked.

Field Artillery.

Fleming, Col. A. S., relieved from assignment to 14th.

Briscoe, Maj. N. B., transferred to 79th F. A.

Verbeck, Maj. G. F., N. G., to Camp Wadsworth.

Dove, 1st Lt. W. T., promoted to be a Capt. in N. A.

Wood, Lt. Col. N. E., F. A., previous orders amended to assign to 19th.

Following of the N. G. in service of U. S. to Aviation Concentration Camp, Dallas, Texas:

Inglesby, 1st Lt. J. E.; Walker, 1st Lt. C. C., Jr.; De Hogg, 2d Lt. R. E., and Meredith, 2d Lt. G. W., all of N. Y., to Dallas Av. Camp.

Medical Corps.

Reichelderfer, Maj. L. H., to Camp Gordon, with 82d N.G. Div.

Leary, Maj. T. J., to U. S. Army Amb. Service Concentration Camp, Allentown, Penn.

Starnes, 1st Lt. W. L., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Hillman, Maj. C. C., to Raritan River Ord. Training Camp, Metuchen, N. J., as camp surg.

Cole, Maj. C. L., assigned as Cmdg. Off. of Stationary Laboratory No. 2, Army Medical School, this city.

Banta, Lt. Col. W. P., will report to President of Examining Board for examination to determine fitness for promotion.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Nyce, 1st Lt. J. B., and Throop, 1st Lt. H. M., assigned to Base Hosp. 16, (German Hosp.,) New York.

Keith, 1st Lt. J. H., and Eby, 1st Lt. J. D., to Camp Greenleaf.

Engineers.

Poliquin, 2d Lt. A. H., assigned to 20th.

Linderman, 2d Lt. A. L., to Camp Am. Univ. with 43d.

Krom, 1st Lt. L.; Francisco, 1st Lt. E. O., and Wilson, 2d Lt. E., to Camp Devens with 602d.

Arthur, Maj. J. D., Jr., orders of March 4, modified to assign him to Camp Devens with 602d.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Humphreys, with replacement troops:
Anderson, Major C.
CAPTAINS.
Szumanski, S. | Olberg, C. R.
Gough, W. | Berry, J. L.
Dohm, E. C. | Degelman, A. V.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Null, G. W. | Rose, F. O.
Wheeler, W. H. | Doman, J.
McAuliffe, E. P. | Helstrize, C. F.
Volk, K. O. | Barber, F. F.
Evans, S. E. | McRae, H. C.
Rall, E. R. | Wheelock, R. P.
Haupt, C. W.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

PROMOTIONS FOR POLICE.

Bill Offered to Advance Medal Winners to Next Higher Grade.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—Medal winners in New York City's Police Department will receive promotion if the bill introduced today by Senator Charles C. Lockwood of Brooklyn becomes a law. The bill authorizes the Police Commissioner, without concurrence of any other officer, board or commission, to promote to the next highest rank in the department winners of the Medal of Honor, the Rhinelander medal for valor, the Isaac Bell medal for bravery, or the Peter F. Meyer medal. Promotion is set for the day of the annual police parade in another bill introduced by Senator Lockwood.

Another measure introduced by the Brooklyn Senator provides that a widow of a policeman killed while on duty shall receive a pension of not more than $800 a year, and an amount not exceeding $100 for each child under 16 years.

Assemblyman Schuyler M. Meyer of New York introduced a bill the aim of which is to aid in the Americanization of foreign-born children. It amends the education law by providing that every minor between 16 and 21 who does not speak, read, or write English must attend some public day or evening school or school maintained by an employer during the entire session, except upon exemption for physical or mental unfitness.

WHITMAN SIGNS ICE BILL.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—New York City's ice manufacturing industry went under the control and regulation of Benjamin B. Odell, State Ice Controller, today, when Governor Whitman signed the War Committee's bill giving him this power.

Mr. Odell is also empowered to control the industry in Long Island City and in the counties bordering on the Hudson River up to and including Albany and Rennselaer counties.

The law puts the industry under a license plan. Licenses are to be issued by the Ice Controller upon terms to be prescribed by him. Owners of unlicensed plants who attempt to run their business will be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine of not more than $1,000 or both.

The law is intended to restrict the use of ammonia, which is vitally needed by the Federal authorities for manufacturing explosives.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Black enameled bar pin, set with 5 or 6 whole pearls, valued for association; lost about 8 P. M., March 21, in taxi, 2,228 Broadway; finder will kindly return to office cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel and receive reward; no questions asked.

LOST.—Will woman with child seen to pick up oval diamond-platinum brooch on north side 96th St., between Broadway and West End Av., Thursday afternoon, please return and receive liberal reward? A. A. Jacobs, 740 West End Av.

LOST.—Watch bracelet, Elgin, monogramed A. G. M.; between 95th and 98th and Amsterdam Av., or Healy's, March 21; liberal reward. Miss Guldin, 229 West 97th. Riverside 9431. Apt. 2B.

LOST—Black handbag, left on top of 5th Av. bus at corner of 114th St. and Riverside Drive Wednesday evening about 6 o'clock; finder please telephone Captain Hull, United States Army, Cortlandt 8261.

LOST—Thursday, between Scarsdale, N. Y., and Wanamaker's, via Harlem Division and subway, a square link gold and sapphire bracelet; suitable reward. C. A. Dunn, 142 West 14th St., or Scarsdale, N. Y.

LOST—Round, black onyx pin, diamond in centre; engraved on back, William A. Freeman, died June 26, 1868. Reward given if returned to Mrs. Charles Myers, 969 Park Av.

LOST—Gold Tiffany vanity case Tuesday night, Beaux Arts Cafe to 72d, Hargrave Hotel; $35 reward; no questions asked. F. Bell, Apt. 518, Hargrave Hotel.

LOST—March 20, vicinity Broadway, 42d-43d Sts., platinum bar pin set with emeralds and diamonds; $75 reward.
Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

LOST—Tiffany opera glasses, Metropolitan Opera House, Monday night, seats P2 and 4. $10 reward if returned to 850 Park Av., Apartment 8C.

LOST—Thursday, March 21, Healy's, 66th and Broadway, lady's Russian sable scarf, 24 skins. $500 reward for return to A. Fisher, Furrier, 36 West 46th St.

LOST—Gold necklace in form of snake with green stone in head; a suitable reward to finder. Return it to F. Lage, 61 Broadway. Telephone Bowling Green 6900.

LOST—Diamond lavalliere, octagon cluster, no chain, on St. John's-Nostrand-Manhattan Bridge lines; reward. R. H., 1,054 East 31st St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Thursday, vicinity of Fifth Av., platinum lorgnette attached to long chain with pearls; reward for same. Cyril F. Peck, 665 Fifth Av.

LOST—Very small onyx pin, with small diamond, Thursday, March 21; reward. 116 Riverside Drive, 4th floor, north. Phone Schuyler 4467.

LOST—Thursday morning, on bus, black handbag, containing card case, money, suede case, with key; liberal reward. Return to Sophie B. Frank, 29 West 38th.

LOST—L. I. R. R., pocketbook containing money and some papers; reward. Return J. McB. Webster, 509 West 121st St., New York.

LOST.—Onyx bar pin, small pearls in centre, Wednesday night, Riverside Theatre, to 107th; reward. Davidson, 15 West 107th St.

LOST—Black leather bill purse, between 34th and 37th, 5th Av., containing about $80; reward. Vera Barstow, 90 Morningside Drive.

LOST.—Earring, pearl, diamond drop; 143d St.; Convent Av., 145th, near Broadway; reward. Apt. 1B, 310 Convent Av.

LOST.—Thursday evening on 181st, Broadway subway station, beaded bag, containing cash; reward. Audubon 9433.

LOST.—$30 by poor girl in West 55th St., near 6th Av.; reward. Gallagher, 55 West 55th.

LOST—14-karat gold Elgin movement wrist watch, initials on back "P. C."; reward. P 57 Times.

LOST—Little blue enamel watch, with little diamonds in it; liberal reward. 309 West 86th, Apartment 8E.

LOST.—Diamond and pearl cluster brooch. Reward if returned to Mr. Harry W. Kase, 344 West 72d.

LOST—Pocketbook, Interborough card. Davidson, 42d St., 6th Av., paper stand; reward.

LOST.—Diamond pendant, also platinum chain; reward. Apart 21, 220 West 107th St.

LOST—Kolinsky fur scarf; reward. Phone Stuyvesant 841.

FOUND — Wednesday night, lady's wrist watch. Communicate Mr. N., 230 West 34th.

LIBERAL REWARD for gentleman's watch and charm, lost either on 4th Av. car or on 2d Av.; valued as heirloom. Merber, 64 East 96th.

$500 REWARD and no questions asked for return of sable fur, lost at Healy's Thursday night at 11:30 P. M. Return to Healy's, 66th St. and Columbus Av., N. Y.

REWARD $60.—Lost, Thursday evening, gold link bracelet, set with diamond, sapphire, and ruby; no questions asked. Cartier, 653 5th Av.

REWARD. — Platinum and diamond lavalliere, lost around 93d-Columbus Av. H. Kelly, Broad 7330.

$200 REWARD.

Violins (two) in brown alligator skin case left in front of 22 East 33d St. between 6 and 10 P. M. Saturday; highly valued for sentimental reasons; $200 reward for immediate return or information leading to their recovery; absolutely no questions asked. L. Siegel, 22 East 33d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 4133.

$500 REWARD.

Return platinum ring, 1 large diamond, 34 small diamonds in shank, lost March 16; no questions asked. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Wire-haired black-and-white fox terrier, strayed since Friday, March 15; had collar with New York City license, also New York State tab; reward. W. D. Leeds, Summit Av., Larchmont, N. Y.

LOST.—Dark brindle Boston bull; white breast and white collar; no harness; most liberal reward. Telephone Plaza, 9480, 36 West 59th.

LOST—Boston toy bull terrier, dark brindle, white between eyes, very deaf; liberal reward, no questions asked. M. Rogers, 323 West 108th. 4753 Academy.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—West 57th Rev. WILBERT WEBSTER WHITE, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Deity of the God of Abraham."
8 P. M.—"Some Things Which Are Plain in the Book of Revelation."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
S. E. corner 92d and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11,—"CHRIST'S SECOND COMING IN TRIUMPH."
8—LANTERN LECTURE, BY MISS ANNA H. NELSON,
"LIFE AMONG THE HOPI INDIANS."
ORGAN RECITAL AT 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.
Mr. J. Howard Ardrey addresses Men's Class, 9:40. Young men cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.,
11 A. M.—"IS OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST COMING BACK TO BE THE SUPREME POLITICAL RULER OF THE WORLD? DO THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES PROCLAIM THE NEED AND THE NEARNESS OF HIS COMING?" (A Palm Sunday Sermon.)
8 P. M.—"ARE THE JEWS NOW GOING BACK TO JERUSALEM TO MEET JESUS CHRIST AS THEIR TRUE MESSIAH? WILL THEY ACCEPT A FALSE POLITICAL MESSIAH FIRST, AND SUFFER SUCH AGONY AS THEY HAVE NEVER ENDURED IN ALL THEIR HISTORY? WILL THERE BE NO PERMANENT JEWISH STATE AND LIBERTY TO THE JEWS TILL THEY SEE THE LORD JESUS CHRIST COMING IN GLORY AND REPENT AS A NATION FOR THEIR SIN IN CRUCIFYING HIM? DO THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES TELL US THE DAY OF THE LORD IS AT HAND?"
Jews cordially invited to hear this sermon.
Preaching every night next week.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square, South; Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Madison Av., corner 31st St.
SERVICES IN CHURCH AUDITORIUM.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR, (In Service.)
11 A. M., Rev. CHAS. H. SEARS, "Interpreters of America and the Christ."
8 P. M., Steiner's "Crucifixion," conducted by Professor E. F. JOHNSTON.
10 A. M., Eaton Class for Men, 30 E. 31st St. Women's Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—"The New China."
8 P. M.—"The American Expeditionary Forces in France."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Hatred and Hosannas."
8 P. M.—"Wrestling That Made a Prince."

Christadelphian.

A Religious People of the 20th Century looking for Christ's Second Coming and the establishment of the Kingdom of God Upon Earth.

BERGEN LYCEUM,
651 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City.
Sunday Memorial Services, 10:30 A. M.
Bible Classes and Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.
FREE LECTURE, Sunday, 7:45 P. M.
Subject—THE PLAN OF GOD UNFOLDING THROUGH THE AGES, SOON TO BE FINISHED AT THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.
Public invited. Seats free. No collection.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.,
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.:
No Sunday Evening Service at Seventh Church
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, 178th St. & Ft. Washington Av.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church, Hotel Marseilles, Broadway and 103d St.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH ST.
Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN,
Broadway and 76th St.
Rev. Dr. William Thomas McElveen.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Disciples of Christ (Christian

BRONX CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 595 E. 169. Rev. O. L. HULL, Pastor.—Services, 11, 8.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. 142 West 81st. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor. Rev. S. G. INMAN at 11. Rev. D. C. TREMAINE at 8.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE. Services 11, Grand Ballroom, The Waldorf. Speaker, Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "An Eventful Week." Bible Study and Talks on Truth, Wednesday eve'g, 8:15, Myrtle Room of the Waldorf.

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876.
Meeting House Cent. Park West and 64th St.

11—DR. J. L. ELLIOTT, Speaker.
Subject. "The Co-operative Movement—A Keynote for the New World Organization."
8—PROF. FELIX ADLER, Speaker.
Subject: "Personal Peace."

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Brooklyn Academy of Music, 11 A. M., Dr. Henry Neumann: "The Blessings of Friendship."

Interdenominational

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH,
44TH ST. AND 8TH AV.
Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. W. H. CHANDLER, C. and M. A. Evangelist, of Wheaton, Ill.

BIBLE HOUR—NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE, 214 West 35th St.
DON O. SHELTON, President of Institute.
4:15 P. M., "The Outpouring of the Spirit of God."

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at 11 o'clock. Preacher—The Rev. CHARLES REYNOLDS BROWN, D. D., Dean Yale School of Religion.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

Jewish

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
5TH AV. AT 76TH ST.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
SATURDAY MORNING, (Sermon,) 10:30.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11,
"THE WAR AND DEMOCRACY."

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Lexington Av. & 55th St.—Dr. KRASS preaches today, 10:30, "A Lesson from 'The Copperhead.'" All welcome.

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 10:45.
Dr. Wise: "Views and Uses, Right and Wrong, of Friendship and Love."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Corner 5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, March 23, Dr. Enelow on "The Basic Doctrines of Reform Judaism."
Sunday, March 24, Dr. Silverman on "Patriotism vs. Pacifism."
Tuesday, March 26, 11 o'clock sharp, Dr. Enelow on "Parallels to the Present War in the Bible."

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, 120th St. at Lenox Av.—Dr. M. H. Harris, Sat., Mar. 23, "The Great Sabbath." Thurs., Mar. 28, A. M., Passover and Present Issues; 6:30 P. M., Public Seder. Fri., Mar. 29, "Is It Enough?"

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE,
Mt. Morris Theatre, SUNDAY, 10:45.
CONGRESSMAN JULIUS KAHN,
"AMERICA IN AND AFTER THE WAR."

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway, at 93d St.
Rev. A. STEIMLE, D. D., Pastor.
10 A. M.—Pastor's Adult Bible Class.
Topic: "The Bible and the Nations."
11 A. M.—The Coronation of the Humble One.
8 P. M., and every evening during Holy Week at 8 o'clock.
General Topic: The Seven Words.
Holy Thursday evening: Service and Holy Communion.
Good Friday Services, 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
Dr. Smith preaches 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St.—Palm Sunday service; Confirmation 11 A. M. Dr. Junius B. Remensnyder.

Methodist Episcopal.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
(Mother Church of American Methodism.)
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Rev. S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D., will preach Holy Week sermons at 1 P. M. in this historic church on next Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Good Friday.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—DR. SOCKMAN.
8 P. M.—Dubois' "Seven Last Words."
6-8 P. M.—Social Hour. Soldiers and Sailors invited.
10 A. M., Men's Class, Dr. Thompson.

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
N. E. Cor. 124th St. and 7th Av.
11 A. M. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP will preach. A Bible Institute will be conducted by Dr. A. C. GAEBELEIN.
Sunday and every day next week at 3:30 and 8, (Monday at 8 only.)
Dr. Gaebelein's Topics for Sunday, 3:30: "THE PRINCE OF PEACE—HOW AND WHEN COMETH PEACE."
8—"THE WAY INTO THE KINGDOM."

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St. and Columbus Av.
11—"The Conquerors of Tomorrow."
8—"The Man with Blood on His Club," SAMUEL B. GRAFFLIN.
Monday, 4—Cantata; "Victory Divine"—Red Cross.

ST. JAMES, 126th St. and Madison Av.
Rev. CHESTER C. MARSHALL at 11 A. M. 8 P. M., Stainer's CRUCIFIXION.
Augmented Choir; Charles Harrison, tenor; Frank Croxton, baritone; Hans Kronold, 'cellist; J. Fletcher Shera, Mus. Director.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
86th St. and West End Av.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Palms and the King."
8 P. M.—"Palms and the Cross."

WEST SIDE M. E., 461 WEST 44TH ST.
EVANGELIST WILLIAMS.
SINGER, MISS WING.
(Tonight—8.) Sun.—11, 3, 7, and 8.
7 P. M.—"BREAD BREAKING." (Unique.)
8 P. M.—REVIVAL CLOSES.

Moravian.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St.—Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

New Church (Swedenborgian).

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.
Sunday School 10 A. M.
Palm Sunday Service 11 A. M. with special Music and Sermon.
The Pastor will preach. Subject: "GOD, THE VISIBLE KING."
The New Appreciation of God.
Special Service GOOD FRIDAY
4:30 P. M., with Address by the Pastor.

New Thought.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.
FREE LECTURE AT CORT THEATRE, 48TH ST., EAST OF BROADWAY,
SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 4 O'CLOCK.
(DOORS OPEN AT 3:30.)

In response to insistent requests from many pupils, who have proven the power of conscious imaging of a creative fundamental of NEW THOUGHT, Mrs. Behrend will repeat her lecture upon

"VISUALIZING."

Special music. Miss Marjorie Knight, soprano; Miss Madeline Miller, accompanist.

Mrs. Behrend announces the final week of the free classes of the SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS every day during Holy Week at 11, except Saturday and Sunday, in the Ball Room of Bretton Hall, 86th St. and Broadway, entrance on 86th St. Wednesday evening class will also meet there at 8:30.
ALL INSTRUCTION BY MRS. BEHREND.

CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND,
Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West.
11:15 A. M.—"Demonstration Meeting."
You will be very much interested in this meeting, proving to you and the world the teachings of
THEODORE G. NORTHRUP
as practical in everyday life.
Thursday Evening Meetings 8 o'Clock.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
222 West 72d Street.
Sunday, 11 A. M.—Miss EDITH A MARTIN.
8:15 P. M.—Mrs. M. C. STOIBER.
Thursday, Mar. 28, 3 P. M.—"Healing," Mrs. Handy; Friday, Mar. 29, 8:15 P. M., Miss Edith Martin.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE,
Fellowship of the LIFE MORE ABUNDANT, is speaking every Sunday, 11 A. M., Brooklyn Masonic Temple, cor. Clermont and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Subject, March 24, "God's Underworld."
Music. All welcome.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE
SUNDAY, 11:15 A. M.
"TORCH-BEARERS."
Let us hold aloft the flame of Divinity. Interviews and classes, Sat., Mon and Tues. Free Prosperity Class Mon. eve., 8:15, R. 114.

DR. SEARS SUCCESS LECTURES
cheer people up and make life worth living. Criterion Theatre, Broadway at 44th St. Sunday, 11:15 A. M., F. W. Sears, Orator. Subject: "Control Your Fate." A most wonderful lecture by a still more wonderful man.

SILENCE MEETING.
Come and hear the man that gives the Law in Nature in supporting Silence and Consciousness, Sunday, 3 and 8 P. M.
A. F. Schnell, 46 West 66th St., Between Central Park West and Columbus Av.

TALKS ON TRUTH.
How to Free Yourself from Limitations.
Public cordially invited.
PAULA M. VERDU.
40 West 58th St., 3 P. M.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d.
Mrs. Van Marter, 11.—Subject: "Digging a Well, or Building a Cistern?"
No evening service.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE.
Service, 40 West 58th St., 11 A. M.
Speaker, Mr. WALTER NEWELL WESTON.
Subject: "The Will." Public invited.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. All welcome.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 114th St.
Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Minister—William Pierson Merrill.
DR. MERRILL will preach at 11 and 4.
Holy Week Services, March 25-29, at 5 P. M.
Preachers:
Monday—Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin.
Tuesday—Dr. Edgar Whitaker Work.
Wednesday—Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin.
Thursday—Dr. George Alexander.
The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper Friday—DR. MERRILL.
NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor.
Preaching 11 A. M. by the PASTOR.
4:30 P. M. S. D. GORDON.
MR. S. D. GORDON will speak each afternoon of Holy Week (except Saturday), at 4:30 P. M. Subject, "Quiet Talks Upon the First Holy Week."

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. JAMES PALMER, Ph.D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
Offering for Assembly's Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work.
Service in the Church on Good Friday at 11 o'clock; Dr. Jowett will preach. The usual midweek service will be omitted.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND ELEVENTH ST.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

Presbyterian.

1913—ANNIVERSARY SERVICE—1918.
FORT WASHINGTON,
Broadway, at 174th St.
Daniel Hoffman Martin, D. D., Pastor.
11—Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D.
7:45 P. M.—Palm Sunday Music.
Address by DR. MARTIN.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Work preaches 11 and 8.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8.
122d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
Rev. LYMAN C. PETTIT, D. D., preaches.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th St.
REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., PASTOR, preaches 11 A. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV. corner 141st St. Minister, Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
525 West 155th St.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. C. N. Van Houten

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Park Av., at 85th Street.
REV. TERTIUS VAN DYKE, Pastor,
will preach at 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d Street.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner 10th St.
Ministers: { George Alexander, 11 A. M.
{ Thomas Guthrie Speers, 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN,
Amsterdam, corner 105th.
Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin preaches 11 and 8.
11—Palm Sunday sermon. 8—"Why I Have Become a Prohibitionist." Holy Week services nightly this week.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.
8 & 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Dean Robbins.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. W. W. Bellinger.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M. (except Good Friday), 5 P. M., with Address, daily.
Monday-Thursday—10 A. M. (Choral).
Good Friday—11 A. M., (Preacher, Bishop Burch).

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer & Sermon (Rector)..11 A. M.
Stainer's Crucifixion..... 4 P. M.
Morning Prayer & Sermon (Rector) 10 A. M.
Stainer's Crucifixion.....1:30 P. M.
Evening Prayer.....5 P. M.

ASCENSION, Fifth Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11—"Tradition and Courage," Rector.
4—Music: Rossini, "Stabat Mater."
8—Forum: PAUL KELLOGG, "British Labor War Aims."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
80th St., near Madison Av.
REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
Services for PALM SUNDAY, 7:30, 10, 11 A. M., (Rector); 4, 8 P. M., (Chaplain Leslie C. Kelley.)
Dubois' Cantata, "The Seven Last Words," will be sung at the 4 o'clock service.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Ave. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services—8, 10:15, 11, and 8, (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Musical Service, STAINER'S "CRUCIFIXION."
12:30 Daily—Noonday Service, with address, Maunday Thursday, 8 P.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
GOOD FRIDAY—10:50 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.) 12-3, Passion Service. 8 P. M., Musical Service, "SEVEN LAST WORDS," Dubois.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St.—The Rev. John R. Atkinson, B. D., Rector.
11 A. M., "Tears, Not Triumph, on Palm Sunday"; 8 P. M., Stainer's "Crucifixion."

GRACE CHURCH
Broadway and Tenth Street.
Rev. CHARLES LEWIS SLATTERY, D. D., Rector.
SERVICES FOR HOLY WEEK.
PALM SUNDAY.
8:00—Holy Communion.
11:00—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4:00—Confirmation, (Bishop Greer.)
8:00—Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. W. A. Smith.)
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.
8:00—Holy Communion.
11:30—Morning Prayer.
12:30—Noonday Service and Address, (Rector.)
4:30—Evening Prayer and Address.
THURSDAY.
8:00 and 11:00—Holy Communion.
12:30—Noonday Service and Address, (Rector.)
4:30—Evening Prayer and Address.
8:00—Service and Adress.
GOOD FRIDAY.
8:00—Holy Communion.
11:00—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.)
12:30—Noonday Service and Address, (Rector.)
1 to 3—Addresses, (Bishop Courtney.)
4:30—Evening Prayer and Address.
EASTER-EVEN, (SATURDAY.)
8:00—Holy Communion.
11:30—Morning Prayer.
12:30—Noonday Service and Address, (Rector.)
4:30—Evening Prayer and Address, (Rector.)
The Rector's Noonday Addresses will follow the Last Week of the Life of Christ.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY,
Lexington Av. and 35th St.
The Rev. Arthur Ketchum, Acting Rector.
PALM SUNDAY SERVICES—8 A. M., Holy Communition; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Acting Rector); 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 8 P. M., Oratorio, "Seven Last Words."
GOOD FRIDAY—9:30 A. M., Litany; 10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon; 12-3 P. M., "The Three Hours"; 5 P. M., Children's Service.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St.—Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, Procession and Sermon (Rector) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon (Rev. S. P. DELANY, D. D.), 4; Maundy, Thursday, Low Masses, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:30. Solemn Mass, with Procession, 10:45. Good Friday—Pro-Anaphora, 10:45; Three Hours' Preaching (Rector), 12-3. Way of the Cross and Sermon (Rev. Henry S. Whitehead), 8.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 45th St.
Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—The Rev. A. G. Cummins, Litt. D.
8—Rev. E. E. Matthews, Assistant Minister.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th St. and 6th Av.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
8 P. M.—Speaker, J. Lovell Murray.
HOLY WEEK.
12:00 M.—Thursday, Holy Communion.
5 P. M.—Thursday, Organ Recital.
8 P. M.—Thursday, Holy Communion.
12-3 P. M.—Friday, Passion service.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
PALM SUNDAY.
8—Holy Communion; 10, Holy Communion.
11—Litany, Holy Communion, Sermon by Rev. STUART L. TYSON, D. D.
4 P. M.—CHORAL EVENSONG.
Address by Dr. Bridges.
SPECIAL MUSIC. VIOLIN, ORGAN.
Holy Week, Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Holy Communion, 10 A. M.
GOOD FRIDAY.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. T. R. Bridges, D. D.
Saturday, 10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
A Course of Bible Lectures by the Rev. STUART L. TYSON, D. D., Mondays and Thursdays at 5 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION,
240 East 31st St.
Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar.
Morning Services at 8 and 11.
In the evening at 8 o'clock "THE CRUCIFIXION" will be sung.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. & Isham St. (W. 208th).
Rev. C. A. WOODWARD.
9:45 A. M.—SUNDAY SCHOOL.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Distribution of Palms.
HOLY WEEK.
Wed., 11 A. M.—Holy Communion.
Fri., 4:30 P. M.—Evening Song.
Dr. HENRY T. SCUDDER.
8 P. M.—Gounod's "GALLIA."

Protestant Episcopal.

AT ST. ANDREW'S, (EPISCOPAL,)
Fifth Ave. and 127th St.
Rev. Geo. R. Van De Water, D. D., Rector.
Preaches at 11 A. M. on
"THINGS THAT BELONG TO PEACE."
4 P. M., Stainer's Crucifixion. Full Choir. Expert Soloists. Mr. Goldsworthy at organ.
—HOLY WEEK—
Daily, 7:30, 11:15. Rector preaches Wednesday night 8:15 and Good Friday 12-3 P. M. Bishop Confirms Good Friday Night.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 44th Street.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10:00 A. M.—Rector's Confirmation Class.
11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Preacher, Rev. Archibald R. Mansfield, D. D.
2:45 P. M.—Sunday School.
4:00 P. M.—Even-song and Address.
Dr. Leighton Parks will preach.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th St., east of 3d Av.
ALL SEATS FREE.
KARL REILAND, Rector.
SUNDAY SERVICES
8, 11, (Rector preaches,) and 8.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector
8 A. M., 11 A. M.—(Rev. JAMES V. CHALMERS.)
8 P. M.—HAYDN'S PASSION MUSIC.
GOOD FRIDAY:
9:30 A. M.—Morning Prayer, (Rector.)
12-3—Three Hours' Service, (Dean FOSBROKE.)
8:15 P. M.—Evening Prayer, (Mr. NEIFERT.)

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, 11th St., west of 7th Av.
Good Friday Union Service: Addresses by Baptist, Congregational, Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, and Presbyterian clergymen, 12 M. to 3 P. M.
Rev. JOHN A. WADE, Rector.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH,
Convent Av. and West 141st St.
Rev. WM. T. WALSH, Rector.
11—"Palms that Shame Swords."
8—Macfarlane's Cantata: "Message from the Cross."
Harold Land, Baritone Soloist.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
10th St., west of 2d Av.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
11 A. M.—Service and Sermon by the Rector. Subject: "Phaltiel: The Help of God."
4 P. M.—"What Is the War Doing to Literature?"—Richard Burton.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 23 W. 84th St.
Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector.
Services 8, 11, and 8.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D.D., Rector.
8 A. M. Holy Communion.
9:30. Confirmation Service.
11. Morning Service and Sermon (Rector).
4. Handel's "Messiah," Lenten portion.
8 P. M. Hour of Organ Music.
Daily Lenten Service 10-5 (Rector).
Good Friday, 10, 12 to 3 (Rector), 5 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, and 9 o'clock.
10:30 CALKIN'S MASS—SERMON.
4 o'clock, EVENSONG and ADDRESS on the AGONY OF SERBIA.
Canon E. Sidney Savage, Serbian Red Cross.
8 P. M.,